



Libertas et natalis solum.

RALEIGH, JAN. 26. 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

JUSTICE TO GEN. TAYLOR.

Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. The Taylor enthusiasm is sweeping like a hurricane over the whole country. In Philadelphia, a meeting unprecedented in that great City, for numbers, patriotism and enthusiasm, has just been held in his favor, and the people of the "Key Stone" will speak in still more emphatic tones on the 23d of February. In Montgomery, Alabama, on the glorious 8th of January, a mass Taylor meeting was held, and such a demonstration and tremendous gathering of the people was never before witnessed in that town. In Maryland, every county has spoken out in favor of the patriotic hero of the Rio Grande. In Virginia, the people and Whig press are moving in his support, as if driven on by the force of lightning. In old Kentucky, the home of "Harry of the West," where every man is a "steam boat," they are preparing to give the old Hero an earthquake salute on the 22d of February, that will make the inmates of the "White House" shake like the Hoosier, who lost his teeth by an ague. And New York is getting up a Paixan Gun—a real "baby waker," a "genoicide," "peace-maker" and no mistake, to respond, on the same day, in notes that shall reverberate over the Alleghany and along the great Mississippi Valley, to the Gulf of Mexico. Tennessee, the fair daughter of North Carolina, the soul of patriotism, and "very spit" of her mother, has by her people and her Representatives almost by acclamation nailed the Taylor Flag to the mast. Georgia, the high-souled and chivalrous scion of a noble stock, has done likewise. Florida, the blooming young sister of the Confederate Family, has regenerated her heart as an offering upon this altar of her country. And Louisiana, Uncle Sam's favorite adopted daughter, crowned with the glories of the "Father of Waters" and the magnificence of the "Crescent City," is "pouring out her whole heart" to the noble specimen of an American soldier and farmer, which she finds in the illustrious Taylor. No wonder, then, that there is fluttering among the office seekers and office-holders of the country—no wonder that amazement and terror have every where seized the paragon leaders and presses of Mr. Polk—no wonder that his corrupt and mischievous Administration is sighing "through all its parts," giving "signs of woe that all is lost." For the mysterious and appalling inscription—"thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting"—"thy days are numbered"—is written on the wall of the palace. Human life is about to be hung fifty cubits high on the gallows which he erected for Monrocal the Jew, and the intended victim is the man "whom the people will delight to honor." 'Tis just that it should be so. The people are just; they are just because they are virtuous; and they virtuous because they are enlightened. Truth and Justice are twin sisters.

Henceforth, nor sky, nor climate, Nor land, nor sea, nor king, nor serf, can stay, Their onward course, nor crush them in their onward way!

They are and shall be—till the heavens shall roll Together in a vast and flaming scroll— And on that scroll in words of living fire Shall blaze those twins—till time itself expire!

We have been not a little amused at the very cautious and gradual steps by which some of our cotemporaries have arrived at the conclusion that General Taylor is the very man for the crisis. They nibbled softly, that it was difficult to tell when they took the hook, or, indeed, whether they intended to bite at all. They were afraid of "military chieftains"—were opposed to "premature nominations"—were doubtful of the "policy"—and "the like." But they have now swallowed the hook, are fairly taken; and though it was difficult to tell before whether they were "fish, fowl, or fowl," we doubt not that they will hereafter make very good "fish." So much for the omnipotence of the war populi.

The New York Sun learns that the friends of Gen. Taylor in New York contemplate nominating Governor Young of that State as Vice President on the same ticket.

We should prefer to see Judge MANOR or Judge McLEAN on the Ticket for the Vice Presidency.

FROM MEXICO.

The Virginia brig Vera Cruz on the 4th instant, bringing intelligence that despatches had just arrived there from the British Charge, which were supposed at that place to relate to some secret negotiations for peace which might be going on.

There had been some skirmishing with the guerrillas, in the lower California, in which our arms were victorious.

The City Council of Philadelphia have passed a series of resolutions, highly complimentary to General Taylor, declaring that it would afford great satisfaction to their constituents to have an opportunity manifesting their respect for his character and their appreciation of his services.

resumed the consideration of the annual Message of the President, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, being entitled to the floor. He spoke against the War.

Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire, having concluded his speech, Mr. McLane obtained the floor and defended Mr. Polk.

Mr. Tompkins followed, and spoke against Mr. Polk's refusing to give information called for by the House.—Mr. Hall followed in defence of Mr. Polk.—Mr. Barrow, of Tenn., got the floor, and spoke near three hours without concluding, when his Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 20. SENATE.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired list.

Mr. Mangum's resolution, submitted yesterday, was taken up. It requested the President to state whether the General Order 378, issued by Gen. Scott, was from instructions from the War Department, and if so, to lay them before the Senate, and also any opinion of General Scott, on file, as to the Military means necessary to carry them into effect.

Mr. Cass opposed the Resolution. Mr. Mangum defended it, contending that the opposition to such calls was entirely unusual. Gentleman on the other side, he said, seemed very tender-footed about disclosing the President's designs.

Mr. Cass disclaimed being tender-footed. He would say now, that the intention of the President was to conquer Mexico.

Mr. Mangum—Conquer Mexico? Mr. Cass—To conquer Mexico. He did not say that the President's intention was to keep it all, but to conquer and hold it until Mexico agrees to make peace.

Mr. Crittenden ridiculed the idea of keeping Government secrets, about which he had heard so much of late. He said there were no secrets about Government affairs worth keeping.

After further debate, the resolution was modified, by adding the usual discretionary clause, and was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foote resumed his remarks, opposing the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, and advocated conquest of the whole of Mexico. After he had concluded,

Mr. Crittenden took the floor and made an eloquent defence of Henry Clay from the charges made against him yesterday by Mr. Foote.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal having been read, Mr. Brodhead announced the death of Mr. Hornbeck, and after pronouncing a eulogy upon his character, adopted the customary resolutions and adjourned, and without doing farther business until to-morrow.

Washington Jan. 21—7 10. SENATE.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Hornbeck, member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cameron pronounced a handsome eulogy upon the deceased, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A motion was made that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, which motion was agreed to.

The House then took up the Private Calendar, and considered the bill for the relief of Brown's widow.

Mr. Bowlin of Missouri, offered an amendment to the bill, making its provisions general; upon which a discussion took place about Pensions. Several members addressed the committee in succession.

Considerable sparring took place in the debate between Messrs. Atkinson, of Virginia, and Boyden, of North Carolina, which convulsed the House in laughter.—The committee then rose and the House adjourned over until Monday.

THE BALL IN MOTION. The Taylor Campaign, not in Mexico but in the United States of the North, and in Louisiana particularly has already commenced in right earnest. We see by the country exchanges, that Taylor meetings have been held in many of the parishes of the State, and delegates selected to meet in grand Convention, at New Orleans, on the 22d of next month.

The Rough and Ready feeling is spreading like wild-fire among the masses; and one great feature of these recent meetings of the people is, that they are comprised not of political leaders, or party bondsmen, but are of that class of citizens who seldom come out from their independent retirement, except in the most critical times. The Convention here on the 22d February will be most numerously attended from the country.

N. O. National.

GEN TAYLOR IN FLORIDA. A large meeting of "Whigs and persons friendly to the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency," was held in Tallahassee, Florida, on the 1st inst. The meeting was addressed eloquently by Col. Haughton and Gov. Caff, and resolutions were adopted, expressive of the opinion that Gen. Taylor is the first choice of the People of Florida for President, and urging his election, not on the score of his military services alone, but because of his qualifications and private virtues—the integrity, fidelity and Republican simplicity of his character—his mental vigor and firmness—and his devoted patriotism;—He is recommended particularly to the people of Florida "for his distinguished and patriotic services in the common defence during the Florida war."

Measures were adopted for the formation of a Taylor Electoral Ticket.

in every quarter of the Globe. And, we believe, had he been elected to the Presidency in 1844, that, by a wise, firm, prudent and patriotic administration of the Government, he would have saved the Country from the embarrassments of this bloody and expensive War.

Resolved, That His Excellency William A. Graham, by the able and patriotic manner in which he has fulfilled the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, is entitled to the thanks and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we do most heartily approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Whigs of the State on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whilst entertaining the highest respect for those whose names have been suggested for that high Office, we pledge our support to him who may be selected by the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Fifty Delegates to represent the Whigs of Wake in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman also appoint a Committee of five, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the Convention on the 22d of February next.

Pursuant to the 11th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the Convention, viz: John H. Bryan, Peleg Rogers, John W. Harris, Johnston Busbee, W. H. Hood, H. W. Husted, Robt. W. Haywood, James H. Cooke, Jefferson Udey, Stephen Stephenson, Geo. W. Haywood, W. R. Gales, John H. Manly, Alfred Jones, Jacob Mordecai, Henry W. Miller, E. B. Freeman, Robt. W. Seawell, T. R. Debnam, T. J. Lemay, George W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, Richard Hines, John Primrose, S. Birdsall, S. H. Rogers, T. M. Oliver, William Luws, Dr. Thos. Hicks, Dr. H. W. Montague, J. G. B. Rhoads, J. D. Nunn, W. H. Jones, Wm. Boylan, James Ireland, W. H. McKee, W. F. Smith, H. H. Harris, Jas. Litchford, Sen., Kemp P. Hill, Ransom Paul, Robt. Halliburton, Anderson Page, Quinton Udey, Samuel P. Norris, Chas. J. Williams, Adam G. Banks, Calvin Rogers, Richard Seawell, Willie J. Fuller.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list.

Under the 12th Resolution, the following Committee were appointed, viz: E. B. Freeman, Weston R. Gales, Robert W. Haywood, Dr. William G. Hill, and Henry W. Miller.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

BUFFINTUCKER, Ch'm'n JOHN H. MANLY, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17. SENATE.

Mr. Butler gave his views on the ten regiment bill, when Mr. Badger took the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Chase offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the army in Mexico to a defensive line.—On motion of Mr. Stephen it was laid on the table—96 to 89.

Mr. Botts, of Va., offered a Resolution calling upon the President to inform the House why the three millions of dollars asked for by him at the last session of Congress and appropriated, had not secured peace, as he assured Congress it would do.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18. The Senate Chamber presented the usual crowd of intelligent and beautiful faces this morning. The galleries were filled, and the attraction to day an expected speech from Mr. Badger, of N. C., upon the Ten Regiment Bill.

A debate upon Mr. Mangum's Resolution also sprung up during the morning hour, calling for information. There were but few words said upon it, and that by Mr. Mangum, who held that the Executive had no right to keep any information from the body which pertained to a discharge of official duties. He modified his Resolution so that the Executive should be called upon to communicate his plan for prosecuting the war, "confidentially or otherwise."

An attempt was made at once to put a stopper upon the proposed inquiries, and Mr. Seivier led the way by a motion to lay upon the table. It was carried by nearly a party vote, 22 to 20. Mr. Calhoun, however, voting against the Executive party.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Badger opposed the bill in an able speech, charging that the war was an immediate result of the unconstitutional act of the President in ordering the American army to the Rio Grande.

After Mr. Badger concluded, Mr. Foote of Mississippi, got the floor—whereupon the Senate went into Executive session, and adjourned.

In the House, the day was occupied in discussion on the President's message.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19. SENATE.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foote being entitled to the floor, defended the bill earnestly and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objections which had been urged against it, and made quite a rambling speech.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a loan of eight million and a half millions of dollars.

After the morning business had been got through with, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and

of his Office, and their approbation of his course is hereby fully and frankly expressed.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates, to the proposed Convention, viz: Dr. J. T. Leach, Charles J. Bingham, Wm. H. McCullers, Jr., Neeldham Ingraham, Jesse Adams, Needham B. Stevens, Major Nathan Williams, Col. Baldy Sanders, Dr. R. A. Sanders, Ashley G. Powell, Dr. John B. Beckwith, Col. John McLeod, Wiley Holt, Edmund Balance, Bryant R. Hinnant, Dr. Hackney, Richardson O'Neal, Joseph Hare, Samuel P. Horton, S. J. Grier, Lazarus Pearson, Willis H. Sanders, Walter R. Moor, Romulus McCullers, Nathan T. Allen, William H. Corning, Robert A. Massingill, John F. Sanders, Wm. H. McCullers, Sr., W. F. S. Alston, B. B. Allen, L. A. D. Northam.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added.

On Motion of B. Bryan, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Raleigh papers, with a request to publish them.

ASHLEY SANDERS, Ch'm'n. WALTER R. MOOR, Sec.

WAKE COUNTY. Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake was held in the City of Raleigh, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the State Convention, to assemble in the City of Raleigh on the 22d of February, for the nomination of a suitable person to be run as a Candidate on the Whig Ticket for Governor, at our next August Election.

On motion of G. W. Haywood, Rufin Tucker was called to the Chair, and John H. Manly was requested to act as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being explained, on motion of H. W. Miller, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee appointed were H. W. Miller, Henry H. Harris, W. R. Gales, Dr. W. H. McKee and W. F. Smith.

The Committee having retired, Geo. W. Haywood was loudly called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very patriotic and eloquent manner.

Henry W. Miller, as the organ of the Committee reported the following Resolutions each of which he advocated with much ability, which called forth loud applause.

1. Resolved, That although we believe the War which now exists, was brought on by the unnecessary, unauthorized and unconstitutional act of the Executive, in ordering our Army to the left Bank of the Rio Grande, yet nevertheless, we desire nothing should be withheld from our gallant Army in Mexico, which may be necessary for their aid, comfort, protection and success.

2. Resolved, That whilst we shall continue to hold the Executive responsible for having brought this War upon the country, we shall not cease to honor our brave Officers and Soldiers, who have undergone so many difficulties, and faced such dangers, "to conquer a Peace," and whose glorious deeds in arms upon many well-fought battles, have shed a lustre around our country's flag.

3. Resolved, That we regard the act of the President, following Santa Anna free ingress to Mexico, as a violation of his high Official duties, and as by it, the Enemy has been furnished an able and experienced Leader, by whose wealth, exertions and influence, the War has been protracted, "a more effectual means could not have been adopted to encourage the enemy, and render him aid and comfort."

4. Resolved, That the acquisition by conquest of any portion of Mexican Territory, would be wrong, contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, injurious to our National character, and in violation of the high principles of justice and right, upon which our Government should ever act.

5. Resolved, That however peaceably and honorably Mexican Territory may hereafter be acquired by our Government, the annexation of it to the Union, under the prohibitions and restrictions of the Wilmot Proviso, would be in bad faith to the South and in violation of the compromises of the Constitution.

6. Resolved, That the splendid achievements in arms of General Zachary Taylor, by which so much renown has been added to our National character, entitle him to the gratitude and honor of his Countrymen; and having full and implicit confidence in his firmness, honesty, ability and well-tryed patriotism, we do not hesitate to declare our preferences of him for the Presidency. And we believe, that the enthusiasm with which his nomination for that high Office has been received in every section of the Union, where his true character is known, proves that he is the choice of a large majority of those, who are anxious to secure for the Government an honest and efficient Administration.

7. Resolved, That with Zachary Taylor for a leader in the approaching Presidential Election, we shall have the highest assurance of success—assurance strengthened by the conviction, that we have inscribed upon our banner a name which has never been associated with defeat—which was a tower of strength to our brave little Army, on the ever memorable field of Buena Vista, when threatened by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy—a name, which has monument in the hearts of his countrymen—the fame of which no party rancour or political animosity will be able to tarnish or to dim.

8. Resolved, That we still entertain the highest admiration for the transcendent abilities and exalted patriotism of that great American Statesman, Henry Clay, whose fame as an Orator, and untiring devotion to the cause of free Government, have rendered his name immortal, and endeared to the friends of Republican Institutions

in every quarter of the Globe. And, we believe, had he been elected to the Presidency in 1844, that, by a wise, firm, prudent and patriotic administration of the Government, he would have saved the Country from the embarrassments of this bloody and expensive War.

Resolved, That His Excellency William A. Graham, by the able and patriotic manner in which he has fulfilled the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, is entitled to the thanks and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we do most heartily approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Whigs of the State on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whilst entertaining the highest respect for those whose names have been suggested for that high Office, we pledge our support to him who may be selected by the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Fifty Delegates to represent the Whigs of Wake in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman also appoint a Committee of five, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the Convention on the 22d of February next.

Pursuant to the 11th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the Convention, viz: John H. Bryan, Peleg Rogers, John W. Harris, Johnston Busbee, W. H. Hood, H. W. Husted, Robt. W. Haywood, James H. Cooke, Jefferson Udey, Stephen Stephenson, Geo. W. Haywood, W. R. Gales, John H. Manly, Alfred Jones, Jacob Mordecai, Henry W. Miller, E. B. Freeman, Robt. W. Seawell, T. R. Debnam, T. J. Lemay, George W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, Richard Hines, John Primrose, S. Birdsall, S. H. Rogers, T. M. Oliver, William Luws, Dr. Thos. Hicks, Dr. H. W. Montague, J. G. B. Rhoads, J. D. Nunn, W. H. Jones, Wm. Boylan, James Ireland, W. H. McKee, W. F. Smith, H. H. Harris, Jas. Litchford, Sen., Kemp P. Hill, Ransom Paul, Robt. Halliburton, Anderson Page, Quinton Udey, Samuel P. Norris, Chas. J. Williams, Adam G. Banks, Calvin Rogers, Richard Seawell, Willie J. Fuller.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list.

Under the 12th Resolution, the following Committee were appointed, viz: E. B. Freeman, Weston R. Gales, Robert W. Haywood, Dr. William G. Hill, and Henry W. Miller.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

BUFFINTUCKER, Ch'm'n JOHN H. MANLY, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17. SENATE.

Mr. Butler gave his views on the ten regiment bill, when Mr. Badger took the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Chase offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the army in Mexico to a defensive line.—On motion of Mr. Stephen it was laid on the table—96 to 89.

Mr. Botts, of Va., offered a Resolution calling upon the President to inform the House why the three millions of dollars asked for by him at the last session of Congress and appropriated, had not secured peace, as he assured Congress it would do.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18. The Senate Chamber presented the usual crowd of intelligent and beautiful faces this morning. The galleries were filled, and the attraction to day an expected speech from Mr. Badger, of N. C., upon the Ten Regiment Bill.

A debate upon Mr. Mangum's Resolution also sprung up during the morning hour, calling for information. There were but few words said upon it, and that by Mr. Mangum, who held that the Executive had no right to keep any information from the body which pertained to a discharge of official duties. He modified his Resolution so that the Executive should be called upon to communicate his plan for prosecuting the war, "confidentially or otherwise."

An attempt was made at once to put a stopper upon the proposed inquiries, and Mr. Seivier led the way by a motion to lay upon the table. It was carried by nearly a party vote, 22 to 20. Mr. Calhoun, however, voting against the Executive party.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Badger opposed the bill in an able speech, charging that the war was an immediate result of the unconstitutional act of the President in ordering the American army to the Rio Grande.

After Mr. Badger concluded, Mr. Foote of Mississippi, got the floor—whereupon the Senate went into Executive session, and adjourned.

In the House, the day was occupied in discussion on the President's message.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19. SENATE.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foote being entitled to the floor, defended the bill earnestly and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objections which had been urged against it, and made quite a rambling speech.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a loan of eight million and a half millions of dollars.

After the morning business had been got through with, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and

ple; and be supported by their devotion to it without support from abroad. But it seems that these are antiquated notions—obsolete ideas—and that free popular Governments may be made under the authority and protection of a conqueror.

But suppose these difficulties surmounted, how can we make a free Government in Mexico? Where are the materials? It is to be, I presume, a confederated Government like their former. Where is the intelligence in Mexico for the construction and preservation of such a Government? It is what she has been aiming at for more than twenty years, but so utterly incompetent are her people for the task, that it has been a complete failure from first to last. The great body of the intelligence and wealth of Mexico is concentrated in the priesthood who are naturally disinclined to that form of Government; the residue, for the most part, are the owners of the haciendas, the larger planters of the country, but they are with out concert and destitute of the means of forming such a government. But if it were possible to establish such a Government, it could not stand without the protection of our army. It would fall as soon as it is withdrawn.

If it be determined to have a treaty, it would be a far preferable course as it appears to me, to abstain from attacking or destroying the Government now existing in Mexico, and to treat with it, if indeed it be capable of forming a treaty which it could maintain and execute.—Upon that point I do not profess to have any information beyond that derived from conversations with those who have been in Mexico; but from all that I can hear, it may be doubted, whether we have not already pushed, what is called a vigorous prosecution of the war so far, as not to leave sufficient power and influence in the Government to enter into a treaty which would be respected, when our forces are withdrawn. Such I know to be the opinion of intelligent officers. They concur in thinking that the existing Government at Queretaro, if it should enter into a treaty in conformity with the views expressed by the Executive, would be overthrown, and that we should be compelled to defend that portion of Mexico which we require for indemnity defensively, or be compelled to return and renew the prosecution of the war. If such is its weakness, it may be apprehended that even now, without pushing the vigorous prosecution of the war further we are greatly exposed to the danger which those resolutions are intended to guard against, and that it requires great discretion and prompt action on our part to avoid it.

But before leaving this part of the subject I must enter my solemn protest as one of the Representatives of a State of this Union, against pledging protection to any Government established in Mexico under our countenance or encouragement. It would inevitably be overthrown as soon as our forces are withdrawn, and we would be compelled, in fulfillment of plighted faith, implied or expressed, to return and reinstate such Government in power, to be again overthrown and again reinstated, until we should be compelled to take the Government into our own hands, just as the English have been compelled again and again to do in Hindostan, under similar circumstances, until it has led to its entire conquest. Let us avoid following the example which we have been condemning, as far back as my recollection extends.

The President himself entertains doubt whether the plan of forming a Government in the manner which I have been considering, and treating with it for its indemnity, may not fail. In that case he agrees that the very course to which I have said the vigorous prosecution of the war will inevitably lead, must be taken. He says, after having attempted to establish such a Government—after having employed the best efforts to secure peace—if all fail, "we must hold on to the occupation of the country. We must take the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and enforce such terms as the honor of the country demand." These are his words. Now, what is this? Is it not an acknowledgment, that if he fails in establishing a Government with which he can treat, in Mexico after putting down all resistance under the existing Government we must make a conquest of the whole country, and hold it subject to our control? Can words be stronger? Occupy the whole country—take the full measure of indemnity—no defensive line—no treaty—no "entire terms." Terms on whom? On the Government? No, no, no. To enforce terms on the people individually. That is to say, to establish a Government over them in the form of a province.

(To be continued.)

A Scene in the House.—The President's Annual Message.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who was entitled to the floor, commenced an address to the Committee, when

Mr. Jamieson arose and said: Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will come to order. I want to hear the gentleman.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, sir, the gentleman will suspend his remarks.—(Rap. rap) Gentlemen will take their seats.

The Model President—reflex and reflection—Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

Mr. Stewart replied to the remarks of Mr. McClernand made yesterday. The gentleman praised Mr. Polk for what he had done and styled him "the model President. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, all sink into insignificance when compared with the model President." Yes, he has given to us a glorious war; he has left it on his own account without con-

sulting Congress, the war-making power. He has too, plunged us into a national debt and created a standing army of a hundred thousand men. This is done by the "model President." He sails in a pleasure boat in a sea of blood shed in a foreign land while he is regaled with the music of the groans of the dying and wounded, and the sighs and sobs of widows and children. The gentleman said that we must not stand behind that military chieftain. Why? Because the soldier never led his followers to anything but victory. The gentleman remarked too, that the President was "the reflex of public opinion!" Yes, "the reflex of public opinion!" I point the gentlemen to a "reflex." Let him look to this side of the House, (the Whig,) we have a majority here, now; last year, the democrats had two to one.

Mr. McClernand was understood to say that the gentleman would see a reflex at the next Congress, the reverse of this.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, the military chieftain will give you a "reflex." (Laughter.) He will drive you so far you will never be heard of so long as you live. I leave this for the gentleman's "reflex" and reflection. (In ceased laughter.) The Secretary of the Treasury's report had been printed in German and English and circulated all over the country. There never was a public paper issued by any government officer, containing so much falsehood, in point of fact. It was full of gross blunders amounting not only to millions, but hundreds of millions; not only a mistake of eighty two millions, but a hundred and seventy five, four hundred and one and for hundred and twenty three millions! I would like to call the attention of the Secretary to these facts if he has got over the effect of his great effort. Laughter. He faints, I believe when he finished his report and, no wonder! (Much merriment.) It is a great labor to establish truth, but a greater effort is required to make falsehood appear true. The Secretary endeavors in his report to make it appear that the low tariff of 1846 increased the export of breadstuffs and augmented the treasury. But take the high tariff for ten years and the low tariff for the same length of time, and by the former we get eighty two nearly eighty three millions more. I show this from his own book, at page 958. Yes, here are the figures; take it down. The Secretary talks, too, about exports. He tells us that the balance of trade in our favor is the result of low duties producing great imports of specie and exports of breadstuffs. Why, he perpetrates a blunder of four hundred and one millions. I can prove it by his own report. Mr. Walker says that the famins did not produce the exportation of breadstuffs! Now if the low tariff produces exports of breadstuffs why does it not produce exports of everything else? Take the average of the exports for the last ten years. Last year cotton fell off four millions of dollars—England never repealed her corn laws—she only suspended them. In four years under the high tariff of 1828, called the "bill of abominations," we exported a hundred times as much as we exported to England during four years under the compromise act. I call on the Secretary of the Treasury to come here, and vindicate himself, from the misrepresentations and falsehoods in his report. I'll make him sick of his breadstuffs. (Laughter.) In 1846, we took eighty six millions of goods from England; she took sixteen millions and eighty four thousand of breadstuffs from us; we take from her four hundred and sixty dollars' worth of goods to her one cent of our breadstuffs. Is there not one eighth of the breadstuffs consumed by those who manufacture goods, iron, &c? Take one eighth: we import four thousand dollars' worth of goods from England, and she takes from us seven dollars and forty two cents' worth of breadstuffs. That is the way our breadstuffs go to England. Yes, we have a "Model President." (Laughter.) We'll make another "model." (Who's that?)—His shadow is over there. Old Rough is coming, and gentlemen will be frightened with the reflex. (Laughter.)

JOHNSTON COUNTY. At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the County of