

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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From the Richmond Whig.
MR. BENSON'S SPEECH.

It is true, as stated, and as we have no
reason to doubt, that the members of the Presi-
dent's Cabinet were all in attendance in the
Senate Chamber, to witness the annihilation
of Mr. Calhoun by the Missouri Senator—for
Calhoun annihilates (or thinks he does)
whenever he assails—we are inclined to
think that their enjoyment was not altogether
unmixed. The blows of the Missouri Sena-
tor fell with as much force upon them as upon
the Senator whom they were specially aimed.
If it be true, Mr. Benton labors to prove
that the annexation of Texas at the time and in
the manner of its accomplishment, it is the real
cause of the war with Mexico, it is obvious that
Mr. Calhoun is not alone, as the Missouri Sena-
tor contends, responsible for that result. In-
stead, it seems to us that there is something
more than political injustice in the effort to
blame Calhoun responsible for whatever evil
consequences may have resulted from the un-
happy precipitancy with which that movement
was made, and from the extraordinary and ex-
tra-constitutional measures resorted to for the
purpose of bringing it to a speedy consumma-
tion. Mr. Polk and his confederates are en-
titled to the honors that have resulted from
it. If it be true, as Mr. Benton contends
that when we annexed Texas, as "one born
of our time," instead of waiting, as he then
now asserts that we should have until the
year should fall naturally and peacefully
with Mexico, then, with all due deference
to the men who forced premature
this issue upon the country, even if it was
not, as Mr. Benton asserts, and as we believe
it is, an electioneering purpose, are not a whit more
blameworthy than the party which eagerly
welcomed up the rallying cry. Whatever Mr.
Calhoun as Secretary of State, may have done,
and which Mr. Benton now so severely repro-
aches, and condemns, was sanctioned and ap-
proved by James K. Polk and his supporters;
and Mr. Calhoun is to be pierced by the point
of a shaft aimed at his breast, its point must
penetrate just as deeply the very men who acted
as his holders. Mr. Benton in his pre-
amble and fierce assault upon that gentleman,
who went to retire from the place of
calmly smiting under the blows, which, over
his shoulders, had fallen with such terrible ef-
fect upon their own. For if the annexation of
Texas, at the time and in the manner of its ac-
complishment, was the cause of the war, those
who sustained that measure and the means em-
ployed in its consummation—who, "stole the
chance" from Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, and
made it their own, for party purposes, have
no right now to unite with their "Lexington
Garrison" in denouncing Mr. C. either for the
propriety of the measure, or for the course
of policy which that very circumstance imposed
upon our government. Far be it from us to de-
precate either the one or the other. The Whigs
are opposed to both, and were glad to have
the operation of one so able as Mr. Benton
and influential with his own party—as they
ought to hear him, the selected champion of
the Administration in the Senate, proclaiming
to the world the wisdom of Whig counsels at
that time, and vindicating the sagacity which
prevailed, and the patriotism which would have
prevented the evils that have resulted, and which
flowed from the untimely action of Mr.
Calhoun's administration, with the co-operation
of the Locofoco party, upon that great question.
We protest against the injustice of singling
out Mr. Calhoun from the great body of Texas
Annexationists, as solely accountable for its
consequences. Whatever those consequences
may be—whether good or evil—the Adminis-
tration and party which supports it must share
the responsibility with him. The attack upon
Mr. Calhoun, therefore, is in effect a covert as-
sault upon the Administration itself; and we
are surprised to perceive that affords as lit-
tle ground to the Locofoco enemies of Mr.
Calhoun as to his friends. The former are will-
ing enough to see the "monarch of S. Caroli-
na" (as a correspondent of the Enquirer dubs
Mr. Calhoun) crushed—but they tacitly con-
cede that the Jupiter Tonans, in hurling thun-
der at his head, has been not sufficiently
distinguishing in his vengeance.

It was the annexation of Texas really the
cause of the war? That it was the progenitor
of all our evils, out of which the war grew, no
man questions. But then it does not follow
that it was "inevitable." As Mr. Calhoun
has argued, in reply, with common prudence
and wisdom, in the subsequent intercourse of
the Government with that of Mexico, it might
have been avoided. Had the President con-
tained himself within his constitutional sphere
by leaving the adjustment of the dis-
puted territory to future negotiation, instead of
prejudging in the teeth of fact, of his own pre-
sumption, and of our diplomatic and
diplomatic records, that Texas extended to the
Rio Grande, and of acting upon that assump-
tion, by sending to the disputed territory an
army, there might have been no war—
there would have been none. The
operation of public policy required or just-
ified, a movement which was dictated by
the exigencies of the moment, and which, unless it
was made, would have been a direct insult
to a feeble power, or to
the case of hostilities. That Mr. Benton
believes, is apparent from his can-
did judgment, ill-advised and unfortu-
nate. It was so, if it was not in fact the
cause of the war? If war was in-
evitable, even had Gen. Taylor remained at
Goliad, if it could not have been averted
by furthering and conciliatory Mr.
Calhoun's policy—then that movement, by
bringing on the conflict a few days soon-
er, would otherwise have occurred, is
not to be complained of, apart from the
waste of power, which it involves. The
war was not provoked by the march to the Rio
Grande, as Mr. Polk himself admitted it to be, the
then Secretary of State, and as time healed her chafed
feelings, and as Mexico would not have
submitted to the march, which had grown out of the
preceding years, all the questions
between the two Governments might
have been amicably adjusted. But if other-
wise, the Spanish race is proverbial, had
refused to negotiate with us in re-
gard to the disputed boundary—it would have

been time enough to have cut the Gordian knot
with the sword, when Congress, in whose hands
the constitution has placed it, should have de-
termined that longer forbearance had ceased
to be proper. It was not a question for the
President to decide—and much less at a time
when Congress was in session, and advice of
which he disdained to ask. That movement,
then, we contend, was the direct and obvious
cause of the war—a movement made by the
President, in derogation of the constitution, and
in a manner insulting to the legislative depart-
ment of the Government. Hence it is that we
regard this as strictly the President's war—
"for all the consequences of which," he, and
he alone is responsible.

Mr. Benton's speech—which we lay before
our readers—is one of the most powerful as-
saults upon the Administration—not less pow-
erful, because it was intended for one whom
that Administration hates and would destroy—
that has yet appeared in any quarter. Of this
however, our readers can judge for themselves.
We commence its publication this morning, and
shall conclude it in to-morrow's paper.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Corwin, of
Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, on
the Mexican War.

Mr. President, if the history of our race has
established any truth, it is but a confirmation
of what is written, "the way of the transgressor
is hard." Inordinate ambition, wading in
power, and spurning the humble maxims of
justice, has, ever has, and ever shall end in ruin.
Strength cannot always trample upon weak-
ness—the humble shall be exalted—the bowed
down will at length be lifted up. It is by faith
in the law of strict justice and the practice of
its precepts that nations alone can be saved.—
All the annals of the human race, sacred and profane,
are written over with this great truth in
characters of living light. It is my fear, my
fixed belief, that in this invasion, this war with
Mexico, have forgotten this vital truth. Why
is it that we have been drawn into this whirl-
pool of war? How clear and strong was the
light that shone upon the path of duty a year
ago? The last disturbing question with Eng-
land was settled—our power extended its
peaceful sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific;
from the Alleghanies we looked out upon Euro-
pe; and from the tops of the Stony Mountains
we could descry the shores of Asia; a rich com-
merce with all the nations of Europe poured
wealth and abundance into our lap on the At-
lantic side, while an unoccupied commerce of
three hundred millions of Asiatics waited on
the Pacific for our enterprise to come and pos-
sess it. One hundred millions of dollars was
wasted in this fruitless war. Had this money
of the people been expended in making a rail-
road from your Northern Lakes to the Pacific
as one of your citizens has begged of you in vain
you would have made a highway for the world
between Asia and Europe. Your capital then
would be within thirty or forty days' trial of
any and every point on the map of the civilized
world. Through this great artery of trade you
would have carried through the heart of your
own country the teas of China and the spices
of India to the markets of England and France.
Why, why, Mr. President, did we abandon the
enterprise of peace, and betake ourselves to
the barbarous achievements of war? Why did
we forsake this fair and fertile field to batten
on that moor?

But Mr. President, if further acquisition of
territory is to be the result either of conquest
or treaty, then I scarcely know which should be
preferred—eternal war with Mexico, or the haz-
ards of eternal commotion at home, which last
I fear may come if another province is to be
added to our territory. There is one topic con-
nected with this subject which I tremble when I
approach, and yet I cannot forbear to notice it.
It meets you at every step you take, it threat-
ens you which way soever you go in the pro-
secution of this war.

I allude to the question of slavery. Opposi-
tion to its further extension, it must be obvious
to every one, is so deeply-rooted determination
with men of all parties in what we call the non-
slaveholding States. New York, Pennsylvania
and Ohio, three of the most powerful, have
already sent their legislative instructions here—
so it will be, I doubt not, in all the rest. It
is vain now to speculate about the reason for
this. Gentlemen of the South may call it pre-
judice, passion, hypocrisy, fanaticism. I shall
not dispute with them now on that point. The
great fact that it is so, and not otherwise, is
what it concerns us to know. You nor I can-
not alter or change this opinion if we would.
These people only say, we will not, cannot con-
sent that you shall carry slavery where it does
not already exist. They do not seek to disturb
you in that institution, as it exists in your States.
Enjoy it if you will, as you will. This is their
language, their determination. How is it in the
South? Can it be expected that they should ex-
pend in common, their blood and their treasure
in the acquisition of immense territory, and then
willingly forego the right to carry thither their
slaves, and inhabit the conquered country if
they please to do so? Sir, I know the feelings
and opinions of the South too well to calculate
on this. Nay, I believe they would even con-
tend to any extremity for the mere right, had
they no wish to exert it. I believe (and I confess
I tremble when the conviction presses upon me)
that there is equal obstinacy on both sides of this fearful question.

If, then, we persist in war, which, if it ter-
minates in anything short of a mere wanton
waste of blood as well as money, must end (as
this bill proposes) in the acquisition of territory
to which at once this controversy must attach
this bill would seem to be nothing less than a
bill to produce internal commotion. Should we
prosecute this war another moment, or expend
one dollar in the purchase or conquest of a single
acre of Mexican land, the North and the
South are brought into collision on a point
where neither will yield. Who can foresee or
foretell the result? Who so bold or reckless
as to look such a conflict in the face unmoved?
I do not envy the heart of him who can
realize the possibility of such a conflict with
emotions too painful to be endured. Why, then,
shall we, the Representatives of the sovereign

States of this Union, the chosen guardians of
this confederated Republic, why should we pre-
cipitate this fearful struggle, by continuing a
war the result of which must be to force us at
once upon it? Sir, rightly considered, this is
treason to the dearest interests, the loftiest as-
pirations, the most cherished hopes of our con-
stituents. It is a crime of such infernal in-
iquity, when compared with it, whitens into
virtue.

Oh, Mr. President, it does seem to me, if
hell itself could vomit up the fiends that inhabit
its penal abodes, commissioned to disturb the
harmony of this world, and dash the fairest pros-
pect of happiness that ever allured the hopes of
men, the first step in the consummation of this
diabolical purpose would be to light up the fires
of eternal war and plunge the sister States of
this Union into the bottomless gulf of civil strife.
We stand this day on the crumbling brink of
that gulf—we see its bloody eddies and boiling
foam before us—shall we not pause before it
be too late? How plain again is here the path
I may take, the only way of duty, of prudence,
of true patriotism. Let us abandon all idea of
acquiring further territory, and by consequence
cease at once to prosecute this war. Let us
call home our armies, and bring them at once
within our own acknowledged limits. Show
Mexico that you are sincere when you say you
desire nothing by your conquest. She has
learned that she cannot encounter you in war,
and, if she had not, she is too weak to disturb
you here. Tender her peace, and, my life on
it, she will then accept. But whether she shall
or not, you will have peace without her con-
sent. It is your invasion that has made war,
your retreat will restore peace. Let us, then,
close forever the approaches of internal feud,
and so return to the ancient concord and the
old ways of national prosperity and permanent
glory. Let us here, in this temple consecra-
ted to the Union, perform a solemn atonement;
let us wash Mexican blood from our hands, and
on these altars, in the presence of that image
of the Father of his Country that looks down upon
us, swear to preserve honorable peace with all
the world, and eternal brotherhood with each
other.

From the Raleigh Register.
"LET JUSTICE BE DONE," &c.

One objection raised by the Democra-
cy to the appointment of Field Officers to
the Regiment, is that they were not taken
from among those who had volunteered.
Now we happen to know that several
gentlemen volunteered on purpose to run
for these offices, who never intended to go
unless they were so appointed. These aspir-
ing heroes have all backed out to a
man, except Gen. Wilson. Did this mock
patriotism deserve to be rewarded?

But was this a good rule for the Govern-
ment? If so, it must have been equally
good for Mr. Polk in his appointments.
How has he observed it? Were the Quar-
termaster and Paymaster, the Surgeon,
Assistant Surgeon and Commissary, selected
from the Volunteers? Not one of them,
except the Paymaster. He pretended to
have volunteered once, but when the Ad-
jutant General called on him to march to
Wilmington, he protested that his name
had been put on the list without his au-
thority, and averred that he had never vol-
unteered.

But if it was a proper rule for the Govern-
ment, the Regiment have certainly the
greatest right to complain of its infraction.
Well, how do they understand it? And
how have they acted upon it? They have
lately elected a Chaplain, Mr. Battle, who
had not volunteered, by a large vote over
a clergyman of talents and standing Mr.
Freeman, who had joined them as a private.

We have another late example of an
actual repudiation of the rule, by the Democ-
ratic House of Representatives in Con-
gress. In the discussion of the Bill au-
thorizing President Polk to appoint an ad-
ditional number of General Officers in the
Army, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to
amend the 2d section so as to make it read
—"which Officers shall be selected from
the volunteer corps now in service," which
was lost—the whole Democracy voting
against the amendment.

Now, is it liberal, is it just, to make a
rule for the Governor, which no one else
observes? which even the Regiment in
their own elections disregard? And is it
right (we do not ask if it is generous) to
heap this abuse on our Executive, one of
whose appointments pleases all, (the Major)
another of which, (the Lieut. Colonel)
was so strongly recommended by both
parties in the Legislature, that to have
passed him by would have been deemed
unpardonable; and the remaining one,
(Col. Commandant) has proved himself in
the estimation of every body who has wit-
nessed his course in Smithville, the very
best selection that could have been made—
merely because they had not previously
been cunning enough to volunteer in
the ranks, as a preliminary step to promotion!
Let malcontent Loco Focos either cease
their groans, or include President Polk,
the Democracy of Congress, and the Regi-
ment too, in their Jeremiahs.

It is said confidently, that Mr.
Turney, of the Senate, is the author of
the libel, signed Vindication, for the pub-
lication of which, Mr. Ritchie was exclu-
ded from the privileged seats of the Sena-
te.

We alluded the other day, to an
odd way the Editor of the Fredericksburg
Democratic Recorder had, of saying what
he thought right to say, without the least
respect to official organs or conventions.
We have another instance of this indepen-
dence, as rare as it is honorable, in his pa-
per of Friday last, upon the subject of Mr.
Ritchie's expulsion. The editor says:
"It is not pretended that Mr. Ritchie
violated any law, and, of course, he is not
amenable to any judicial authority. In
the opinion of the Senate, he offended a-
gainst etiquette—and the punishment met-
ed out to him is such as etiquette can
inflict—"tis only this, and nothing more."
No "natural or inalienable right" is in-
vaded, and no privilege is curtailed except
that excess of privilege, of doubtful prop-
riety, and in no ways essential to the lib-
erty of the press, which only two editors
have been permitted to enjoy. We say
that Mr. Ritchie is just as free as he ever
was, and, while as a personal matter, we
think his expulsion an unnecessary and
contemptible act—we protest against
turning the world topsy-turvy to wreak a
little vengeance upon Mr. Calhoun.

Viewing the affair in this light we re-
gret to see that there is a disposition man-
ifested by the State Democratic Conven-
tion to pursue the "Chivalry" to utter ex-
tinction. Now, we shall not be mistaken
for the champion of Mr. Calhoun, or even
an apologist for many of his acts, but sure-
ly, those who are so tenacious of the lib-
erty of the press can pardon freedom of
thought and of speech; and if Mr. Calhoun
does differ with his party upon some col-
lateral points, is it sufficient reason for
the summary butchery his enemies desire
to perpetrate upon him?

We are no Calhoun man—we cannot
approve of all he does or says—we think
his attack upon Mr. Ritchie was an incon-
ceivably ridiculous affair; but as to its be-
ing an assault upon the freedom of the
press—that's all humbug; and we are not
going to join in a crusade against him up-
on any such pretext.

The Federal papers are establishing
with much parade and exultation as an
evidence that Gov. Graham and his par-
tisan appointments are vastly popular
with our Regiment of Volunteers, the fact,
that the Camp near Smithville is called
'Camp Graham.' Wonderful proof, truly!
His Excellency appoints a "Whig" Colo-
nel over a Democratic Regiment—this
"Whig" Colonel, in honor of his patron,
calls the Camp of the Regiment he com-
mands, 'Camp Graham,' and this proves,
say the Federal prints, how popular Gov.
Graham and his appointments are! The
Regiment had as much to do in naming
the Camp, as in making the Field Offi-
cers.

We clip the above from a little Loco
Foco paper, printed at Salisbury; and the
ignorance of its Editor, is the only excuse
we can find for so gross a misrepresentation.
The fact about the matter is, that the
name, "Camp GRAHAM," was first given
to a Company Camp, composed of men,
too, chiefly, from two as decided "Demo-
cratic" Counties as in the State; and the
"Whig Colonel" had as much to do with
bestowing the name of GRAHAM upon the
Camp, as did the veritable Editor of the
"Journal" himself. "Camp GRAHAM" was
the name of the Wake and New Hanno-
ver Company Camp, and if "partizan"
predilections governed in the choice of
the title, the presumption is forced upon
us, that the majority of this Company are
Whigs, although representing strong Loco
Foco Counties. And if the Regiment
saw proper to adopt it as the name of the
Regimental Camp, they had a perfect
right to do so, and the "Whig Colonel"
had no control over the matter, at all.—
Raleigh Register.

CORRUPTION OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.—
We presume Mr. WESCOTT, one of the
Democratic Senators from Florida, is good
authority for the corruptions of his own
party,—of course he knows more about
them than he does of the Whigs. In open-
ing the debate on the resolution for the ex-
pulsion of the editors of the Union from
the floor of the Senate, he said:
"I warn the democracy of the people
of this country that they don't know the
one-twentieth part of the corruption—the
feulent, reeking corruption of this govern-
ment! I tell the people of this coun-
try that the government and the institu-
tions of the country, are used as a ma-
chine to plunder them for the benefit of
office-beggars. I solemnly believe that if
the people of the United States knew the
manner in which the government is con-
ducted, if they could all be assembled here
in the city of Washington in twenty-four
hours, they would excite a revolution and
tumble the President, the heads of Depart-
ments, both Houses of Congress, whigs and
democrats, head over heels into the Po-
tomac! and I believe they would serve
them right too!"

IN SENATE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1847.

REPORTING BY CONTRACT.

On motion by Mr. Hannegan, the Senate pro-
ceeded to the consideration of the following re-
solution, submitted by him on Thursday last:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate be
and hereby is authorized and directed to contract with Dr.
James A. Houston to furnish full and accurate reports of
the proceedings and debates in the Senate for the three-
dial Congress: *Provided*, That the cost thereof shall not
exceed the sum of \$12,000 for the long session and \$6,000
for the short session; and in the event of an extra
session of said Congress, in like proportion for such ex-
tra session, to be paid out of the appropriation for the
contingent expenses of the Senate: *Provided also*, That
said contractor shall employ a sufficient number of sten-
ographers and other reporters to enable him to furnish
full and accurate reports of each day's proceedings and
debates in printed form on the succeeding morning, and
shall have the same neatly made up at the close of ev-
ery week, in quarto form, for preservation, and shall fur-
nish to each member of the Senate twenty copies of the
daily and twelve copies of the weekly publication, and
that he shall also send daily, by mail, a copy of the daily
reports to the principal newspapers of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to amend the
resolution by adding the following:

"Said reports to be furnished to such newspapers in
the city of Washington as shall agree to print and pub-
lish the same daily in full."

Mr. Hannegan accepted the amendment as
a modification of the resolution.

Mr. Benton very strenuously opposed the re-
solution. He contended that the effect of its
passage would be to injure the "Congressional
Globe"—a work on which the proprietor, Mr.
Gives, lost money, but was willing to continue,
in order to serve Congress, and create a profit-
able establishment hereafter, for the benefit of a
son whom he "intended to be his successor." The
weekly expenditure on the "Globe" was, he
said, about \$1,000. He contended that it
was impossible to report debates with literal
exactness. A man could speak seven thousand
words in an hour. He had some sense, and
knew the debates in the Senate could not be
reported daily. He alleged that it was all
a scheme for the next Presidential election.

Mr. Hannegan replied. He would say, once
for all, that he would participate in no "scheme"
for the next Presidency, or any other. The
simple object which he had in view in present-
ing the resolution was to procure full, accurate,
and impartial reports of the debates in the Sen-
ate. Hitherto they had not been able to ob-
tain such reports. It was of great importance
that a full and correct record should be made
of the interesting and important debates—such
as that of the preceding evening—which were
at present allowed to pass to oblivion. It was
not in the power of the human mind to recall,
with the accuracy required in an authentic re-
cord, the words spoken in debate. The aid of
stenographers was indispensable. As to the
practicability of the plan, it had been abundantly
established. He had before him a volume
of the London Times, containing full and com-
plete reports of the debates in Parliament.—
Frequently Parliament sat from five o'clock in
the afternoon till four or five o'clock next
morning; and yet the debates were given in full,
and published in the morning paper three hours af-
ter the adjournment. He had the most friendly
feelings towards Blair & Rives; and the pro-
posed plan, instead of inflicting any injury upon
those gentlemen, would benefit them by saving
them the expense of reporting in the Senate.
He wished to secure full and prompt reports of
Senate debates. At present the "Globe" was
weeks in arrears of the proceedings and debates.
[MR. BENTON, Oh! no.] Then he was strange-
ly mistaken. One of the editors of the "Globe"
was present in the chamber, and he was quite
willing to refer to him for the accuracy of the
statement that the "Globe" did not keep up
with the debates.

Mr. Atchison proposed a reference to a select
committee.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson was sure that the Sena-
tor from Missouri would do him the justice to
acknowledge that the sole object he had in view
was to obtain full and accurate reports of the Senate
debates, which every one must admit were not
now furnished. As to the impracticability of
the proposition, the Senator from Missouri was
altogether mistaken. He had visited Europe
two years since, and had attended the House of
Commons for a week. The debates were given
next morning in the morning papers word
for word.

Mr. Benton. Only the principal speakers are
reported in London.

Mr. Johnson could inform the Senator that he
was mistaken. The whole debate was given.
The same thing could be done here with equal
facility. It was well known that every body
was not reported here. Those were most ac-
curately reported who had the time and indus-
try to report themselves, and amongst that num-
ber was his friend from Missouri. He could
not suffer from any mode of reporting. As to
the objection that the reports would be publish-
ed in party papers, it was altogether futile.—
One of the objects of the proposition was to
correct the present partial system of reporting
in the political papers. He appealed to the
good sense of the Senator from Missouri, and
hoped that he would acquiesce in the decision
of a majority of the body, and not carry his
threat of "speaking out the session, in order
to put the proposition down." As to a commit-
tee, that would be equivalent to a defeat of the
project. The object was to make arrangements
for next session, and they must be made during
the recess.

Mr. Benton replied, and spoke at great length
in opposition to the resolution, reiterating the
objections that it was not practicable; that it
would injure the "Globe"; that it was a de-
plorable political scheme; that it was an infam-
ous plan to plunder the public money. He took
a firm stand against the measure, which he again
and again denounced as a scheme of corruption.
He said it was a scheme devised by those who
were about to establish a new paper here hos-
tile to the Administration, and who, having no
money to establish it with, resorted to this plan
to get it, and to be sustained by the Senate.

The question was taken on referring the re-
solution to a select committee, and it was re-
jected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Chalmers then rose, and said that, hav-
ing voted against the reference, he desired to

state the reason which had induced him to do so. The Library Committee, of which he was
a member, were last year unanimously in fa-
vor of the appointment of a corps of stenog-
raphers who should sustain the character of the
body. The great difficulty was on the score
of the expense necessary to secure the ser-
vices of a competent corps. He himself was
in favor of employing a corps of reporters
what it might. The committee were
by Messrs. Blair & Rives that the motion
proposed by the Senator from Missouri would
not be adequate to enable them to furnish
such reports as ample as was desired by the
committee. This and other difficulties
presented themselves, and with the consent
which he would not trouble the Senate with
vented the committee from making a report,
and the chairman offered the resolution con-
cerning the purchase of the "Congressional
and Appendix," which was now in force, as
honorable Senator then forcibly explained the
necessity and value of an authentic and
history of the proceedings and debates in the
Senate, which should be handed down to
times. His mind was made up on the subject
after a careful examination of it; and he
that the Senate would act on it now, and
this great and eminently useful measure.

Mr. Niles opposed the project as inadvisable.

Mr. Cameron said that he knew Dr. Houston
to be an excellent stenographer and a very
estimable man, but the project would
with the Washington newspapers, and
be opposed to it.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by striking out the name of "Dr. James
Houston," and demanded the yeas and
nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 27.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by striking out the words "and directing the
debates to be reported in full," and
demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 26.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by striking out the word "twelve," and
word "thousand," and demanded the yeas
and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 25.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by adding "and no money shall be paid
for this resolution except in proportion to the
actually done, nor shall any be paid upon
breach of the contract in any particular," and
demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 28.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by adding, "Provided, That the said Dr. Houston
shall first prove himself to be a citizen
of the United States, either by birth or natural-
ization," and demanded the yeas and nays
thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 26.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by adding, "Provided, That the said Dr. Houston
shall be bound to give bond in the sum of
\$10,000 to the amount of the money and in-
terest hereby authorized, to the satisfaction
of the Secretary of the Senate, for the due
performance of the contract," and demanded the
yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 23.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by adding, "Provided, That the said Dr. Houston
pers, as now established in this city, shall
the option and preference to be made the
rules of said reports," and demanded the
yeas and nays thereon.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas
Nays 19.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution
by inserting after the name of "Dr. James
A. Houston," the words "or Ritchie & Hays
or Gales & Seaton, or Blair & Rives."

Mr. Sevier moved that the Senate take
recess until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Hannegan of Ind., said that he had
deavored all day to avoid entering into this
discussion; but he could not help noticing
feeling which had been evinced by the Sena-
tor from Missouri on the outset. The Sena-
tor well knew that no man entertained
the words "plunder" and "infamous."
Mr. Benton said he applied the terms
to the Senator, but to the proposition.

Mr. Hannegan of Ind. So far as the Pre-
sidential matter, which had been brought in
question, was concerned, he would say he
soon have seen him President as any other
man. Mr. Benton. I would not.

Mr. Hannegan. Perhaps not.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. H. Hannegan
used) had complained that the resolution
had been pressed upon the Senate without
notice. He appealed to the Senator to say
he had not repeatedly given him warning
being aware of his opposition to it of his
intention to call it up. The Senator talked
plundering the public money in appropriation
to a useless purpose. He asked the Sena-
tor to remember a resolution for the purchase
of a topographical map which had been strenuously
advocated by him. The distinguished Sena-
tor claimed for himself the merit of being the
voted friend of the Administration; and
though many important measures of the Ad-
ministration were yet unfinished, the Sena-
tor announced his intention of consuming all
remaining time of the session in opposing
resolution. If this was what he called
the Administration, it was a most un-
method of doing it. Did he call this
his friends?

Mr. Benton said that if any man intended
that he would swear that his duty for any
purpose whatever, or to gain the vote of any
man on God Almighty's earth, he was altogether
mistaken.

Mr. Hannegan. The Senator will wait
I make such a charge against him; I have
done so yet.

Mr. Benton. No, sir. The Senator has
said enough, however, to put an everlasting
barrier between himself and me politically.

Mr. Hannegan. Be it so.

Mr. Benton. A single word. Can the
Senator from Missouri cherish personal
animosity towards any living thing where self-interest
is not at the bottom of it?

Mr. Sevier renewed his motion that the
Senate take a recess, first moving that the
resolution be laid upon the table for that
purpose. It was agreed to, and the Senate took a
recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Hannegan inquired if the resolution re-
lative to reporting was not the first business
in order?