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LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE

It is a matter of paramount importance that the Whigs should have a majority in the next Legislature. And it would seem to be superfluous, in the good Whig States of North Carolina, that it was at all necessary to make an appeal to that party...

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance...

The following beautiful verses were received by the magnetic telegraph...

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Oh, carrier dove, spread not thy wing.
Thou beautiful messenger of air!
To waiting eyes and hearts to bring...

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.
IN SENATE.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: Mr. President, I daily receive so many letters making inquiries touching the probable progress of one of the measures now before the Senate...

Mr. LEWIS said: I am happy, Mr. President, to have in my power to reply to the questions of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts...

It is certain, sir, that from the very reason we have not now a Subtreasury in operation, large amounts of public money have accumulated in deposits in the banks...

Under these circumstances the committee, while a majority of them are in every way favorable to what they believe the only constitutional mode of collecting...

So far as this course, on the part of the committee, is calculated to allay apprehension, I am happy in being able to furnish the honorable gentleman the information he asks.

SECRET SERVICE FUND.
The following resolution, offered by Mr. Jarnagan some days ago, was taken up:
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to the Senate an account of all payments made on President's certificates...

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...

Sir, a President of the United States, or the head of a Department acting by his authority, must think but poorly of his own reputation and standing with the country if he is afraid of being suspected of having violated his duty and his oath in a matter of so little moment.

Sir, we all know that the head of a Department cannot touch a dollar of this fund except with the President's sanction. The whole power, and the whole responsibility, is with the President.

And I here say, sir, that all declarations, avowments, statements, or insinuations, made any where, or by any body, that impute perversion, misapplication, or waste of the public funds, committed or made by me while Secretary of State, are utterly groundless and untrue.

Whoever charges me with having either misapplied or wasted the public funds, while in the Department of State, has either seen the papers, or has, in some other way, obtained knowledge on the subject, or he has not.

papers, and has no knowledge, then his imputations are purely wanton and slanderous. If he has seen the papers, or has any knowledge, then he would be sure to state what he knows, if he knows any thing to sustain him in his charge.

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

Mr. WESTCOTT. I object.
Mr. JARNAGAN. Very well; the Senate can decide upon it then.

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...

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and is, in fact, imperiously demanded by the interests of this Government.—Such course should be pursued forthwith. The Government would be remiss and negligent if they did not adopt such policy. Great Britain and other Governments are active in this way.

Mr. W. said he was highly gratified with the message of the President in answer to the resolutions of the House of Representatives, except in one particular. It seemed to him that the President thought, by the manner in which he referred to the fact that none of the secret-service fund had been expended since his inauguration...

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.

Mr. BRESEE 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 the table.

The motion to lay the resolution upon the table was negative; and the question being upon its adoption, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

Public Debt of Texas.—The House of Representatives of Texas have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of ceding to the Government of the U. States the public funds of Texas for a just equivalent...

A bill has also been introduced into the Senate "for the liquidation and adjustment of public debt." The bill proposes the appointment by the Governor and Senate of three commissioners to act upon the claims at Austin, commencing on the first of every alternate month...

The "HARMONIOUS."—The New Orleans Courier (Locofoco) thus speaks of the Charleston Mercury (also Locofoco):
"The Charleston Mercury is at length undisguisedly Whiggish, openly expresses a wish that the Democratic party in New York may be defeated—and on the Oregon question goes further in support of the British pretensions than any blue-light paper in the Union."

War Fever in New York.—The N. Y. Telegraph says:—"It has been proposed that a public meeting be held in the Park some day next week, by citizens of all parties, calling upon Congress to raise a war loan of 25 millions, to organize a militia, and increase the army and navy."

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 the unanimous vote of the Senate.

Mr. JARNAGAN hoped he might be indulged 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.

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...

YEA.—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, Jennings, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Penneybaker, Phelps, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge.—41.

So the resolution was rejected.

It is as necessary (says a distant contemporary) for our country to be strong as to be right; and truly he is right in his opinion. But are they right in theirs who would weaken the country, or calculate the gain that its energies, by representing it before the world, as in the wrong? In a case of country with another world, it is important, not only that we be strong, but that we be right, and that more among ourselves...

As a freeman, a lover of truth, and an enemy of dissimulation and wrong, we concur in your sentiments. According to these doctrines, the men at the head of our Government, territory that evidently belongs to another nation, we must sustain them or be silent; if we incur the imminent risk of a long and ruinous war, by refusing in their negotiations with a foreign Power to consent to terms which have been repeatedly proposed by their wiser and better predecessors, we must sustain them or be silent; and if, when negotiation fails, they unflinchingly refuse, for the most absurd and preposterous of all conceivable reasons, to submit to a decision of a question involving peace or war to arbitration—the established mode, and the fairest and best mode of settling national disputes—we must sustain them or be silent. Such principles of action may do well enough for slaves, but freemen will scorn them.

Our country, right or wrong, is, when properly understood, a good maxim in time of war. A soldier should fight for his country's flag without stopping to investigate the cause of the quarrel. But, most certainly, when we are at peace with the world, it is the duty of every man to all in his power towards keeping his country right, and to denounce and oppose every effort of her rulers to place her in the wrong.