

From the National Intelligencer.  
**THE "MORAL PREPARATION."**  
We give to-day the President's Message to the Senate on Tuesday, as we find it published in the government paper, and which, from the enforcement of some very novel rule of the Senate, we were deprived of the opportunity of laying before our readers in yesterday's Intelligencer. A deliberate perusal of this document, in its official form, fully sustains, in our judgment, the few remarks with which we accompanied the publication of a summary of it in yesterday's paper. We are not only confirmed in all that we said of it, but we feel called upon to return to the subject for the purpose of enforcing the views which we then briefly and hastily submitted. This duty, however, we must forego for the present, that we may bestow a passing notice on the semi-official commentary which accompanied the Message in the government paper.

Taking its cue from the Message, the editor of the government paper argues, with all the force and rhetoric (on which it so habitually relies) of CAPITAL LETTERS, and *italicized lines*, that something more is necessary to carry us peaceably and happily through the present crisis in our foreign relations than mere military and naval preparations. This he calls *moral preparation*; and it may be summed up, he avers, in one word, "UNANIMITY." Unanimity, indeed! Unanimity of whom? Unanimity of what? We are quite sure there is perfect Unanimity among all the citizens of the United States in regard to this great point, to wit: that all just rights of the country, and the unblemished honor of the country, ought to be maintained and defended; and, among all discreet, intelligent, and patriotic men, there is also an entire unanimity, as we believe, that the country ought not to be involved in war unnecessarily, or in defence of any doubtful right or claim. In these great elements of political opinion we think there is a perfect Unanimity. But this is not that sort of Unanimity which the editor of the Union so vehemently espouses. After dwelling upon the foresight of the President and the wisdom of the President—topics never off his tongue—he falls upon what he calls his "moral preparation," UNANIMITY. Now, this means no more, and no less, than that Congress and the People should follow the beck of the President; adopt such measures as he suggests; lay taxes; raise armies, and equip navies; while he keeps to himself, shut up in his own breast, and concealed even from all his friends, to what purpose all these are to be applied. The plain argument of the Administration paper is this: "Give to the President all the power, raise new troops, build new ships, fill the Treasury, and, having done this, then let Congress and the People come to a unanimous resolution to let him do with all these means of power just what he pleases."—Now, we venture to say that this is a sort of unanimity which will never be reached, either in Congress or the country.—Congress must see that there is a necessity for taxes, and armies, and navies, before it will vote them. And if it were possible that Congress should be negligent of its duty in this respect, and adopt blindly every Executive recommendation, as we think it is not, there would be, there must be, a strong feeling excited in the country against such rash and reckless trusting of unlimited power to the Executive arm, before the necessity was made apparent. A Unanimity in gratuitous and unconstitutional confidence; a Unanimity in giving extraordinary powers to the President, without seeing the occasion or knowing the purpose; a Unanimity in a thoughtless and headlong rush into national controversies and national war, is a sort of Unanimity which the conductors of the Administration press will look for in vain.

Does the President wish the unanimous support of Congress and the People in his policy? Then, plainly, his first duty is to let us know what that policy is. Has he ends and purposes in regard to which he would call on the country to support him? Then let him tell us what those ends and purposes are. How would our Government differ from a despotism, if unlimited means are to be put into the hands of the Executive, to be used in his sole discretion, and in the prosecution of views and purposes which he does not state? Let those objects be fairly and frankly stated; let him deal unreservedly with Congress, and then it will be for Congress to say whether they will place reciprocal confidence in him.

We should think that the President must have seen quite enough to convince him that no degree of Unanimity, either in the public councils or the public judgment, unless indeed it be a Unanimity against the propriety of his present position, can ever be reached while he remains in that position. There is no Unanimity, but infinite diversity, even among his own friends, even upon the first and elementary question, What does the President mean?—And if there is no agreement on this, how can there be agreement on anything?

But how we have something to say on the subject of Unanimity, which, we trust, will be more satisfactory to the editor of the Union, as we are sure it will give great satisfaction to the country. On one point, if there be not at the present moment entire Unanimity, there is at least a most gratifying approach to it; and that is, that the Oregon dispute ought to be compromised substantially on the offer made by the Government of the United States to England in 1826. All know that that compromise can be had if the President so wishes; and all, or nearly all, think it ought to be taken. Mr. CALHOUN, of Mississippi, in debate in the Senate on Tuesday, declared that three-fourths of the President's own friends in the Senate were in favor of the compromise. He is himself a friend of the President, no doubt knowing the sentiments of all others, and his statement may therefore be relied on. He stated also—what indeed is true, and

more than true, if his first statement was correct—that four-fifths of the whole body of the Senate were in favor of compromise. This is truly a great approach to Unanimity. Let the Administration and its organ make this Unanimity complete. If they wish for Unanimity, let the *one-fifth* concur with the *four-fifths*, and then the patriotic wish of the editor of the Union will be fully accomplished.

### THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The following is a copy of the Message of the President on the subject of the National Defences which was communicated to the Senate on Tuesday last:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th instant, whether, in my judgment, "any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force;" and, if so, "what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d of December last I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his Country, that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the U. States and Great Britain; and while, as we know the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purposes of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the Ministers of the Crown in both Houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust they may be, the additional charge upon the Treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost, while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure, and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the Government has passed into hands of new rulers. This event has prostrated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our Southwestern frontier.—In doing this many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force,

inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances" it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace, which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils and a firm maintenance of all our just rights. JAMES K. POLK.

### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The following remarks were made in the Senate on the reception of the President's late Message:

The Clerk having read the message, on motion of Mr. Allen, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster then rose and said: I rise for the purpose of submitting an inquiry relative to a matter referred to in the message, and not for the purpose of making any commentary or remark whatever on the message itself. We perceive, from the message just read, that it is the judgment of the President that an increase of our means of defence—both military and naval—has become necessary by the circumstances of the country. The amount or extent of that necessary increase is not stated in the message. But the President says that estimates showing the extent of the necessary increase of our means of defence, military and naval, have been communicated from the appropriate departments of the Executive government to the appropriate committees of this and the other House of Congress for their advisement and consideration. I will not complain, at all sir, of this mode of communicating to the members of Congress the judgment of the Executive upon such highly important and vital questions; and I do not complain of it because, as the President says, it is not unusual. Recently it is not unusual; but the practice is of recent origin, and in my judgment it is not to be encouraged. I do not know whether the honorable members of the Senate who are respectively at the head of these committees, have communicated these estimates in any way to the body to which they belong; and I rise, therefore, for the purpose of inquiring of them—beginning with the honorable member from Missouri [Mr. Benton], the head of the military committee, what that communication to which reference has been made, is, and whether he cannot suggest some form of bringing a knowledge of it to the whole body of the Senate; because it is stated in the message that these estimates were made by the sanction of the President himself; and of course it seems to me that these estimates thus sanctioned, should have been brought before the Senate.

Mr. Benton, in reply said: The proper introduction to the answer to the honorable Senator's inquiry addressed to me, will be the statement, in the first instance, how it is that the departments, with the sanction of the President, have communicated these estimates to the committees. The reason of that procedure is, that at the beginning of the session, a resolution of this body having been adopted directing certain committees, and amongst others the military committee, to inquire whether any, and if any, what additional defences and preparations are necessary in the present state of the country. As a matter of course, the committee sent that inquiry to the proper organ—the Secretary of War. He returned an answer to that inquiry, which is in the hands of the committee—many parts of it being very proper to be made public, others not. It is all in their hands; but up to this time the committee have not deemed it necessary to take any action upon it.

Mr. Fairfield next rose and said: I am also called upon, and the statement I have to make is simply this: In consequence of the passage of the resolutions offered by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass], directing the military and naval committees to inquire what measures were necessary for the defence of the country, letters were written by direction of committee on naval affairs to the Secretary of the Navy; and he, in answer to this and other inquiries deemed pertinent to the case, made a communication, which has been read to the Senate, and published. In conformity with his recommendations, which were understood at the time to have the sanction of the President of the U. States, the bill was reported by the committee which is now before the Senate, providing for the building of ten war-steamers.

Mr. J. M. Clayton asked whether the Committee on Naval Affairs had reported all the information communicated by the Secretary of the Navy; or whether any other communications had been made to them by officers of the Navy Department which had not been laid before the Senate.

Mr. Fairfield. The communication of the Secretary was accompanied by a report made by chiefs of the bureaus to the Secretary himself, and was transmitted to the committee by him, with the understanding that it was to be returned. It was sent to the committee in order to aid them in framing the bill, and making the proper estimates. It was a large voluminous document, not submitted to the Senate, because it was understood that it was to be returned to the Secretary of the Navy. It was accordingly returned.

Mr. Webster again rose and said: I intend to pursue this subject with a single remark only. I desire to put two inquiries to the honorable gentleman at the head of the Naval Committee; first, whether the Secretary of the Navy in communicating to him these estimates informed the committee that they had received the sanction of the President—and, secondly, whether the communication which he says the committee made to the Senate contains the same information—to wit: that the naval estimates proceeding from the department had the sanction of the President, and were made under his direction?

Mr. Fairfield, in reply, said the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, that had received the sanction of the President, was made to myself—it was verbal, merely, and therefore not communicated to the Senate.

Mr. Webster. I understand the gentleman then to say that the only authority given him for considering these estimates as made under the direction and sanction of the President, was a verbal communication to that effect to him as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs by the Secretary of the Navy; and that not even that was submitted by him to the Senate, on presenting the bill for the augmentation of the Navy, some days since. We see, then, the posture of this affair. I have only further to say that I hope that as soon as it may be convenient to the honorable member, who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and who,

I presume, has received information in the same way, that the estimates from the War Department have had the sanction, and are under the direction of the President—that he will as soon as convenient—all that is in his discretion—communicate to the Senate as far as proper, and no farther, what those recommendations are.

If there be a portion proper to be kept private, it is quite safe in the discretion of that gentleman and his associates in the committee, and there I am quite content to leave it. But such portions of the President's recommendations for the augmentation of the military means of the country as are fit for public communication, and public discussion here, and public information throughout the country, I should be very glad that the gentleman, whenever it suits his convenience, should communicate to the Senate.

Mr. Benton was understood to say that he had received no verbal communication; but that in great matters of this kind, he always looked to the heads of departments as the organs of the President.

Mr. Cass. If I understand the message aright, the President recommends still greater armaments than were recommended by the Secretary of War. I desire to hear that portion of the message read again.

Mr. Webster. He says greater armaments than recommended in the early part of the session—not greater than recommended by the Secretary of War.

The portion of the message alluded to was then, at the request of Mr. Cass, read.

Mr. Cass then said: I merely remark after using every possible effort to carry my resolutions into effect. I thought they had gone to sleep the slumber of the dead. I am heartily rejoiced that they have been resuscitated; and certainly I am the more gratified when that resuscitation has been effected by an executive message and not by British cannon.

Mr. J. M. Clayton. If I am at liberty to do so I should like to ask how many ships are recommended to be built?

Mr. Fairfield. I am not able to answer that question. I paid but little attention to the matter, believing that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy was adequate to the exigency. It passed out of my mind.

### BACK CREEK CONVENTION.

MARCH 21, 1846.

The morning being pleasant, a large collection of persons were present at an early hour, to testify the high regard they felt for the cause of temperance and humanity.

Col. J. F. McCorkle conducted the music of the day which was entirely vocal, and performed with animation and solemnity.

The order of the day being fixed Mr. John Shive called the meeting to order, and invited the Rev. J. R. Davis of Iredell to lead in the religious services of the morning by singing a hymn and prayer; the bearing of which was, that we as individuals, as a Convention assembled and as a nation, might in all things be actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel and add to our faith virtue, to virtue knowledge and to knowledge temperance; and that as sin had abounded, grace and truth might much more abound.

James Siliman, Esq., moved that Wm. King, Esq., be chairman of the day, which, being seconded by Col. J. F. McCorkle, was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Col. McCorkle moved that J. N. Andrews and Carmi Gillespie be Secretaries of the day, which being seconded by Mr. John Shive, was carried. After which the Chairman explained in graphic order the object of the Convention; which immediately went into the primary business of the day—which was to diffuse the light of Temperance, founded on the sure principle of total abstinence.

The order of the day being handed to the chair he called on Mr. Rufus N. Lowrance to address the meeting.

Mr. Lowrance spoke first, of the waste of the corn on bounties of Providence in the manufacture of alcoholic spirits, showing by comparison, that the alcoholic drinks produced by the distillation of grain, was not an equivalent to the bread stuffs consumed. Secondly—that this waste has in this, as in other countries, produced a scarcity and in some cases a want of the necessities of life. He showed according to the calculation of Fulton the number of acres of land employed in the growing of grain and hops for distillation and beer, and on an average crop the amount of bread, that might annually be distributed to the poor instead of said drinks, which tend to impoverish and debasement the consumers. His third reason was the impropriety of habitual drinking, for this of itself was sufficient to encourage and continue the making and vending of ardent spirits.—Cease to make, cease to vend, cease to drink; and withdraw from the side-board—repel temptation and live for usefulness.

Mr. J. B. Andrews, next addressed the Convention on the effects of ardent spirits on persons, families, neighborhoods, and communities, producing in their progressive course an entire prostration of all that is lovely or valuable in social life, and eventually robs the immortal part, of that inheritance of glory that is in reversion for those who by patient endurance and self-denial, mortify the depraved affections and subjugate appetites, to which we are here subject to, and are ever ready to lead us astray.

Mr. H. W. G. McNeely, was next called upon, whose address was particularly directed to the youth, they being the hope of the nation, the hope of the church, the hope of their parents, and those to whom had descended the blessings of liberty, bought by the labors and blood of their forefathers. You are required to war a warfare, not with a foreign enemy in an open field, but to war against spirits, ye the invisible spirits of alcohol are to be withstood, and self subdued, by a practical self-denial, such as alone can enable us to withstand temptation, and oppose with invincible power the assaults of this insidious enemy. Then enlist while young—volunteer for life that ye be not brought into subjection to depraved appetites—to carnal propensity, to intemperance, to drunkenness, to death—death temporal and eternal.

Youth is the time to establish habits for after life. Let the principles of our youth, be honest, be patriotic, be purely republican, and let those principles be engrained, or sound morality, and true virtue as found in the gospel; and our youth are safe, our country is safe, our government is secure, our national honor and independence will remain unshaken, while the peace, the prosperity, the power, the glory of our nation, shall be sought for, and supported by all, while we show to the world that we have subdued ourselves, and are actuated by the principles of true honor, that we live for the glory of God and the promotion of his cause.

Rev. E. P. Rockwell, with the enquiry often made by those who oppose the progress of temperance—1st. What have the friends of Temperance done for its advancement? Answer—

They have done much for the present and future good of individuals, families and communities, by restraining the flood of intemperance that was deluging the land, and sweeping away many of our most beloved and talented sons.

But what have the opposers of Temperance done? In answer—1st. They have made and vended a large quantity of ardent spirits, producing in their course, intemperance, poverty and death.

2. They have adulterated a great quantity of wines and alcoholic drinks by compounding them with different mineral and vegetable productions. This tends to injure the farming interests of a community, by exhausting lands, which in the end produces poverty and want, as a proof of this, see the farms on which distilleries have been kept the past 25 or 30 years. Then why not cease to make, vend and drink? Why not join the Temperance Society? Reason 1st. I want joint now—I've said I never would join. 2. I want sign away my liberty by subscribing to the pledge. 3. The friends of Temperance have some secret scheme they aim at. 4. Temperance men want to unite Church and State. 5. A man has no right to resolve that he will reclaim himself from vice. 6. I have a license and I will sell ardent spirits. 7. Signing the pledge will do no good, they won't stick. Men will drink when they go to town, behind the door and in the cellar. And why? Because the men who complain most of their inconsistency, are those who use most effort to ensnare and lead them again to intemperance. 8. I will drink, for I love it. This is the great, the true reason.

There was now a recess of 20 minutes, when the meeting again came to order, by prayer from Rev. E. P. Rockwell.

Mr. Moses Lingle, then addressed the meeting, exhibiting in his remarks much of his native talent, his ardour in the cause of temperance, and his power to reason in behalf of his cause, showing that all associations have an origin and an object in view. This Convention has in view the advancement of Temperance. The great Author of nature seems to have formed no distilleries for ardent spirit, while almost every neighborhood, is supplied with a cooling stream or lake of pure water, for the refreshment of his creatures. If ardent spirits are necessary, why did He not provide a fountain from which might flow in every direction the liquid beverage, to refresh the thirsty children of men for whom he hath done all things well! See the effects of ardent spirits in our electioneering campaigns, and in all places of public exhibition, and if such be the effect to destroy happiness here, what will its effects be in eternity? What is the effect likely to be produced on our County, our State, our Nation?

The cause of Temperance has done good, but are Temperance speeches needful? Answer. Their object is to diffuse light. This is done by a united effort—union is power. At the Creation light was collected into a body, that it might be more efficient in enlightening, invigorating and maturing. So with the efforts of Temperance Societies. Association gives influence to precept and example. Then join the Temperance Society and give additional influence to your example. In this the Ladies can do much, they have the power to free our Republic from intemperance and all its fatal consequences.

Rev. J. L. Davis, next addressed, by calling the notice of the Convention to what was said in the Holy Scriptures, on the subject of Temperance, showing that as all Scripture is given by inspiration it is worthy to be our guide in this as in all other respects. He dwelt much on the necessity of parents living so as to show, by their example, the great advantages of Temperance in all its connections with piety and religion.

He gave a pleasing account of the first Juvenile Temperance Society in the State so far as his knowledge extended, the Constitution of which was drawn up by Rev. J. M. Wilson, D. D., for the benefit of the youth under his classical instruction.

Application: Do I live for the glory of God whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all for the glory of God? When I drink, do I do it for his glory? And in order that we may be actuated by right motives in all that we do, let us cultivate a spirit of prayer.

As the day was advanced, the chair requested the Speaker, who dismissed the Convention by prayer.

WM. KING, Esq., Chm.  
JOHN N. ANDREWS, Secs.  
CARMIL GILLESPIE, Secs.

### SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1846.

At the old Tailoring Establishment!

HORACE H. BEARD.

HAS JUST RECEIVED OF MR. F. MASON, the *WILMINGTON*, a new and elegant style of Dress and Summer Suits, which far exceeds anything of the kind heretofore published. He still carries on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its various branches, at his old stand, where he is ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, despatch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit its continuance.

N. B. The subscriber has in his employ a workman who cannot be surpassed either North or South.—  
April 3, 1846—4128 H. H. BEARD.

### Baltimore and Wilmington Packets.

**REGULAR LINE!**

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," French master, will sail for Wilmington, No. Ca., on the 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on the 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to WILLIAM MASON, 28 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

BROWN & DEROSSET, Agents, Wilmington, N. C. 9w47

### State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.—February Sessions, 1846.

H. W. Conner, Amec. Original Attachment levied on

71 acres of Land, &c.

Robert Cowan, On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Rowan, to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in May next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John H. Hardie, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in February, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence. Copy test.  
Issued the 23d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN H. HARDIE, Clk.

THE CAROLINA  
SALISBURY  
FRIDAY EVENING  
FOR GOVERNOR  
William A.  
OF ORANGE  
We are authorized  
Turner, as a candidate  
for election.  
We are authorized  
Graham, as a candidate  
August election.

### PRESIDENT'S

The public will see the President, transmitted on the 24th ult., that it is necessary to increase military establishments, and made to the Naval and Military Departments of the Senate officers as to the character of the provision required, and to be always prepared, but we confess that the recommendation of the first annual Message, in defence and increase of the establishment of the military force for that purpose over the land. It is, say, to create alarm, the son ought to know how our foreign relations depend on it. But what necessity to exist since the first annual Message, in favor of peace, on the occasion of the session, unless it be that we are brought over unfavourable, as yet in the day, really is danger of a conflict it is but right that we be prepared for it, and we will not let the matter be better informed as to this vexed question. It terminated in his own mentioning short of the whole, plunge the country into satisfy his thirst for justice, it should be known, may rest upon the people.

We can see no good in the public mind one more difficulties between the Country to be settled, and right in the face of the second Message, that there for a large increase in the military establishments. Danger of war with any nation is no use in appropriating money to build ships to be as a number of those who are being for a long time forced to take the President and are left no other alternative, that notwithstanding the pressions made on the Atlantic, of a desire on British to settle this peacefully, there is still a session, between the two, be that this increase is count of the unsettled conditions with poor weak plain to all, that we are prepared to ward off some attack she could make offensive operations. It does not come from that some more powerful nation have we any Great Britain.

### Party Shackles.

—No stance within the last year of party influence. Charlotte Jefferson, weeks ago, threw out Democratic Banner, to spotless folds; the Leak, Esq., as the usual for Governor. Subsequent leigh clique," as Mr. Democratic Central Committee James B. Sheppard, and forthwith the Jefferson's head, without even of Walter F. Leak, and James B. The editor had no expectation that he nominated by said actions do say that he oppose that choice.

Henry Clay.—We learn Tropic that this of the whole country, the honored man of the present two months among the citizens of New Orleans, the Alex. Scott, for a stop a few days, going to his own Ashland. Where blessing of God, as well as can people, go with a able Advertiser.