

MESSAGE

Of the President on the subject of the recent offensive...

To the Senate and House of Representatives...

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico...

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions...

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress...

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union...

will awake to a knowledge of the utility of her present purpose...

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico...

JOHN TYLER.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the mode of using the Magnetic Telegraph...

We look upon this as a vast improvement on the wonder-working invention...

Export of Specie.—The N. York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer...

Steam Whistles.—An exchange paper states that a new application of this melodious instrument...

State of N. Carolina—Davidson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions...

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION. Correspondence of the Baltimore American. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1844.

U. S. SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Evans, Foster, of New York, Haywood, Bagby and Atchinson.

Mr. Berrien reported a Bill for the relief of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the port of New York.

Also, the One Day Election Bill from the House of Representatives with amendments.

Mr. Choate reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill for the payment of French spoliation claims...

A Resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Berrien, calling for the number of foreign Paupers and Criminals imported into the Country...

Resolutions offered by Mr. Barrow and Mr. Johnson in reference to naturalization and emigration were also adopted.

Mr. Huntington's Resolution, offered upon a previous day, in relation to duties on Iron Steamers, was adopted.

The Senate then passed the following Bills: For the relief of Pierre Barnard, James Ritchie, William Batchelder and James McFarland.

Mr. Evans's Resolution before offered calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of duties collected and refunded under recent decisions of the Department...

Mr. Merrick gave notice of the following important Bills to be introduced by him: In reference to the transfer of the mails between the United States and other countries...

To secure to the United States the exclusive right to carry the Public mails by the Rail Roads.

Requiring the Secretary of the Navy to detail certain Government steam vessels to carry mails for the use of the Post Office Department.

Several Executive messages were received during the day; one covering the correspondence between our own and the French Government upon the subject of Texas...

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill from the Committee on Territories, to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon, was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The rules were suspended to receive reports from the Committees.

The Committee on Claims reported Senate bills for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, appropriating \$76,000.

The Post Office Committee reported a Resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Post Master General to report as to the transfer of mails by Railroads, by night and by day...

The Committee on Pensions reported a bill amending the half pay of Pensions, so that applications for the benefit of the law shall not be influenced unfavorably by the act which limits the benefits of the Pension Act to a term of ten years.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS. Mr. Cobb, of Ga., asked to report a bill to make the mileage of members uniform.

Mr. C. stated that members sometimes living not fifty miles apart were in the habit of charging for a greater distance by three or four hundred miles.

THE TELEGRAPH. A resolution was adopted to print five thousand extra copies of the Report of the Post Office Department upon the subject of the extension of the Magnetic Telegraph.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to report as to the expediency of transmitting Newspapers in the Congressional District where they are printed free of postage.

Also in relation to steam boilers. Adopted. Inquiring into the expediency of admitting Guano and other manures duty free.

The resolution of Mr. Hunt of N. York proposing an amendment of the Constitution in order to prevent a second election of any one person to the office of President of the United States, was taken up.

SLAVERY AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania whose respectability he vouched for asking Congress to appropriate the Public Domain for the purchase and liberation of the Slaves of the United States.

NATURALIZATION. Mr. Morris of Pa. presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill to amend the naturalization laws...

Mr. Holmes of S. C. offered a Resolution in relation to prizes surrendered by the Government of Denmark to Great Britain in 1789...

PROPOSED ANNEXATION. Mr. Douglass proposed a Joint Resolution to annex Texas agreeably to the provisions between the United States and Spain for the purchase of Louisiana.

Between three and four o'clock the House were found to be without a quorum. The States were then called and the House adjourned until Thursday next.

FALL 1844. SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter stock of NEW STYLE & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

full as large in amount, and decidedly the most handsome ever brought to this market...

Extra super wool black and blue cloths and cassimeres, Striped and plain settins and tweed cassimeres, French and English beaver cloths and winter vestings...

Shoes. 600 pr. men's lined & bound shoes, good and very cheap. 500 pr. women's sewed and pegged shoes and slippers.

GROCERIES. 21 hds. Porto Rico sugar. 550 bags Rio coffee. 1,600 wooley and wooley loaf and crushed sugar.

APOTHECARY BUSINESS! PENN AND AYRES FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, ALSO Spanish Cigars, for sale at the Peoples Drug Store, by HENDERSON & WHEELER.

DR. P. Henderson's Ague and Fever Remedy, A SAFE and certain cure, may be had at the Peoples Drug Store, from HENDERSON & WHEELER.

ROWAN'S TONIC MIXTURE. GRAY'S Ointment, Jayne's Vermifuge, Hemlin's and McLane's Vermifuge, Dr. Rowan's and Jayne's family Medicines, Lee's, Dean's, Drott's Hooper's Spleen's Hall's, Perry's, Phelps and Beckwith's pills; also, Dr. P. Henderson's Stomachic Elixer, may be had at the Peoples Drug Store.

1000 lbs. of good Tallow and Sperm candles for sale at the Peoples Drug Store, by HENDERSON & WHEELER.

DR. P. Henderson's invaluable Anti-bilious pills for sale at the Peoples Drug Store, by HENDERSON & WHEELER. Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1844.

ENTERTAINMENT, BY ELI HARRIS. At Richford, Davidson City, N. C. On the Great Stage Road from North to South, and South-West.

Eight miles North of Lexington, and 77 B. W. of Greensboro.

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

SENATE.—Monday, Dec. 23. The Chair appointed Messrs. Eaton and Elliott the Committee on Enrolled Bills for the present week.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the Journal of Saturday, by "expunging" the true record made by the Clerk, and insert a garbled account, concocted in Caucus on Saturday evening, as follows:

Pending the Resolutions, the Counsel of the Senator from Onslow was remarking upon the embarrassment which surrounded his client's defence against such a charge at this time, that all men, in all ages, were subject to the infirmity of entertaining prejudices, however honest might be their hearts and intentions...

When the Speaker interrupted the Counsel, and remarked, that he must confine himself to the Rules of the Senate. Discussion of party feeling had nothing to do with the Resolutions before the Senate, and was out of order; therefore, Mr. Biggs raised the question of order, and submitted that the Counsel was not out of order in remarking as he was doing upon the effect of party spirit.

The Chair decides that the Counsel for Mr. Ennett must confine himself to the rules prescribed for the Government of the Senate, in the discussion of the question before the House; and that it is not in order to refer to or discuss the state of parties that divide the country.

Whereupon, the Counsel took his hat, books and papers, and walked out of the Senate.

Mr. Dockery called for a division of the question. The first then recurring was to strike out, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote—22 yeas to 20 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Briggs, Body, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Etheridge, Exum, Gwynn, Hester, Holmes, Jeffries, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker and Wilson.—22

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Haley, Hargrave, Hellen, Jefferson, Joiner, of Halifax, Joiner, of Pitt, McMillan, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Taylor, Waddell, and Woodfin.—20.

The question then recurred upon inserting amendment. Mr. Francis moved to strike out all after the pending Resolutions and insert the following as an amendment to the amendment, which was rejected.

While Mr. Henry, one of the Counsel of Senator from Onslow, having commenced his Speech, and being called to order for irrelevance. It is therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Senate to wait on Mr. Henry, and ask from him a copy of all of his remarks on that occasion, in order to place the same on the Journal.

Mr. Woodfin offered the following as an amendment to the amendment, to be inserted after the word Resolutions in the first line: "In the course of the remarks made by Mr. Henry, he charged the Senate with having prejudged the case of the Senator from Onslow. Whereupon, he was called to order by the Chair.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 25 to 19. Mr. Elliott moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 12, noes 31.

The amendment of Mr. Biggs was then ordered to be spread upon the Journal, by a strict party vote—The Democrats voting for, and the Whigs against it.

Before taking the foregoing vote, Mr. Shepard, of Pasquotank and Perquimans, addressed the Senate as follows:

This, Mr. Speaker, is the most novel and extraordinary proposition I have ever heard. The gentleman from Martin proposes to insert part of a Speech upon the Journal of the Senate—not his own speech, but the speech of another man, and that speech two days old. Now, sir, it is utterly impossible that the gentleman from Martin can recollect so minutely any part of Mr. Henry's Speech, as to place it literally on the Journal. Has the gentleman consulted Mr. Henry on the subject, and submitted his two pages to Mr. Henry's correction? If he has not, he may do Mr. H. great injustice; and perhaps Mr. Henry might not choose the gentleman from Martin for his reporter. Mr. Henry may not like to go down to posterity garbled upon the journal of the Senate, for the purpose of enabling the gentleman from Martin to make a motion. I would therefore suggest that we have the whole Speech.

The gentleman from Martin, says he has all that part which the Speaker pronounced out of order. Now, Sir, my opinion of the Speech is, that the whole of it was out of order; it had nothing at all to do with the Resolutions before the Senate, but was rather a moral lecture upon our natural infirmities. I, therefore, hope since the gentleman from Martin is so anxious to preserve it, that every gentleman here present will contribute what he may remember of it, that so valuable a piece of morality may be preserved for the benefit of mankind. The gentleman from Martin should remember also, to insert in his motion, that the Speaker, when he made his de-

cision upon the point of order, asked three times, whether any appeal was made from his decision. Why did not the gentleman at that time take an appeal? When the motion was fresh in the mind of every one, and now when it is forgotten!

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a message was sent to the House, with a proposition for the House to adjourn sine die on Monday, the 24th day of January next.

The House concurred in the proposition, the Senate to adjourn sine die on the 24th day of January next.

THE WATCHMAN. Salisbury, N. C., January 4, 1844.

The first of January, was the most brilliant, business-like day that we have witnessed here for several years: Our streets were crowded with people,—white and black,—from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon.

We noticed in the crowd many strangers, citizens of other counties—drawn hither, doubtless, to hire or to purchase slaves; and, judging from the great number hired, and returned to their homes without getting a high price as the Northerners would say, for the year just begun. We think there were not less than 350 negroes hired out during the day; and the most remarkable thing connected with it, was the prices which they brought. If Cotton was up to 10 and 12 cents or Corn, Wheat, &c., could find ready and convenient markets at fair prices, it would not seem strange that negro fellows should hire at from fifty to eight dollars, and girls and women from twenty to forty. But this is, we presume, well understood by those whose interest it is to understand.

For our part we must regard it as an indication that the "times" are easier, hereabouts, than many are disposed to regard them.

The demand for slave labor at the gold mine undoubtedly influenced the rates of hire very materially; and we noticed that the Mines generally paid the highest prices.

There were but few negroes sold: We saw but one or two bid off—they brought their full value, it is thought: One was a boy about 12 or 13 years old, not of extraordinary growth in his age, and without any appearances of special interest or value, brought \$437.

Naturalization Law. Quite an interesting debate has been going on in the Senate, on the propriety of so amending the Naturalization Laws as to make it incumbent on foreigners to reside in the country longer period than five years, before being admitted to the rights of citizenship. But, so far as we can judge, from the diversity of opinions which exists in the Senate, the question will be difficult to settle. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Rives, Berrien, Johnson, Archer, Buchanan, Merrick, Foster, of New York, and others. Notwithstanding we have our doubts as to the success of the measure this session, we are glad to see that this important subject has attracted the early notice of Congress, and earnestly hope some salutary amendment will long be adopted, to protect our country—institutions and the People from the mischief influence which has been so severely felt, by permitting ignorant and thoughtless foreigners to exercise the elective franchise before they can speak our language, or know what they are doing when they swear to support the Constitution of the United States! All should be able to read the Constitution and Laws of their adopted country, in the English language; and we are of opinion, that if Congress were to make no other alteration, than merely requiring every foreigner when he presents himself to the proper authorities for naturalization, to be able to read and write the English language correctly, it would have the desired effect. And further, who can take offence to such an amendment? No man is fit to exercise the great and important privilege of voting, with benefit to himself or his country, if he does not understand who he is voting for—or the principles involved in the contest. For these reasons and others which might be adduced, we are decidedly in favor of a radical reform in the Naturalization Laws of the country, and also for severely punishing the officers appointed to enforce the law, if guilty of failing to execute it to the very letter. We do not hesitate to say, that if the judges who have granted naturalization papers within the last six months had their just dues, they would now be in the penitentiary; for in hundreds of cases, yea thousands, they have made voters of foreigners, knowing at the time, it was contrary to law. But to secure the success of their party, they put the Laws of the country under their feet, and trampled them in the dust!

The National Intelligencer of December 24, says: We have been requested by Mr. CLAY to express his thanks to those Editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. Desirous of avoiding obligations which he cannot conveniently repay, he wishes henceforward to receive only such papers as he subscribes for.

We add, on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. CLAY, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by insulting letters transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty.