BALBIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY JAN. 6, 1847.

"NORTH CAROLINA:-POWERPUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHISICAL RESOURCES-THE LAND OF OUR SIRES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. (Continued)

an frontier to "attack" our army "by ev. the Srcretary of State expressed the regret termined that nothing should be left un ery means which war permits." To this of this government that Mexico should done on our part to restore friendly relationship the state of the resolution of the state the army and people of Mexico during annexation passed by Congress, and gave lister was instructed to present his creden him into power. On the eighteenth of A-

tter to the commander on that frontier, which he stated to him, "at the present ate I suppose you at the head of that aliant army, either fighting already or ceparing for the operations of a camtign;" and "supposing you already on in initiative against the enemy."

The movement of our army to the Rio irande was made by the commanding eneral under positive orders to abstain rom al aggressive acts towards Mexico, r Mexican citizens, and to regard the war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders be faithfully executed. Whilst occupying enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of lrands, within the limits of Texas, then nexation. Mexico herself had agreed to he commanding general of the Mexican subject to a condition, it is true, which crees, who, in persuance of the orders she had no right to impose and no power This government, had collected a large to enforce. The last lingering hope of army on the opposite shore of the Rio Mexico, it she still could have retained Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by at-

tarking our forces. Thus, after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of prace, and whom she had solemly agreed to of the Mexican government. The inquiry receive, she consumated her long course was made, and on the fifteenth of October, of outrage against our country by com-mencing an offensive war and shedding e blond of our citizens on our own

of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth that we should not would be the result of his mission, I into the overtures made by Texas. On the twelfth of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had clasped since Texas had established her independence, a treathat republic to the United States, which to receive and accredit him. was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characriz d the deliberations and conduct of the

note to the Secretary of State, bearing its own security, and in order to ward slate on the sixth of March, 1845, protest. off the danger of the revolution led by Paring against it as "an act of aggression, the edes, violated its solemn agreement, and most unjust which can fee found recorded refused to receive or accredit our minis en the annals of modern history; namely, fer; and this, although informed that he that of despoiling a friendly nation like had been invested with full power to ad-Mexico, of a considerable portion of her just all questions in dispute between the territory;" and protesting against the res- two governments. Among the frivolous olution of annexation, as being an act pretexts for this refusal, the principal one severeby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitt-d in'o the American Union;" and he announced that as a consequence, his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports, which w re granted. It was upon the absurb pretext, made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her independence to a sucessful revulution, that the republic of Tex of together, as naturally and inseparably rell moved a reconsideration. It was over hastily, he had met the passages which had then been formally and solemnas still e ntinued to be notwish tanding blended, and they ought to have seen all that had passed, a provin e of Mexico, that this course was best calculated to

note of the Secretary of State of the tenth co passed into the hands of a military the negative-Mr. Speed, of Gates.

of March, 1845," in answer to that of the usurper, who was known to be bitterly Mexican minister. Whilst decling to reo hostile to the United States It appears, also that on the fourth of pen a discussion which had already been Afthough the prospect of a pacific ad-April following, General Paredes, through exhausted, and proving again what justment with the new government was is minister of war, issued orders to the was known to the whole world, that Texas unpromising, from the known hostility of Mexican general in command on the Tex- had long since achieved her ind-pendence, its head to the Unit d States, yet, de the military revolution which had brought assurance that our "most strenuous efforts tials to the new government, and ask to shall be devoted to the amicable adjust be accredited by it in the diplomatic char wil, 1846. General Paredes addressed a ment of every cause of complaint between acter in which he had been commissioned. the two governments, and to the cultiva | These instructions he executed by his tion of the kindest and most friendly rela tions between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events he theatre of operations, and with all the Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplo. ed for our minister but to demand his rices assembled, it is indipensable that matic intercourse with the United States, passports, and return to the United States. instillities be commenced, yourself taking and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waiving all ceremony, I embraceed the earliest favorable opportunity "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States intrusted with full power toadjust all clations between the two countries as the questions in dispute between the two esceful, unless Mexico should declare governments." In September, 1845, 1 believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the is position on the east bank of the Rio her people, had pronounced in favor of ancently as one of the States of our Union, acknowledge the independence of Texas any, that Texas would ever again become

one of her provinces, must have been abandoned. The consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State on the fifteenth of September, 1845, to make the inquiry 1845, the Minister of Fureign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addresed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, The United States never attempted to that our naval force might be withdrawn equire Texas by conquest. On the from Vera Cruz while negotiations should contrary, at an early period after the be pending. Upon the receipt of this people of Texas had achieved their inde- note, our naval force was promptly withprofilence, they sought to be annexed to drawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was the United States. At a general election immediately appointed, and departed to in September, 1836, they decided with Mexico. Every thing bore a promising great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjust-and in November following, the Congress ment of all our difficulties. At the date of of the republic authorized the appointment my annual message to Congress, in Deof a minister, to bear their request to cember, last, no doubt was entertained but this government. This government, howe that he would be received by the Mexican ever, having remained neutral between government, and the hope was clerished the liberty of reading the names of certhem, and dexicolaring the war between that all cause of misuaderstanding be tain individuals who, in 1838, when the two constitutions there are the two constitutions. them, and considering it due to the honor tween the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such at this early period consent to annexa- formed Congress that I forbore at that rion, nor until it should be manifest to the time to "recommend such ulterior measure whole world that the conquest of Texas by of redress for the wrongs and injuries we Mexico was impossible, refused to accede had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted." To my surprise and regret, the mexican government, though solemnly pledged, to do so upon the ty was concluded for the annexation of arrival of our minister in Mexico, refused When he reached Vera Cruz, on the thirteenth'of November. 1845, he found that the as-

of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, which he employed to effect his purpose. and the people of Texas, in a convention and render the government of Herrara elected for that purpose, accepted with odious to the army and people of Mexico, great unanimity the proposed terms of was by loudly condemning its determinaannexation; and thus consummated on her tion to receive a minister of peace from part the great act of restoring to our the United States, alleging that it was the feberal Union a rast territory which had intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty United States, to dismember the territory more than a quarter of a century before, of Mexico by cedling away the depart-After the joint resolution for the annexa-ment of Texas. The government of tion of Texas to the United States had Herrera is believed to have been well 1838, on the bill to incorporate the Lex- Senator had spoken of the lifference bebeen passed by our Congress, the Mex-can minister at Washington addressed a ing difficulties; but, probably alarmed for was, that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question

pect of affairs had undergone an unhap-

py change. The government of General

Herrers, who was at that time President

of Texavalone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican government well knew ly required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated

that this step was taken by the Mexican enable the United States to extend to them

note of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. but his request was insultingly refused by that minister in his answer of the twelfth which since occurred. Notwithstanding of the same month. No alternative remain

Friday Dec. 4. Mr. Wilson's Amendmet to the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road hill was taken up. It p ovid a that the "President and Directors shall not commence work on said read until one half the a-mount, of stock authorited to be subscribed, shall ny," to the Governors of N and S Carelina respectively, to be published in papers in Ra-

Mr. WILSON (of Edgecomb) said he found on looking over the protest of a number of members, at the session of '40 accepting the provision of the charter, I, on a subject of a similar nature, said to have been drawn by B. F. Moore, Esq. a lengthy and able argument with regard to all the principles passed this body unanimously to recontended for in the bill, which arrive at the same conclusion that he had in regard to the restrictions which he sought to introduce in the present char-Here he read and commented on various points. He then proceeded-all they asked in the amendment, proposed by his friend from Wake, was that, it the stockholders should create a debt beyond their ability to my, they themadvanced yesterday that the principle parties in 1838, &c. &c. was a novel one, and peculiar to a certain party; that it was such as none but a school boy would entertain, or such as had not advanced beyond the this principle into their charters for the posed by the Constitution of the United born book of the law. He would take purpose of protecting the citizens-to States. there was a proposition before the Sencompany precisely of the character of the to which I am attached, are misunder- it requires no judicial decision to teach one to which this protest applies, the stood on the subject. We are not op- a freeman this doctrine. It is to be found Lexington Manufacturing Company (a posed to Internal Improvements-we in the plain common sense of every one private corporation,) gave their votes in are not hostile to corporations; but as if written with a pencil of light. It to strike it out, the vote stood.

Teas. - Mesers. Biddle, Cherry, Davidson, Dackery, Franklin, Mawkins, Holt, Jones, Steiner, Morishaul, Montgomery, Myers, Reding, Ribelia, do good. Sharp, Shepard, Speed, Taylor, williams or Decided and

Beautort, -19.

Maye - Mesers: Allison, Arrington, Baker,
Buning, Carson, Cooper, Edwards, Ethera'ge,
Exum, Fox, Foy, Harper, Henry, Hill, Houlder,
Kerr, Melvin, Moore, Mooils, Mose Mellahmid,
Reid, Reindardt, Robun, Spruill, Williams of P., Wilson and Whitaker---28.
Scnate Journal, 1838. p. 107.

abominable feature. It was painful for entered into a review of the circumstan- ed determined to permit no amoudhim to advert to the state of parties, but ces which had given the discussion ments-to reject the few salutary res-In looking over the votes, he found a thought the Senate would hear him out, of the chamber-he should be constrain- make, which those who were not blinded mocrats on both sides. The state of ty complexion. His efforts had been bill, &c. parties was then about as now.

message from the House, relative to vo- Journal, to show that the principle of

ting for Attorney General.] marking upon the vote of the Senate in by both Whigs and Democrats. The ington Manufacturing Company on tween private and public "porations the motion to strike out the restrictive and Banks. That portion in his retered, he was commenting on the causes clause, 19 voted aye, 18 Whigs- 1 De- marks had been answered. He has done which produced the difference of opinion mocrat. Of the 28 nays, there were 6 me, said Mr. W., much injustice in existing in the country as to who brought Whigs and 22 Dems. Seven Whigs saying he had given me more credit on the war. This difficulty, said Mr. C.. then voted for making the stockholders than he found I deserved for originality has grown out of a teranscendental view

tion, id wit.
"He it further enacted, That the private proper ty of the stockholders in said Company, shall be liable to the amount of Stock owned by each, in ad-

liable to the amount of Stock owned by each, in addition to the property of said company, for the payment of privaipal and interest of the loan authorised to be reade by this act, and before this act goes into operation, there shall be a general meeting of the Stockholde a who shall agree to accept the loan on the terms proposed in this act.

"Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messes, Allison, Albright, Arrington, Baker, Biddle, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Cooper, Davidson, Dockery, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Fox, Poy, of Onslow, Roy, of G. & Jones, Franklin, Harper, Hawkins, Heary, Hill, Holt, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melchor, Morchead, Moore, Mondy, Moye, McDiarmid, Montgoffery, Meers, Reid, Reding, Reinhardt, Rabun, Ribelin, Sharp, Shepard, Sprudit, Taylor, Williams of Benuf rt, Williams of Person, Wilson, Whitakers 47 year. n, Wilson, Whitaker -- 47 year, Mr Speed voted in the negative."

Senate Journal 1838 p. 180. This was the principle that was estold it is new. On the last reading it passed by a vote of 30 for-22 Whigs and 8 Dem.; 18 against il; 15 Demmount of stock authorized to be subscribed, shall be actually paid in, shill the whole amount of debts due by sail company, at any one time, shall not exceed twenty-five per sent, o the Capital attock raid in," and further that the shall be the duty of the President and Directors to report the amount of stock so subscribed and paid in, and annually the amount of chits due by said Compa. ocrats and three Whigs voting against of as being too strong, as creating a loan. It underwent some amendment in the Commons. There was no record kept of the proceedings of the stockholders Secretary. Hence the proposition which tionally be conferred upon them, said, quire the Attorney General to call upon the late chief Justice MARSHALL, in deshow whether they were not present, ly and broadly draws the line of distinc-He asked the indulgence of the Commons in consequence of their pass- porations. While those of a public that corporations ought to be made to istration of the Government; or if the

> corporations as some gentlemen sup- cording to its own judgment, unrestrainpose. I am desirous of incorporating ed by any limitation of its power impo-

because not only myself, but the party favor of the principle. On the motion are willing to give our hearty co-opera- never could be imagined for a single as Senators on the other side of the House tion in their due encouragement, provi- moment, that the constitution of the U- had voted down the motion, and had for ded it is done with such caution and nited States intended to enable Congress | ced this discussion, it was due to him and

Senate, Dec. 5.

30th Dec.) of the Senate to make a few explanations two or lour years! He very well Here there were 19 in favor of striking to the Senator from Guilford. His ex- remembered the argument in 1838 and desired the resolutions to pass, and to pass out, and 28 against striking out this planations might be too lengthy, if he 1840; and now, since the Senate seemthe necessity had been forced upon him. what it bore of the stamp of party. He traints proposed by the Democratic side untrue, which he was not prepared to sprinkle of Whigs and a sprinkle of De- that he made no attempt to give it a par- ed the reluctantly to vote against the the reverse of this. It was for that Mr. W. here gave way to receive a purpose he read the extracts from the the amendment was peculiar to nei-Mr W. resumed. He had been re- ther party-that it had been supported in the amendment, because I had, as he which gentlemen have taken between a He proposed to the consideration of alleged, drawn it from the report. I state of hostility and war. To any plain the Senate another case of a different may not be able to prove I did not, for and unsophis icated mind they were the charter, as there were objections to this I cannot prove a negative. But I would same; and to him it was strange that in the on the ground that it was private. The interm the Senator that when the amoud- estimation of some persons, the State a loan to the Raleigh and Gas- Mr W., then stated that he prepared ton Rail Road, of \$500,000. When it the amendment, when alone in his room

was sorry he had changed.

we find public corporations not desiring to advance their private interests?

He said he should be placed in an wkward condition. He wanted to vote for the bill. There was another pro position for a rail road before the Senfor the other If his amendment was this was true, said Mr. C., had we no rejected, he should be compelled to vote wrongs to redress? Had we not justifiable against it; and as it would settle cause to invade her? She had repeatedly the matter as to the other, he should violated her faith in treaty obligations, inbe compelled to vote against bothe sulted our flag, plundered our citizens, detablished by the Whig party as well as He preferred the amendment of the the Democratic, in 1840, and yet we are Senator from Wake. That was defeated; and now it seemed no modification of his own would be acceptedeven to one-fourth. If so, he would be see his way clear, he was willing to and injured us so long, that forbearance established the fact, said Mr. W., that vote for it; but unless they would accept ceased to be a virtue. divided the parties. It was complained form, he must go against it. He should that his friend from Guilford objected to

propose no other amendment: In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wilson, alluding to some remarks which | C., that there is a man in this country who escaped us, which had been made in reference to the difference between public and it was not known whether there and private corporations, and the privwere any present but the President and ileges and rights which might constituin the case of the Durtmouth College, the stockholders to come forward and livering the opinion of the Court, plainbut which was killed in the House of tion between public and private corprinciple of the bill has been sustained ation (of Durtworth College) be a grant by Congress. It requires no reading of ot political power; if it create a civil Blackstone to convince every individual institution to be employed in the admintransactions, the subject is one in which I am not, said Mr. W., as hostile to the Legislature of the State may act ne-

and expediency of binding corporations I was desirous of saying this much, within safe and prudent limits, by wholesome restrictions. But said he. forecast as to prevent mischief and or a State Legislature to transfer forever After Mr. Ashe had concluded his ernment with which they have been enremarks, (briefly sketched in the Star of trusted by the people. But what strange mutations do we witnesss in Mr. WILSON, asked the indulgence public men within the brief space of

SENATE. Monday, Dec. 28. DEBATE ON MR. WILSON'S A-MENDMENT.

We d'd not take our seat at the reporter's table in the Senate until

Mr. CAMERON had perhaps more than half finished his remarks. When we en

Such mighty difference there should be

Twist twedledom and twedlede. The gentleman from Guiltord, continued first came up, it was almost unanimous- without consultation with any one; and Mr. C., enquired for what purpose Gen that both our national honor and the ly rejected; when the Chairman of the that the protest had been placed in his Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande!protection due to our citizens imperative- committee on Internal Improvements hands after he came into the Senate this He well known that the Mexicans were expressed his astonishment, &c. The morning, by a friend, who asked him to embodying in that quarter; had declared then Senator from Washington and Tyr. read it; and that on running his eyes their determination to feconquer Texas, carried by a small majority. On the which accorded with his amendment, ly annexed to the United States, and rethird reading, Mr. Allison moved that and which he had read. He remarked ceived with all the guarantees and privilthe private property of the stockholders that it had been said, that men who eges of a State of this Union; and were Every Louarable effort has been used of December, 1845, General Herrera should be made liable for the amount, think right are apt to think alike. It threatening every day an invasion of that by me to avoid the war which followed, but resigned the presidency, and yielded up all have proved vain. All our attempts to the government to General Parelles without vote upon this proposition will show that he had come to the same conclusion. all have proved vain. All our attempts to the government to General Parelles without preserve power have been met by insult a struggle. Thus a revolution was accommon who were for binding the private property of a corporation for public purposes. It stood 47 in the affirmative, 1 in the angular time to protect her; and it is difficult to conceive have been met by insult a struggle. Thus a revolution was accommon time to protect her; and it is difficult to conceive have been met by insult a struggle. Thus a revolution was accommon to private property of a corporation for public purposes. It stood 47 in the affirmative, 1 in the angular time to protect her; and it is difficult to conceive have been met by insult a struggle. Thus a revolution was accommon to the whole amount, then for one half—parelles, and the supreme power in Max.

No specific for the provided it could be made acceptored. the President was wrong in sending an army there, to take it by the sword. Were ther, provided it could be made accep- pose. disputes, as well between nations as indi-

"The Senate proceeded to consider the special table. He had understood the Senator | But, said Mr. C., the gentleman from sorder of the day, to wit, the bill for the retief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which from Guilford yesterday as being willing to accept it-thus modified; and he collowing amendment thereto, as an additional sechouses of the Mexican city? This, Mr. C. With regard to the legal distinction contended was necessary for defence, and made between private and public cor- was not stall a novel or unusual proceeding. porations, that question was well under. He referred to the defences on our Northstood. It had been decided by the ern frontier, in proof of his position, where Supreme Court of U. S. But where do Canada side, in an attinde equally threatening, to the houses and subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. If we had a right in the one case, we had it in the other; and it was so obvious to lis mind, he should not dwell upon it.

But the gentleman from Guilford, said ste. If he voted for one, he must vote Mr. C , says we had invaded Mexico. If tained them in prison, and obs inately refused redress. Had we no right to take this matter into our own hands, and re dress these wrongs? In addition to this, the treatment which our minister received from that involent Government was itself sufficient cause of wor. She had insulted

> Mr. C., sald, it struck him with surprise the extension of the "area of freedom, he termed it. Is it possible, asked Mr. is opposed to this? Has it not been the boast of our country that this is the land of liberty and equality, the refuge of the oppressed and asylum of the exile, from every nation? that her arms are extended wide to receive and protect the friends of liberty from every quarter, and that her free republican institutions are destined to encir cle the globe? Do we not hear it in the halls of Legislation, in our popular assem

blages, and in our fourth of July orations? Mr. C., denied that this, as had been al Senate to read from that document, ing the bill which was to save the State character may be repealed, those of a leged, was a war of conquest. Gentlemen harmless from all liability ou account of private nature are inviolable. Hear his might denounce and ridicule it as they its endorsement of the bonds. The own words: "If the act of incorpora- pleased; but there were stout hearts and strong arms enough to sustain the Presi dent in his just and patriotic efforts to maintain the rights and honor of his coun try. All this was intended to weaken the beyond their ability to my, they them pay their debts, if not out of the general funds of the College be public property; sition; but it is at war with the interests of party in power, and strengthen the opporight upon every principle of action be. fund, out of their private purses, &c. or if the State of New Hampshire, as a the country; and wo be to that party who tween man and man. The idea was These means had been tried in other days against a former administration, on a simil ar occasion; and the result was the total overthrow of the party by whom they we'll employed He did not question their honesty or patriotism; but they were wrong, and he must therefore condema them.

Mr. C., closed with some observations on our right to occupy Texas as far as the

After some little skirmishing, in which

several gentlemen participated. Mr. WOODFIN said he had supposed that further discussion might be saved; but 's political friends to set themselves right.

either to corporations or to individuals He had thought it prudent to avoid a dis those great and general powers of Gov. cussion of the causes of the war at present; that might have been deferred until the voice of the cannon was silenced, the smoke had blown over, and the olive had again spread over us its peaceful branches, but it was thought proper to continue the disease unanimously; but if the facts stated are stricken out now, after what has been said, it would be an admission that they were by partiality to the President could not make. Are the words proposed to be stricken out, that the war was produced by the "action of the Executive," true? He contended they are true, and emphatically demanded a reason for striking out any thing unless it asserted that which is un true? Gentlemen said it could do no good. It certainly can do no harm to assert the truth. The question is, not what good can come of it; but whether it is true! All will agree that the war does not exist by the action of Congress. Then, by whose action does it exist? He was not among those who would throw his own country in the wrong, nor the President. But they must speak the truth. The only question, then, which remains, is, whether the war exists by the action of the President or by the action of Mexico. Look at the Presi dent's message : See how much of that document is devoted to a labored justifica tion of the war. If it was by the action of Mexico, if the President was not guilty of the act, why devote any time at all to a justification of it? This is equivalent to an admission of the President himself that it was caused by his action. Mr. W. to peated he was willing to have adjourned the question, as to how the war was brought about; but as they were then forced to ex press an opinion. he was bound to speak out. In regard to what had been said a hout the boundary, be remarked, if the Neucese was the boundary, then Mexico did not invade us; and if the country between that river and the Rio Grande was

in dispute, and every body knows it was,

there not other means of deciding such