dvertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orcharged 25 per cent higher.

The following beautiful verses were received by washington by the magnetic telegraph; and gh the lightning speed with which they were transed adds nothing to their beauty, it was a happy ght to select the wonderful invention, of which they are in praise, as the medium of transmitting them Baltimore Patriot

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. BY MRS. E. L. SCHEVMERHORN.

Ohearrier dove, spread not thy wing, Thou beauteous messenger of air ! To waiting eyes and hearts to bring The tidings thou wert wont to bear.

Urge not the flying courser's speed, Give not his neck the loosened rein, Nor bid his panting sides to bleed, As swift he thunders o'er the plain.

Touch but the magic wire; and lo! Thy thoughts is borne on flaming track. And swifter far than winds can blow, is sped the rapid answer back.

The sage who woo'd the lightning's blaze. Till, stooping from the summer cloud, It played around with harmless mys. By Fame is trumpeted aloud.

And sure she has a lotty meed For him whose thought, with scraph reach, To language gives the lightning's speed, And wings electic, lends to speech

Nerved by its power, our spreading land\* A mighty giant proudly lies ; Touch but one nerve with skilful hand Through all the thrill unbroken flies.

The dweller on the Atlantic shore, A word may breathe, and, swift as light, Where for Pacific waters roar, That word speeds on with magic flight

Thoughts freshly kindling in the mind, And words the echoes of the soul, some on its wire pinions, bind Hearts sundered far as pole from pole.

As flashes o'er the summer skies The lightning's blaze from east to west, D'er earth the burning fluid flies, Winged by a mortal's proud behest.

Though flaming cherubs bar the gate. Since man by fasting grew too wise, He seems again to tempt the fate

Hon. J. C. Calhoun's speech

## TWENTY NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

### IN SENATE.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: Mr. sident, I daily receive so many letters king inquiries touching the probable igness of one of the measures now bethe Senate, that I desire to ask, very spectfully a question or two of the comthee who have charge of it. I refer, sir. the subject of the Independent Treasury sometimes called the Subtreasury bill. em no panic maker. I desire to prevent inics, to al ipprehensions. The counin general is prosperous, and I desire. far as I am able to prevent agitation d disturbance in its financial affairs. Il therefore address myself to the comis man of the Committee on Finance, and they him most respectfully (hoping that he ill not find an answer to be inconsistent with his public duty) to say how soon it be expected that the committee will portiupon that important measure ;hether the committee has so far advancin the consideration of the bill that he now able to say whether they will rebet the bill with or without amendment, id if with amendments, if he can now adicate what those amendments are !his information must necessarily be exedingly useful to the public. And I will so ask if he will be so obliging as to date at what period the subject will come n for consideration? This last question not unimportant in itself, but to me it especially important, because I shall hortly have occasion to be absent for a w days.

Mr. LEWIS said: I am happy, Mr. resident, to have it in my power to rey to the questions of the distinguished ommittee on Finance have had the subet under consideration. I cannot, howver, say at what time the Subtreasury Il will be reported back to the Senate. he committee have determined to give ecedence, in the action of the Senate, to bill reported by the honorable Senator om New York (Mr. Dix) for establishg a warehousing system. This bill has en arged on the committee by commeral men as a remedial measure, in its indency strongly calculated to relieve av pressure which might otherwise refrom a precipitate or sudden introaction of the specie clauses of the Subasury. In addition to the warehousing Lithe committee propose to precede acon on the Subtreasury by bills to estabshe branch mints at Charleston and New ork-measures which have also been rged, from respectable commercial souras in their tendency calculated to falitate the introduction of specie payents into the Treasury. So far as any all of these measures are calculated to llay apprehension in the public mind. ney will receive the cordial support of e committee.

It is deriain, sir, that, from the very reaon we have not now a Subtreasury in peration, large amounts of public money aveaccumulated in deposite in the banks. heir amount-not less than eleven or welve millions—has become the basis of much larger paper circulation, while the eception of paper money in the dues of he Government has, in addition to other auses, considerably expanded the aggreo as to create an adverse state of foreign xchanges, and at a time, too, when the nonstary condition of England is far from eing settled and easy.

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



NEW SERIES, NUMBER 2. OF VOLUME III.

## SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

January next.

mation he asks.

### SECRET SERVICE FUND.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Jamagan some days ago, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the U. nited States be requested to cause to be furnished to the Senate an account of all payments made on President's certificates, from the fund appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, since the 4th March, 1825, to this time; with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments; to whom paid, and for what; including the sum of thirty thousand dollars for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, now proposed to be provided for by the bill before the ate can decide upon it then. Senate entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain objects made for the services of the fiscal year ending 3d June, 1845;" but no document or matter is requested by this resolution to be furnished which, in the opinion of the President, would improperly involve the citizens or subjects of any foreign Power.

The resolution having been read-

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I-have a few, and but a few, remarks to make on the President's message in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for an account of the disbursements during the period in which I had the honor to be Secretary of State, out of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

In the first place, sir, I am happy to say that I entirely approve the course of proceeding which the President has adopted. In my judgment, he could not have acted otherwise than he has done, without the violation of law and his own duty. Sir, dents have caused to be used more or less as I know that not a dollar was disbursed the expenditure public.

diture, improper in itself, or improper in beneficial to our country. its amount, was made to my knowledge. judgment, or belief. And I will say, in the next place, that the late President of the United States, in all things respecting the expenditure of the public moneys, was remarkably cautious, exact, and particu-

And I here say, sir, that all declarations, averments, statements, or insinuations, made any where, or by any body, . impute perversion, misapplication, or waste of the public funds, committed or made by me while Secretary of State, are utterly groundless and untrue. And I will conclude with one remark, the bearing of which I shall leave to the Senate and to the country.

tate circulation of this country, so much er misapplied or wasted the public funds, either seen the papers, or has, in some must know that the employment of secret any disclosure of documents in their care, mere plagiarism from the Edinburg Reother way, obtained knowledge on the agents in Mexico, in Cuba, and elsewhere, to justify the call proposed. He hoped view, considerably weakened by the trans- war loan of 25 millions, to organ

Under these circumstances the commit- papers, and has no knowledge, then his cious, and is, in fact, imperiously demandtee, while a majority of them are in every imputations are purely wanton and slan- ed by the interests of this Government. way favorable to what they believe the derous. If he has seen the papers, or has Such course should be pursued forthwith. only constitutional mode of collecting, de- any knowledge, then he would be sure to The Government would be remiss and positing, and disbursing what they believe state what he knows, if he knows any negligent if they did not adopt such policy. to be the only currency known to the Con- thing to sustain him in his charge. Si- Great Britain and other Governments are the unanimous vote of the Senate. He stitution are most auxious that this change lence, under such circumstances, is con- active in this way. Why should not we thought the President, in his message, had shall be effected in a manner to produce clusive that he knows nothing; because use the same weapons? as little pressure as possible on the com- he is under no obligation of secrecy, and, Mr. W. said he was highly gratified mercial community. To prepare for this in absence of all other proof, he would of with the message of the President in anresult, and to avoid any consequences from course tell all he knew, if he knew any swer to the resolutions of the House of the too sudden introduction of the Sub- thing which could, in the slightest degree, Representatives, except in one particular. treasury, we have, after full deliberation, bear him out. The charge, therefore, was It seemed to him that the President thought. with entire unanimity, determined that the either made in utter ignorance of any by the manner in which he referred to the specie clauses shall in no event be report. facts to support it, or else with the know. fact that none of the secret-service fund ed to go into effect sooner than the first of ledge that the facts which do exist would, had been expended since his inauguration, So far as this course, on the part of the to the source of this miserable vitupera. tion. Mr. W. did not regard this fact in committee, is calculated to allay appre- tion, I have nothing to say. I am afraid that light by any means. His humble hension, I am happy in being able to fur- I shall be thought to have paid too much commendation would be more cheerfully nish the honorable gentleman the infor- attention to it already. Sir, I leave the given for the judicious and beneficial exauthor of these slanders where he is-I of in the world—I leave him with himself.

grounds, to give the information asked for,

The PRESIDING OFFICER observed that the Senator from Tennessee could withdraw the resolution only by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

ator will object.

Mr. WESTCOTT. I object. Mr. JARNAGAN. Very well; the Sen-

Mr. WESTCOTT, I object to the with- archy drawal of this resolution, because I desire the vote of the Senate upon it by ayes and noes, as a precedent. I regard the principle involved in it as highly important. 1 am opposed to its adoption, and hope the Senate will reject it by a decisive vote.

What is the case? Congress, in making the annual appropriations for the contingent expenses of our foreign intercourse allows a fund of five thousand dollars, commonly designated as "the secret service fund," to be yearly expended by the Executive officers; and by the general act of May, 1810, the only voucher for be disbursement of this fund, where the 1 ... sident, in his judgment, is of opinion that the particulars of the expenditure should not be made public, is (as is provided by the act) the certificate of the President of such disbursement, without stating for what specific purpose it is made,

Mr. W. said he believed all our Presi-

of the secret service fund; and Mr. W. from that fund without the sanction of the said he would not suffer himself to doubt President, and as I am conscious that ev- or suspect that every one of them had not ery disbursement was made for a proper done so properly, judiciously, and espeand necessary public purpose, it might be cially with the most patriotic motives .thought that I should desire the publica- Mr. W. said he should feel ashamed of tion of the papers, in order that every bo- himself if he could be induced to imagine dy might see what they are, or what they that any American President had been show. But this is a matter of so little con- guilty of the slightest impropriety in the comment to me (and I presume it is of as | disbursement of this fund. He trusted he little to the late President) that I certain- never should have so degraded a rule by ly would not wish to see an important which to judge his countrymen, especially principle, and an important law, violated one elevated to the Presidency-the first and broken for any personal convenience station in the world. He hoped the rule in that respect. I am not at all apprehen- by which he judged even those most opsive that the country will suspect either posed to him in political opinion would al-President Tyler, or me, acting under his ways be more elevated. Every body authority, of any thing improper in the knows that President Madison paid the dishursement of a few hundred or a few notorious John Henry fifty thousand dolthousand dollars, in a case in which the lars just before the last war with Great law reposes confidence in the President, Britain for secret information respecting and gives him a discretion as to making the attempts of the British Government to corrupt portions of New England to Brit-Sir, a President of the United States, or ish interests. Mr. Madison, it is true, paid enator from Massachusetts, so far as the the head of a Department acting by his rather an exorbitant price for the budget authority, must think but poorly of his of trash he got from Henry, but he did own reputation and standing with the right in buying it, and the country approvcountry if he is afraid of being suspected ed of his conduct in that respect. Mr. W. of having violated his duty and his oath said for his part he was of opinion that if in a matter of so little moment. I will this secret service fund was increased to add, that a person who entertains such a double the amount now allowed, and if suspicion, without reason, of any public every cent of it was annually spent by the man, may himself be well suspected of President, it would be money well laid having held a no very complimentary dia- out for the country. To counteract the intrigues of foreign courts, to procure Sir, we all know that the head of a De- knowledge of those intrigues, which might partment cannot touch a dollar of this affect our interests and regulate the acfund except with the President's sanction. tion of our Government, the President The whole power, and the whole respon- should employ secret agents, either citisibility, is with the President. The Pre- zens or foreigners, as circumstances should sident's message states this so fully and dictate to be most advisable; and the only clearly that I need not dwell upon it. I rule to regulate such employment should will say, in the first place, that no expen- be his opinion that it might probably be

Doubtless, very often such agents will render but little service, and sometimes none, but this is no answer to the argument President has reason to believe they may be beneficial. Our ambassadors abroad are the last persons who can acquire such

if made known, entirely disprove it. As that it was creditable to the Administrapenditure of the whole of it, as he (Mr. leave him in the worst company I know W.) doubted not could be done. It would show vigilance. Mr. W. said he did not Mr. JARNAGAN said a somewhat si- believe the American people would find milar resolution, adopted by the House of fault with such expenditure. Why, sir, Representatives, having been responded (said Mr. W.) do not we all know that to by the President, refusing, on public every foreign Government employs means of procuring information-find it necessahe was disposed to withdraw the resolu- ry to do so? Shall we deny ourselves such important advantage in our transactions and intercourse with them? They trust their officers to employ secret agents. Why should we refuse to trust ours? Are they less patriotic or trustworthy? Can Mr. JARNAGAN. I presume no Sen- it be that republican officers, elected by the people for their abilities and patriotism, tested as they always are by years of service for their country, are not as worthy of confidence as the officers of a mon-

> Now. (said Mr. W.) what is the resolution under consideration? The Senate. it is proposed, shall ask the President to inform it as to how the secret service fund for a certain period has been spent. The Senator who offered this resolution, I am satisfied, has no idea that any impropriety has occurred as to its disbursement. I am convinced he believes as I do not hesitate to declare that I do; nay, as I deem it my duty to say, that the imputations made against the late President and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in reference to the use of this fund improperly, whilst the latter was Secretary of State. are slanders of the silliest and most pitiful character. Sir, said Mr. W., I will not as Senator, by any vote of mine, permit any such fugacious scandal against any high Executive officer of my country, of any political party, and especially against a citizen who stands as high before the world as does the Senator assailed, and of whose reputation and tame abroad (opposed as I am to him in political opinion on almost every subject of party contest) I as an American feel proud-I say I will not consent that such gossip shall be the foundation of a call upon the President, or any

action whatever of this chamber. I will not dignify such unworthy accusations by any notice of them whatever. But this is not the chief reason for my desire that this resolution may be voted down by the Senate, to stand as a precedent. He said he especially desired that President Polk, and all future Presidents, may be assured that, as to the disbursement of this fund, the Executive acts upon his own responsibility, and is not to be called to an account: otherwise, the act of Congress would be a dirty trap. Sir. it is a pretty business if we cannot repose sufficient confidence in our Chief Magistrate -one who is elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people of these States by their free suffrages-to entrust him with the expenditure of the paltry sum of fifty thousand dollars a year for his country in this mode. Mr. W. said he felt of our distinguished public men as the property of the country; we had received a rich heritage from those who preceded us, and any man who unjustly and causelessis no true friend to the people or their in- ascertain and allot the same.

tant that the Executive branch of the Government should be satisfied that full confidence is and will be reposed in it as to the fidelity with which this fund may be disbursed-as to the discretion which will the claims, at Austin, commending on the by Congress and by the people from scandalous imputations so easily made in regard to it; and it may not be deterred from its judicious and patriotic use, by any ap- judgment. The right of appeal is also prehensions of popular suspicion improperin layor of employing them whenever the ly excited, or popular clamor gotten up for other than patriotic objects.

The distinction which the resolution makes between the disclosure of foreigninformation, unless they have secret agents, ers' names and the names of citizens em-Mr. President, (said Mr. W..) I said in the ployed as agents, Mr. W. said he regarded remarks I made last week on the Oregon untenable. All should be protected from ago employed an agent to procure copies formation they disclose, or obtain the serquestion that if our Government had years exposure, or else we may not procure the inof the correspondence in 1790 and 91, be- vices they render. But he was opposed York may be defeated—and on the Oretween the British and Spanish Ministers to the resolution on the general grounds gon question goes farther in support of who negotiated the Nootka Sound con- he had stated. It was scarcely necessary, the British pretensions than any blue-light vention, it would, I did not doubt, when he said, for him to remark that he could paper in the Union. The Mercury frepublished, shed light on the British claim safely wouch that no knowledge was had quently recurs with great self-complacen-Whoever charges me with having eith- to Oregon, and, indeed, that I suspected it by the distinguished and worthy function- cy to a long article which it sent forth Telegraph says:—"It has been by the distinguished and worthy functionwould of itself effectually crush that claim, any at the head of the State Department, sometime ago on the same Oregon ques-Every one who knows any thing about it; or by the faithful officer next to him, of tion. That article in the Mercury was a some day next week, by citizen subject, or he has not. If he has seen no at this very time, would be highly judi- the resolution would be rejected at once. fer."

Mr. MANGUM said he most heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Florida. He hoped the vote would be taken, and, when taken, that the resolution would be rejected by done all that was incumbent upon him in the performance of his duty. It afforded him pleasure always to approve of the course of the Chief Magistrate of his conn-He took it for granted that the President would always act, in reference to the small amount of money devoted to secret service, in a manner consistent with honor and integrity. He would not for a moment admit a supposition of the reverse; and no prurient or wanton curiosity should he indulged in looking into this matter. He hoped that the vote of the body would be unanimous for the rejection of the resolution, on the ground that the inquiry was

in itself improper. Mr. JARNAGAN hoped he might be induged in a single remark. This resolution although he had had the honor of submitting it, was not so much a favorite with him that he should be dissatisfied with a refusal on the part of the Senate to adopt it. It had for some time past been lying upon the table at his own instance, and for reasons satisfactory to himself, and, he had no doubt, perfectly obvious to the Senate. Since he had seen the President's message in answer to a resolution of the other House, he was perfectly satisfied with the reasons therein assigned; and he would say further, that he heartily approved of the arguments and principles therein laid down; and no one would vote more heartily in favor of those principles than he would do by voting against his own resolution, as leave to withdraw it had been refused.

Mr. BREESE said he did not know what object could be attained by taking a direct vote upon this resolution. He would, therefore, move that it be laid on

Mr. ALLEN said he should without hesitation vote against the passage of the resolution, and he would do so on the ground that an inquiry of this kind could never be justified except upon the allegation of the existence of abuses or improper conduct on the part of public men, and with a view to base an impeachment upon those allegations or charges. Besides, the Senate of the United States was not the body whose duty it was to originate impeachments; it was the body that was appointed by the Constitution to try charges when made, but not to make them. And even if there were, therefore, allegations concerning any public officer upon which it was intended to base an impeachment, he would still, upon these grounds, vote against the resolution

The motion to lay the resolution upon the table was negatived; and the question being upon its adoption, the year and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted

YEA-Mr. Turney.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Thos. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Davis, Dickenson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Jenness, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Penneybacket, Phelps, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge-41. So the resolution was rejected.

Public Debt of Texas.—The House of Representatives of Texas have appointed a committee to inquire into the expedienhumbled that he was impelled by what cy of ceding to the Government of the U. he conceived to be his duty to make these. States the public funds of Texas for a observations. He regarded the fair fame | just equivalent, for the purpose of providing means to liquidate the public debt of the State; and to take into consideration the propriety of classifying and defining the ly assails the reputation of such American public debt, and of appointing a hoard to

A bill has also been introduced into the Mr. W. said that he held it to be impor- Senate "for the liquidation and adjustment of public debt." The bill proposes the appointment by the Governor and Senate of three commisioners to act upon be exercised; and that it will be protected first of every alternate month, with the powers of a court of law and equity, and whose decision is to have the effect of a to be allowed from their descision.

> THE "HARMONIOUS."-The New Or leans Courier (Locofoco) thus speaks of the Charleston Mercury (also Locofoco) :

"The Charleston Mercury is at length undisguisedly Whiggish, openly expresses

LOOK TO THE LEGISLAT

It is a matter of paramount impo

that the Whigs should have a ma the next Legislature. And it wo to be superfluous, in the good W of North Carolina, that it was a cesary to make an appeal to I which is, by so large a majorit ascendant in the State. Yet. taught us by the supineness and of the Whigs in 1842, by which the Loco Focos in possession of erable majority in the Legislatur year, admonishes us that it will rely upon our strength of numb out bringing that power to bea day of trial. No true Whig o the chagrin and mortification all, when we found the enemy sion of the Capitol of our b Commonwealth. Or can the and shameful acts of the party power, be overlooked or disre We have but to notice our horri gled, and misshapen Congressi tricts, to cause the blush of s indignation to rise to our cheeksthat we who possessed the power vent it, had permitted such a stat to exist-and indignation, at and tyranical course pursued by Foco party, while revealing in ment of an accidental majority State Legislature. The Whigs most seriously and disastrously. of that Gerrymandering Sessie by, instead of having at least six sentatives in Congress, selected for party who truly represent the a majority of their constituency ourselves reduced to a mere guard and three members, and tricts so arranged, as to make it possible that we could, with the tive exertions, be successful in more than five Representatives fi staunch and thorough Whig S Carolina.

Upon the next General Asso devolve the high and responsible electing a United States Sena place of our gifted and patriotic whose term of service expires of March next. It depends upo cision made at our August whether he, or some other tru flinching Whig, shall represent august body, or whether the stigma and disgrace should b to us, of being mis-represented stead of one Loco Foco Sena should avert so sad a calamit Whigs should go to work wit good will-determined to be sa nothing short of decided majori branches of the next Legisla have only to restlee that it and by a proper exercise of cial strength we possess, the accomplished. Let every Co out their strongest and most didates-let preference of me lowed up in the desire for triun ciple-let all go to work with energy, and a most glorious viet

us. In every County, however success may seem to promise. and efficient men be in the Counties and Districts be thor vassed, and by a vigorous and fence of our principles, the State will be redeemed from the taint or suspicion of Loco Focos there be no comprising with c nents-no log-rolling-no swa candidate. Let us strike for our and our Country's cause, in Au our banner will wave victorio inscribed on its glorious told Governor !- A WHIG SENATE WHIG HOUSE OF COMMON our watch-word be-Remember munder Session of 1842.—Ralei

The It is as necessary (says a pistar porary) for our country to be strong a the right; and truly he is right in h But are they right in theirs who we en the country, or enfeeble the atm its energies, by representing it be try as in the wrong? In a case of with another world, it is impo tributive to our strength, not only that the right, but that more among oursels either make representation of us in the or endeavor to place us in that cond

As a freeman, a lover of truth, and er of dissimulation and wrong, we sentiments. According to these the men at the head of our Gover territory that evidently belongs to tion, we must sustain them or be incur the imminent risk of a long war, by refusing in their negotiations wi eign Power to consent to terms w been repeatedly proposed by their ter predecessors, we must sustain lent : and if, when negotiation fails, naciously refuse, for the most absure ulous of all conceivable reasons, lo decision of a question involving p to arbitration-the established n fairest and best mode of settling a culties-we must sustain them or be Such principles of action may do for slaves, but freemen will scorn il

"Our country, right or wrong," perly understood, a good maxim is A soldier should fight for his country out stopping to investigate the cause of But, most certainly, when we are with the world, it is the duty of every all in his power towards keeping his c the right, and to denounce and oppose fort of her rulers to place her in the

War Fever in New York .- The that a public meeting be held in militia, and increase the army and