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THE LAST DAYS OF MARSHALL NEY.

At length a dark object was seen to emerge from the distant wood, and soon an army of 30,000 men deployed in the field of Waterloo, and began to march straight for the scene of conflict. Blucher and his Prussians had come, but no Grouchy, who had been left to hold them in check, followed after. In a moment Napoleon saw that he could not sustain the attack of so many fresh troops, if once allowed to form a junction with the allied forces, and so he determined to stake his fate on one bold cast, and endeavor to pierce the allied centre with a grand charge of the Old Guard—and thus throwing himself between the two armies, fight them separately. For this purpose the Imperial Guard was called up, which had remained inactive during the whole day, and divided into immense columns, which were to meet at the British centre.—That under Reille no sooner entered the fire than it disappeared like mist. The other, was placed under Ney, the "bravest of the brave," and the order to advance given. Napoleon accompanied them part way down the slope, and halting for a moment in a hollow, addressed them in his fiery, impetuous manner. He told them the battle rested with them, and that he relied on their valor. "Vive l'Empereur!" answered him with a shout that was heard all over the field of battle.

He then left them to Ney, who ordered the charge. Bonaparte has been blamed for not heading this charge himself; but he knew he could not carry that guard so far or hold them so long before the artillery, as Ney. The moral power the latter carried with him, from the reputation he had gained of being the "bravest of the brave," was worth a whole division. Whenever a column saw him at their head, they knew that it was to be victory or annihilation. With the exception of Macdonald, I do not know a general in the two armies who could hold his soldiers so long in the very face of destruction as he.

The whole Continental struggle exhibited no sublimer spectacle than this last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking empire. Europe had been put upon the plains of Waterloo to be battled for. The greatest military energy and skill the world possessed had been tasked to the utmost during the day. Thrones were tottering on the ensanguined field, and the shadows of fugitive kings flitted through the smoke of battle. Bonaparte's star trembled in the zenith—now blazing out in its ancient splendor, now suddenly paling before his anxious eye. At length, when the Prussians appeared on the field he resolved to stake Europe on a bold throw. He committed himself and France to Ney and saw his empire rest on a single charge. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of that column, and the terrible suspense he suffered when the smoke battle wrapped it when the curtain lifted over a fugitive army, and the despairing shriek rung on every side, "la garde recule," "la garde recule," makes us for the moment forget all the carnage in sympathy with his distress.

Ney felt the pressure of the immense responsibility on his brave heart, and resolved not to prove unworthy of the great trust committed to his care. Nothing could be more imposing than the movement of that column to the assault. That guard had never yet recoiled before a human foe, and the allied forces beheld with awe its firm and terrible advance to the final charge. For a moment the batteries stopped playing, and the firing ceased along the British lines, as, without the beating of a drum, or the blast of a bugle, to cheer their steady courage, they moved in dead silence over the plain. The next moment the artillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to sink into the earth. Rank after rank went down, yet they neither stopped nor faltered. Dissolving squadrons, and whole battalions disappearing one after another in the destructive fire, affected not their steady courage. The ranks closed up as before, and each treading over his fallen comrade, pressed firmly on. The horse which Ney rode fell under him, and he had scarcely mounted another before it also sank into the earth. Again and again did that unflinching man feel his steed sink down, till five had been shot under him. Then, with his uniform riddled with bullets, and his face singed and blackened with powder, he marched on foot with drawn sabre at the head of his men. In vain did the artillery hurl its storm of fire and lead into that living mass. Up to the very muzzles they pressed, and driving the artillerymen from their own pieces, pushed on through the English lines. But at the moment a file of soldiers who had lain flat on the ground behind a low ridge of earth, suddenly rose and poured a volley in their very faces.—Another and other followed, till one broad sheet of flame rolled on their bosoms, and in such a fierce and unexpected flow, that human courage could not withstand it.—They reeled, shook, staggered back, then turned and fled. Ney was borne back in the reflux tide, and hurried over the field. But for the crowd of fugitives that forced him on, he would have stood alone and fallen on his footsteps. As it was, dismounting to fly, though the whole army was flying, he formed his men into two immense squares, and endeavored to stem the terrific current, and would have done so if it had not been for the thirty thousand fresh Prussians that pressed on his exhausted ranks. For a long time these squares stood and let the artillery plough through. But the fate of Napoleon was

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writ, and though Ney doubtless did what no other man in the army could have done, the decree could not be reversed. The star that had blazed so brightly over the world, went down in blood, and the "bravest of the brave" had fought his last battle. It was worthy of his name, and the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, with him at their head, will be pointed to by remotest generations with a shudder.

We now come to the expiation of his treason by a public execution. The allies, after they assembled in Paris, demanded some victims to appease their anger.—Many were selected, but better counsel prevailed, and they were saved. Ney was a prominent example; he had routed their armies too frequently and too nearly wrested their crowns from them at Waterloo, to be forgiven. It was intended at first to try him by marshal law, but the Marshals of France refused to sit in judgment on so brave, generous, and heroic a warrior. By a royal ordinance, the Chamber of Peers was then directed to try him.—Scorning to take advantage of any technicalities of the law, he was speedily found guilty and condemned to death, by a majority of a hundred and fifty-two. Seventeen only were found to vote in his favor. That he was guilty of treason in the charge is evident, but not to that extent which demanded his death. "No man had done more for France than he, or loved her honor and glory with a higher affection; and his ignominious death is a lasting disgrace to the French nation. Justice was the excuse, not the ground of his condemnation. To have carried out the principle on which his sentence was based, would have ended in a public massacre. Ney and Labeoyere were the only victims offered up to appease an unjust hatred. Besides, Ney's person was sacred under a solemn treaty that Wellington had himself made. One of the articles of that treaty expressly declared that "no person should be molested for his political conduct during the hundred days."—On such conditions was Paris surrendered, and there never was a more flagrant violation of national honor than the trial of Ney. The whole affair, from beginning to end, was a deliberate murder, committed from feelings of revenge alone. Napoleon never did so base an act in his life—and on Wellington's forehead is a spot that shall grow darker with time, and cause many a curse to be muttered over his grave. He should have interfered to have saved so gallant an enemy at the hazard of his life, but he let his honor go down before the clamor of vindictive enemies and become a murderer in the sight of the world. Ney publicly shot as a traitor.

His last moments did not disgrace his life. He was called from his bed and a tranquil sleep to hear his sentence read. As the preamble went on enumerating his many titles, he hastily broke in—"why cannot you simply call me Michael Ney, now a French soldier and soon a heap of dust?" The last interview with his wife and children shook his stern heart more than all the battles he had passed through or his approaching death. This over he resumed his wonted calmness. In reply to one of his sentinels, who said, "Marshal, you should, now think of death," he replied, "Do you suppose any one should teach me to die?" But recollecting himself, he added in a milder tone, "Comrade, you are right, send for the Curate of St. Sulpice; I will die as becomes a Christian!" As he alighted from the coach, he advanced towards the file of soldiers drawn up as executioners, with the same calm mien he was wont to exhibit on the field of battle. An officer stepping forward to bandage his eyes, he stopped him with the proud interrogation, "Are you ignorant that for twenty-five years I have been accustomed to face both balls and bullets?" He then took off his hat, and with his eagle eye, now subdued and solemn, turned towards heaven, said with the same calm and decided voice that had turned the tide of so many battles, "I declare before God and man, that I have never betrayed my country; may my death render her happy, vive la France!" He then turned to the soldiers, and gazing on them a moment, struck one hand upon his heart and said, "my comrades, fire on me!" Ten balls entered him, and he fell dead. Shame upon his judges that for a single act could condemn one braver and nobler than they all, to so base a death. A stern warrior never trod a battle field—a kinder heart never beat in a human bosom, and a truer patriot never shed his blood for his country. If France never had a worse traitor, the day of her betrayal will be far distant, and if she has no worse defender, disgrace will never visit her armies. Says Col. Napier, in speaking of his death, "thus he who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one against her—was shot as a traitor."

His wife was on her knees before the king praying for his pardon when the fatal news was brought to her, and immediately fainted away, then went into convulsions, which well nigh added another victim to this base murder. His father, who loved him tenderly as the son of his pride and the glory of his name, was never told of his ignominious death. He was at this time eighty-eight years of age, and lived to be a hundred years old. He saw by the mourning weeds on his family that some catastrophe had happened, and his

father's heart told him but too well where the bolt was struck; but he made no inquiries, and though he lived twelve years after, never mentioned his son's name, and was never told of his fate. He knew he was dead, but he asked not how nor where he died.

MR. HAYWOOD.

In both Houses of Congress the resignation of Mr. Haywood, and the outrageous assault upon him by the organ of the Administration, the Washington Union, formed the subjects of remark on Tuesday of last week. We copy what was said in the Senate by Mr. Webster, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Benton. Sentiments similar to theirs were uttered by Senators Dix, Niles, and Bagby, Locofocos, and Senators Archer and Berrien. Whigs.

In the House Mr. Biggs of this State, Loco, came down upon Mr. Haywood much in the style of the Union's article. Messrs. Barringer and Dockery of this State, Whigs, defended Mr. Haywood in respect of his honesty and integrity. Mr. Dobbin too expressed his opinions, and his remarks are appended to those made in the Senate.—*Wilmington Chron.*

Mr. WEBSTER took occasion to say that it was a circumstance a good deal characteristic of the state of things in which they now found themselves placed, and strongly indicative of the absorbing interest which surrounded this question, that he had not the honor to address a full Senate. Since the commencement of his observations on Saturday an honorable member of the Senate from one of the Southern States had vacated his seat in that body. They would probably soon hear from that gentleman himself the reasons which led him to leave a position to which he seemed to be attached. He was not otherwise acquainted with those reasons than as he gathered them from the very extraordinary publication in the government paper of Saturday evening. He inferred from that publication that the honorable member left his seat from an inability to support the measures of the Administration now before them without violating his conscience, and from great unwillingness to disoblige his party and political friends by voting against them. As that gentleman was gone he might speak of him, and in doing so he could not speak of him otherwise than as a man of character and standing, as a man of learning and attainments, of great courtesy, of unsurpassed intelligence and attention in the discharge of his public duties, and, as they all knew, (as far as they might judge of his course there) the unflinching and consistent friend of the present Administration.

Now, sir, (continued Mr. Webster.) I am ashamed of my country when I see a gentleman of this character hunted, abused, defamed, according to the degree of abuse and defamation which some writer for the government, in the paper of the government, sees fit to pour out against the retiring member. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, it is a disgrace to the American people.

Mr. BENTON rose and asked the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, that he might recur to a proceeding of yesterday. He had not arrived in his seat yesterday morning when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced to the Senate, or he would have availed himself of that opportunity to make the remarks which he was now about to make. Had he been in his seat at that moment, he would have made a statement to the Senate of what he knew as to the causes which led to Mr. Haywood's resignation, and of the motives which had induced him to resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. Haywood was absent at the time the tariff bill came from the House of Representatives. At the very first moment of his appearance in the Senate, after his return, he took me aside and imparted to me his insuperable objections to the bill. He stated that he could not go for it, and proposed to endeavor to amend it. I gave him to understand very pointedly, and did the Senate subsequently, that my objections to the bill were very strong, and that the only reason why I should vote for it was that we might get rid of the act of 1842; that, as for any amendment, I deemed it utterly impossible, in the present state of things, that there could be the deliberation necessary to perfect the details of the measure. Mr. Haywood then signified an intention to move a postponement. I told him it was impossible that it could prevail. He then said that he would resign his seat; and from that time his mind remained immovable.

I gave these details to show that his mind was consistent and uniform in regard to the measure before the Senate. I believe there was never a man on earth who acted upon purer, higher, nobler motives, than he has in regard to this matter, in every thing that he did up to the time of his resignation. I endeavored to dissuade him from the act. All that I desire to say is, to repeat that I believe there never was a man who, in the performance of a public duty, was actuated by purer, higher, or more noble motives than Mr. Haywood.

Mr. MANGUM said he was much gratified that the Senator from Missouri had thought proper to advert to this matter.—He was the more so, inasmuch as the organ of the Government, in this city, had assailed Mr. Haywood's public and private character with such a degree of ferocity, and in his judgment so unjustly, that he thought every liberal Senator should stand forward and sustain and commend what every one must acknowledge to be the perfect purity and disinterestedness of his course in regard to the subject which was the occasion of his resignation. No man in the State of North Carolina, perhaps, differed more widely than himself from the late Senator in political sentiment; that difference had long existed; and was likely to continue; but political considerations could never be permitted to interfere, so far as he was concerned, with feeling of personal respect for a gentleman whose honor and probity were uncontaminated and entirely above suspicion, though assailed in the unworthy manner which they had witnessed in the government paper in this city. Without adverting to the wisdom or judiciousness of the course adopted by his late colleague he was satisfied that he had acted upon the best consideration, and upon his honest conception of what was due to himself and to the country as a patriotic citizen, and he felt that it was due to him that this expression should be made public, in contravention of the insidious slanders which were propagated by the government paper; and that the States of which he was so able a representative should not be deceived by any false representations.

Mr. M. further felt that it was due to the good old North State that her public servants here should be vindicated against aspersions touching purity and fidelity in office—aspersions unknown in that State, from the period of her colonial history, as affecting either the judicial ermine or legislative integrity. Errors both she and her servants may have fallen into, but the tongue of slander had never hitherto alleged personal corruption, within his knowledge, of any of her public servants, whether in legislative or judicial capacity.—Her character had been uniformly marked with dignified moderation, as pure as it was unpretending; and he (Mr. M.) hoped, when he should close his eyes upon earth, that he might leave with the belief that her character was unspotted and unstained by those upon whom she had devolved high responsibility, and that, for many and long years thereafter, she might preserve her perfect purity, far more precious than any false glare unaccompanied by virtue.

Mr. Haywood acted, in regard to the subject under review, with the most perfect delicacy. He believed there was not a Whig in that body (if there was an exception he hoped such of his friends as might chance to constitute that exception would indicate it now) who had any knowledge of Mr. Haywood's purpose to resign, unless by inference, (for he seemed, recently, to be uneasy and unhappy;) and he knew also that, if Mr. Haywood had found that his vote could have been made effectual for his country's interest, he never would have abandoned his seat, but would have taken the responsibility of defeating the measure; but, finding that his vote was not likely to be effective, and that the result would be the same, rather than throw himself into conflict with his friends, he resigned his seat. In making up his mind to retire from the Senate, Mr. Haywood, he believed, had rested his determination not on any influence which it might produce upon himself politically, but upon his conscientious convictions of right. He had determined, as a gentleman and a Christian, after having laid before his friends on his own side of the chamber his convictions, and he believed he had had no consultation with a single Whig friend upon the subject.

Sir, (continued Mr. M.) do most cheerfully and cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the honorable Senator from Missouri; that Mr. Haywood, in forming his purpose, was under the influence of none other than considerations high, elevated, pure and honorable. He (Mr. Haywood) might despise a rabid press—to abuse is its vocation. He might despise the servitors of power, and their vile, mercenary, and sycophantic followers—the jackals that would despoil the sanctuary of the grave, and exhume reputation to be offered in sacrifice, in burnt sacrifices, to the passions of their masters and corrupters—and repose upon the esteem of good and just liberal men.

Mr. M. felt sure that Mr. Haywood at no period of his life enjoyed more of the respect and consideration of liberal men of all parties in his native state than he has for the last several months, and does at the present moment. North Carolina will feel justly proud that she is the venerable mother of three Democratic Senators who have recently rendered signal and distinguished service to the country upon another great question—Oregon; and, co-operating with the Whigs, saved the country from all the destructive horrors of a British war. (Mr. M. referred to his late colleague and the distinguished Senators from Missouri and Mississippi.) With the profoundest political difference upon the most of questions, he (Mr. M.) yet felt that his State had lost an able, vigilant, and faithful public servant, and

he a colleague entitled to his respect and kindly consideration—at all events, to this naked act of justice to his integrity, purity, and perfect conscientiousness in this last act, his resignation.

Mr. DOBBIN said that his worthy colleague (Mr. Biggs) and his equally worthy colleague (Mr. Barringer) had availed themselves of the latitude of debate to allude to an event which had recently occurred in the Senate of the United States. I (said Mr. D.) have nothing to say upon the propriety or taste of introducing that exciting element into discussion. It has been now introduced in our presence.—Two of my colleagues have delivered their sentiments. I perceive, from expressions around me on both sides of the House, that my position may be probably misunderstood, and that erroneous inferences may be drawn from my silence. Reluctant as I always feel to mingle in the noisy and confused debates that generally characterize the proceedings of this Hall, the committee will excuse my obtrusion, when it may be right and proper to save myself from the injustice that may be the result of silence. I know nothing of the motives which prompted our late Senator (Mr. Haywood) to resign. He has never communicated his motives to me personally. I have lived long enough to know what importance is to be attached to the thousands of rumors that now float through the metropolis. I will allude to one only; I mean that rumor which associates this recent event with bribery and gold.

As a North Carolinian, as a Representative from that "good Old North State," whose character for sterling integrity and honesty is cherished with affection and pride by all her sons, I here, in my place and before the country, protest against such a charge against one of her sons.—For myself, I do not and cannot for one moment harbor the suspicion that any son of North Carolina is capable of being seduced or purchased with the gold of manufactures or others. I have too much State pride to hear the rumor without denouncing it. I have too much confidence in her people to believe it for a moment. My colleague (Mr. Biggs) has not made such an insinuation. But, Mr. Chairman, my worthy colleague (Mr. Biggs) feels a natural sensitiveness in regard to this occurrence. He was in the Legislature and aided in electing Mr. Haywood. A Democrat himself, deeply anxious to reform our tariff system, he voted for Mr. Haywood, confidently cherishing the belief that, when elected, he would be found at his post battling manfully to effect the desired reform. How natural, therefore, his mortification at the result.

And now, sir, uninformed as I am in regard to the motives which induced him to act this remarkable part, and which it remains for time and the late Senator himself to disclose, lest my views may be misapprehended, I publicly in my place express my disapprobation of his course—my profound astonishment and deep regret at its occurrence. If there be one subject on which the Democrats of North Carolina are more thoroughly united than on any other, my decided impression is that that subject is the thorough modification of our tariff system. But the Senator has resigned; I deeply deplore it; I had hoped that the Senator's vote would have been given, and I now fear his resignation will produce a defeat of the bill.

THE LAST VETO.

In the course of yesterday's sitting in the SENATE it became the constitutional duty of that body to reconsider the bill, which originated in the Senate, for settling the claims due by this Government to its own citizens under the Treaty with France, now more than forty years old; which bill had passed both Houses and been returned by the President of the U. States with objections. The question on the passage of the bill (the President's objections notwithstanding) underwent a brief but spirited debate; and, when the question was taken, had all the Senators in the city been present, it is probable that a two-thirds vote would have shown the sense of the Senate upon this first introduction into the General Government of the principle of REPUDIATION in one of its most revolting forms; that is to say, Repudiation of debt by a Government yet in full credit and possessed of inexhaustible resources, on such grounds as are set forth in the Veto Message. As it was, the vote of the Senate exhibited twenty-seven votes in favor of the bill, to fifteen against it. So very obnoxious are the principles of this veto to the moral sense, that there were Senators (political friends of the President) who voted against the bill when it first passed that body, and yet would not vote against it upon the question of sustaining the veto.

It may be well to add, however, that, had the bill passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, there was no hope that it could become a law against the veto. In the House of Representatives it passed by only a few votes of a majority; and, had the bill reached that body from the Senate, there was no probability of its gaining votes enough there to pass it by a two-thirds vote.—*National Intelligencer.*

Never stick a candle into a large blazing fire to light it. A straw or a bit of paper answers much better.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The following Message from the President was transmitted to the House of Representatives a few days before the adjournment.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic, in a sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally avoided, the existing war with Mexico by a peace just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

Under these circumstances, and considering the complicated questions to be settled by negotiating with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of the Republic immediately after their ratification of the treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican Republic to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be made by our Senate and an appropriation for that purpose made by Congress. Indeed the necessity for this money might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for to the credit service money, but like other expenditures of this kind, it would be subject to the same objections as the history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, which I would call your attention to. On the 22d of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the course, between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the disbursement thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as possible;" and on the 13th February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same manner. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although an appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating \$2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is to be stated that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican Republic. JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, 8th August, 1846.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

Our readers already know that the President of the United States addressing himself first to the Senate in a confidential Message, and afterwards to both Houses of Congress in a public Message, and appealed to them for aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, as he ought to have done before he, by sole action, began the war; or, to use phology to which none can take exception, let he placed our gallant little Army under TAYLOR in such a position as to make war inevitable.

In pursuance of the public Message, a was on Saturday introduced in a Committee the Whole in the House of Representatives, one of the partisans of the Executive, for making an appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, including most plainly the acquisition, by force purchase, or by both means conjointly, of greater or less portion of Mexican territory. This bill was debated both before and after recess on Saturday, and all was going on as marriage bells towards its consummation when the apple of discord was thrown into the midst of the majority by a motion of Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania—the gentleman who the government paper eulogized, the other as "the bold and fearless and truly able WILSON," and in regard to whom we were given to understand, by the same authority, that it was "a singular coincidence that he is a native of the same town and county in the State as WALKER." This gentleman was "called upon to move a Proviso to the bill, and carry it too, declaring "that, as an express condition to the acquiescence of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, "to the use by the Executive of the money herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof said party shall first be duly convicted." This amendment made the bill so very unpopular to its most ardent friends that many of them voted against its passage, and even Mr. McKim would not vote for his own bill. The bill passed, however, on Saturday night, without his vote, but did not reach the Senate in time to be acted upon that night.

Sunday intervening, it is understood to have been determined, by the conferees of the two Houses on disagreeing votes, to introduce an appropriation, freed from Mr. WILSON'S Proviso, as an amendment to one of the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, which formed part of the subject of conference. Yesterday morning, however, it being discovered that an attempt would undoubtedly be made to pass the whole mass of appropriations for the use of Government, the design was abandoned. The bill, as it had passed the House of Representatives, came up in the Senate some twenty minutes before the expiration of the time allotted for closing the Legislative session; a debate arose upon it, in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by the clock of the House of Representatives, and that House adjourned by the Speaker; which although was not so late, by ten minutes, by the clock of the Senate, of course put a stop to all unfinished business.

Thus fell through the proposition, recommended by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territory and a peace from Mexico. It is not to be disguised that the effect of passage of the Tariff Bill and the Veto of Harbor Bill has been to reduce greatly, if not below par, the influence of the Executive in the two Houses of Congress. Of this the passage of the Land Graduation Bill afforded the evidence; which the failure of this Mexican War (or Peace) Bill serves to confirm.