tion concesssion, liberality, justice? But this is not all that we propose to do. The second resolution proposes to pay off a certain amount of the debt of Texas. A blank is left in the resolution because I have not heretofore been able to ascertain the amount.

Mr. FOOTE. Will the honorable Senator allow me to suggest that it may be agreeable to him to finish his remarks to morrow. If such be the case, I will move that the Senate now go into Executive session.

Mr. CLAY. I am obliged to the worthy Senator from Mississippi I do not think it possible for me to conclude to-day, and I will yield with great pleasure if

Mr. FOOTE I now move-Mr. CLAY. If the Senator will permit me

to conclude what I have to say in relation to Texas, I will then cheerfully yield the floor for eighty-six members answered to their names.

his motion. I was about to remark that, independently of pensed with. this most liberal and generous boundary which is tendered to 'lexas, we propose to offer her tion on the table. in this second resolution a sum which the worthy Senator from Texas thinks will not be less than three millions of dollars-the exact amount neither he nor I can furnish, not having the materials at hand upon which to base a statement. Well, sir, you get this large boundary and three millions of your debt paid. I shall not repeat the argument which I urged up. on a former occasion as to the obligation of the tion. United States to pay a portion of this debt, but I was struck the other day, upon reading the treaty of limits, first between the United States and Mexico, and next the treaty of limits between the United States and Texas, to find in the preamble of both of those treaties, a direct recognition of the principle from which I think debt, for the payment of which the revenue of jected to. It was as follows : Texas was pledged before her annexation .-

And, sir, the same principle is asserted in the treaty of 1838, between Texas and the United States. The principle asserted is, that the treaty of 1828 between Mexico and the United States having been made when Texas was a journ. part of Mexico, and that now Texas being dissevered from Mexico, she nevertheless remains bound by that treaty as much as if no such severance had taken place. In other words, the principle is this-that when an independent Power creates an obligation or debt, no subsequent political misfortune, no subsequent severance of the territories of that Power, can exonerate it from the obligation that was created whilst an integral and independent Power; in other words, to bring it down and apply it to this specific case—that, Texas being an independent Power, and having a right to make bans and to make pledges, having raised a loan and pledged specifically the revenues arising from the customs to the public creditor, the public creditor became invested with a right to that fund; and it is a right of which he could not be divested by any other act than one to which his own consent was given—it could be divested by political change which Texas might think proper to make. In consequence of the absorption or merging of Texas into the United States, the creditor, being no party to the treaty which was formed, does not lose his righthe retains his right to demand the fulfilment of fund, just as if there had not been any annex- conded. ation of Texas to the United States. That was the foundation upon which I arrived at the conclusion expressed in the resolution—that the United States having appropriated to themselves the revenue arising from the imports which revenue had been pledged to the creditor of Texas, the United States as an honorable and just Power ought now to pay the debt for which those duties were solemnly pledged by a Power independent in itself and competent to make the pledge. Well, sir, I think that when you consider the large boundary which is assigned the area to resume their seats. to Texas-and when you take into view the abhorrence-for I think I am warranted in the motion to adjourn. using this expression-with which the people of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande will look upon any political connexion with Texas-and when, in addition to this, you take into view the and our liberality in exonerating her from a por- the Union.

when they come to deliberate upon these liberal offers, hesitate a moment to accede to them. I have now got through with what I had to say in reference to this resolution, and if the Senator from Mississippi wishes it, I will give

tion of her public debt, equal to that grant-

sideration, I think I have presented a case in

regard to which I confess I shall be greatly

surprised if the people of Texas themselves,

way for a motion for adjournment. ration of the resolutions was postponed until to- be suspended for this purpose, on motion, the Senate adjourned

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

House of Representatives. MONDAY FEB. 18.

We copy from the Washington Republic, the following account of the scenes of confusion and disorder which took place in the House of Representatives, on the 18th inst.

The Speaker commenced calling the Territories and States for resolutions.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, having offered one

which was adopted,

Mr. McClernand moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to proceed with the discussion on the annual message of the President of the United States.

the States are being called, no person has the right to take the floor for any purpose. He thereby breaks the rule.

Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, offered the following lution be finally disposed of. resolution, and moved the previous question : That the Committee on Territories be instruct. der. ed to prepare and report a bill providing for the admission of the State of California into the Union, on "an equal fooling with the original States," with the boundaries and limits defined in the Constitution, which was communicated

sident of the United States on the thirteenth of February, instant; said bill to embrace no subject or matter relating to territory without the

said State of California. Mr. Inge moved to lay the resolution on the

Mr Kaufman rose to a question of order: that the House had referred the Constitution to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, without a reconsideration of that vote, the resolution cannot be acted upon.

be determined by the House. Mr. Inge, before the vote was taken, thought

proper to move that there be a call of the House. The motion was agreed to.

The House was called, and one hundred and All turther proceedings in the call were dis- sons.

The question recurred on laying the resolu-

The Clerk commenced calling the roll, and Mr. Albertson had answered to his name, when Mr. McClernand inquired whether it would peal. be in order to offer an amendment

The Speaker responded negatively, one of ting. the members having answered to his name. Mr. McClernand wished to offer an amend. ment, and asked that it be read for informa-

Objection was made.

The question was then taken, and the House refused to lay the resolution upon the tableyeas 70, nays 121. The question now recurred on seconding the

demand for the previous question. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, desird to have an

springs our obligation to pay a portion of this amendment read for information, but it was ob-Resolved, That the Committee on Territo.

The principle asserted in the treaty of limits ries be instructed to inquire what agency the with Mexico is, that whereas by the treaty of President of the United States, or any member 1819, between Spain and the United States, a of his Cabinet, had in prompting the people of limit was fixed between Mexico and the United California to exclude slavery from said Terri-States, Mexico comprising then a portion of the tory; whether Thomas B. King, W. C. Jones, possessions of the Spanish Government. Al. John C. Fremont, or any other person acting for information. though Mexico was at the date of the treaty or assuming to act as agent for the Governsevered from the crown of Spain, yet she as ment at Washington, directly or indirectly, combeen a part of the possessions of the municated the wishes of the President or own of Spain when the treaty of 1819 was the Cabinet on the subject of slavery exclusion made, was bound by that treaty as much as if in California; and whether any person acting it had been made by herself instead of Spain- or assuming to act or speak for the Govern. of order. in other words, that the severance of no part of ment at Washington intimated to the people of a common empire can exonerate either portion | California that to exclude slavery would faciliof that empire from the obligations contracted tate their admission into the Union as a State; when the empire was entire and unsevered .- and for this purpose the committee have power tervened. send for persons and papers.

seconded-aves 98, noes 72. Mr. Inge moved that the House do now ad-

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked for the

Mr. Jones desired to be excused from voting. Mr. McClernand requested the gentleman from Alabama to withdraw his motion to ad- rule. journ, as he wished to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Inge said that, under other circumstances, he would withdraw, but he now insisted on his motion to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Jones asked to be excused from voting, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The Speaker decided that the latter was not

in order pending a motion to adjourn. The vote was taken—yeas 43, nays 154.— So the House refused to adjourn,

Mr. McClernand moved a suspension of the rules, and that the House resulve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the

der to move a suspension of the rules, after the the pledge that was made upon this specific demand for the previous question had been se-

The Speaker replied in the affirmative. The question was taken, and the motion was disagreed to-yeas 66, nays 109.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the passage of the resolution Mr. Jones moved that it be laid upon the ta-

ble, and asked for the yeas and nays. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved that the House adjourn. He was willing to do this or go into committee.

The Speakeer requested the gentlemen in Mr. Inge demanded the year and nays on

They were ordered, and resulted-yeas 52,

Mr. McClernand moved that the rules be suspended and that the House resolve itself inlarge grant of money that we propose to make, to a Committee of the Whole on the state of

when we take all these circumstances into con- negative-yeas 80, nays 111.

Mr. Venable moved that the House adjourn, and asked for the yeas and nays. They were taken, and the question, as previously was de. House could relieve itself from the difficulty. cided in the negative-yeas 82, nays 113.

of the Union-yeas 80, nays 113. Mr. Kaufman asked leave to introduce a series of resolutions, looking to a settlement of

On motion of Mr. Foote the further conside- the slavery question, and moved that the rules the Committee on Territories report a bill le-They were read for information.

The Speaker decided that a motion to suspend the rules, except to go into committee, was Mr. Brown of Mississippi, moved that the

House adjourn. The question was decided in the negative-

yeas 57, navs 114. Mr. Holmes moved that there be a call of

The Speaker decided the motion to be out Mr. Mason moved to reconsider the vote by

which the House refused to lay on the table the resolution offered by Mr. Doty. Mr. Schenck proposed to offer the following resolution as a privileged question, viz:

Resolved, That inasmuch as by the rules the resolution pending, in case this House adjourns Mr. Duer raisad a point of order : that, when or proceeds to other business, will be laid over for at least two weeks, and perhaps not reached to be acted upon at all, therefore it is advisa. ble that this House should not be deterred by The Speaker overruled the point; and the dilatory or invasive motions, designed only to question having been taken on the motion of obstruct or delay business, but should remain, the gentleman from Illinois, it was disagreed to. if necessary, in perpetual session until the reso-

The Speaker ruled the resolution out of or-

Mr. Schenek then withdrew it. A motion was made to lay on the table the deavored to place it in such a position that it motion to reconsider made by Mr. Mason,

The yeas and nays were demanded. Mr. Kaufman moved to adjourn, and the suggestion was one to lay the matter over!

to the House in the special message of the Pre. | question was decided in the negative-year 76,

The question being again stated on laying had to say? upon the table. Mr. Venable asked to be excused from vo-

Mr. Clingman upon this asked for the yeas

Mr. Schenck. Is the motion to excuse him low, or altogether ? The Speaker. Remarks are out of order. Mr. Gentry moved that the House do now

The Speaker said that this was a subject to adjourn; but the motion was disagreed to. The yeas and nays were taken on motion to excuse Mr. Venable from voting, and it was

decided in the affirmative. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, said that he had voted in the affirmative, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Vena. ble was excused. He wished to give his rea-

The Speaker said that a motion to reconsider could not be made while another was pend.

Mr. Thompson appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew the ap-

Mr. Clingman asked to be excused from vo-Another motion was made that the House

adjourn, and the question was decided in the negative by yeas and nays. The question was then taken on the motion to excuse Mr. Clingman from voting, and de-

cided in the affirmative-yeas 79, nays 58. Another, and another, and another motion was made to adjourn, all of which was voted

12, navs 95-The Speaker said there was no quorum.

Mr. Schenck submitted a resolution that the Speaker count the members in the House at this time, and report the number present and the names of those absent.

Cries of order, and calls for the reading of Chair.

The Speaker. The resolution will be read Objections were made in all parts of the hall.

The Speaker decided that the resolution should be read for information : And it was read.

The Speaker ruled the resolution to be out Mr. Schenck appealed from the decision.

Mr. Cabell moved the House adjourn. Mr. Schenck inquired if any business had in-

The Speaker said that no quorum voted on The demand for the previous question was the last motion; that the previous question having been seconded, no call of the House could be ordered, and no motion but a motion to adjourn was in order.

> Mr. Stevens inquired if the rule did not require every member present to vote; if so he called on the Speaker to enforce the rule. The Speaker said he could not enforce the

Mr. Stevens asked if it was the duty of the

The Speaker said the rule required that ev. ery member should vote. Mr. Stevens. I hope they will do it .-

And the question being taken by year and nays on the motion to adjourn, resulted-yeas 23, nays 101.

A quorum being present,

Mr. Schenck withdrew his appeal. The Speaker again stated the question, when Mr. Jones asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered, and resulted-yeas 54, nays 81. So he was not excused. Mr. Caldwell, of North Carolina, submitted

Mr. Inge demanded the yeas and nays which a resolution that the subject embraced in the resolution of Mr. Doty had been, by the refer-Mr. Giddings inquired whether it was in or. ence of the President's message, referred to the committee; that the resolution, therefore was unnecessary; and as it was now six o'. clock, the House adjourn till to-morrow at twelve o'clork.

The Speaker said if the motion was one to adjourn, it was in order.

Mr. Caldwell said such was the motion. The ayes and noes were ordered on the motion, and resulted-yeas 65, nays 95,

Mr. McLane moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to take up the President's message communicating the California constitution.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order. The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was a privileged motion, and would take precedence of any other; but the motion now pending was a motion to reconsider, and was a privileged motion.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution, proposing to ing the Register credit for the very patriterminate, at a time to be fixed, all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union of the President's Message communica. The question was taken and decided in the ting the constitution of California, and that it shall then be referred to the Committee on

-, to report as soon as practicable. Several suggestions were made as to how the Mr. Duer said that so far as he had consult. Mr. Jones made an ineffectual motion to go ed gentlemen who were in favor of the resoluinto the Committee of the Whole on the state tion, they only wanted a bill for the admission of California reported, and were then willing it

should be discussed for two months if desired. Mr. McClernand suggested a resolution that galizing the plan of government adopted by the nomination of candidates, and that stroyed. The York Sun Mutual Insur-New Mexico and Deseret, so far as the provisions are consistent with the Constitution of the U. States, and providing for the eventual admission of both as States, leaving the question of boundary between New Mexico and Texas to

be settled by the Supreme Court. The Speaker decided the resolution to be out

of order. Mr. Bayly said that as the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Duer,) had been indulged in a few remarks, he wished the same courtesy to be extended to him. ["Go on."]

Mr. Carter would like to know how long the gentleman was going to speak before he gave his consent.

Mr. Bayly. If no objection, a few remarks -if there be none. The proposition involves a measure of high consideration. It is one engaging the attention of the whole people-one on which the Legislatures of many of the States had acted. Yet, when such an important question is before us, brought in here and made manifest that under the previous question it was to be forced upon us without debate: that the committee were bound to act upon it, and that it would be brought back here from the committee in a few days; and when we know that under the operation of the previous question, it will be forced and pressed on the House for a direct vote, the House have in self-defence en-

can be amended and debated. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked if the

Mr. Bayly asked if the gentleman meant to object before he had concluded what little he

The Speaker asked if objection was made to further leave being granted to the gentleman inate a Candidate for Governor, should not from Virginia?

Objections were made by several members. Mr. Carter said he would like to have the indulgence of the House for a few moments-to make one suggestion. [Laughter.]

the gentleman to proceed. [Objections were cerned, any one of the days recommended preparatory to the Hillsborough Conven-

Mr. Gentry said, as he had not troubled the House since the last session, he would make a suggestion. [Laughter, cries of "order," " or der." and objections.

The Speaker then stated the question to be

on excusing Mr. Cabell from voting, and that, on this motion, the yeas and nays were order. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked to be ex-

cused from voting on this motion. Mr. Venable demanded the ayes and noes on excusing Mr. Brown.

mitted a miserable minority to-Mr. Savage called the gentleman to order for abusing the rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carter continued his point of order. He wished to understand if the rules allowed motions to be multiplied one upon another, and the yeas and nays to be called on each, without making a direct vote on the question before the House: and whether this House was to be made a football, to be kicked about by the minority. [Order, order.]

Mr. Carter said it was whether any motion was in order when its manifest intention was to defeat the action of the House. The Speaker said this was no point of order.

Mr. Carter appealed from the decision of the The Speaker said there was nothing on which an appeal could be taken. The Chair decided that the motion to excuse the member from Mississippi from voting was in order .-An appeal could be taken from this decision.

Mr. Carter appealed.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the appeal on the table; and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. yeas and nays the House refused to adjourn.

sition. [Objection, order.] The Speaker stated the motion to be to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Jones asked to be excused from voting on this motion, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, he was not excused.

The yeas and nays were called on different Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, inquired what would be the state of the question if the House

now adjourned. The Speaker replied that, two weeks hence when the States shall be called for resolutions, the resolution of Mr. Doty would come up as it

The question was again taken on an adjournment, and decided in the negative.

Finally, at a few minutes before twelve, Mr. McLean raised a point of order that the civil day would sapire at treeles o'clock, and consequently, the resolution would go over. The Speaker said that he had given the sub-

ject due examination, and sustained the point Mr. McLean moved that, when the House ad.

adjourn, it adjourn to Wednesday next. This was disagreed to. And The House, at fifteen minutes past twelve,

We read an editorial in the Raleigh Register of the 6th instant, to the effect that for the sake of furthering the cause of internal improvement, &c., Governor Manly should be again run, and without opposition on the part of the Democrats. The Register's editorial ends thus: "Let our present excellent Governor walk, for once, over the turf, without opposition, and we will give you a fair chance next

time, that is, if you will run Dobbin, or Saunders, or Edwards, or Graves.' The spirit that prompted the editorial, at a Million of Dollars. which the above extract is the close, is very laudable, and we would not have referred to it but for the fact, that we saw the article commented on in a Democratic exchange, which exchange, instead of givotic spirit evinced in the piece,-namely, the sinking party politics, in order to further internal improvements-attributes it to a fear, on the part of the Whigs, of an inability to elect their candidate. Any

men, on which generosity is thrown away. and some ten or twelve in Bank Place .parties should each hold a convention for ance offices are among the buildings dethe candidates so nominated should run ance Company, it is said, will lose about State, and without stirring up party politics, and that thus the majority should elect their man, without any bad feelings, and without detriment to the great cause now at work in this State-internal improvement. We like the suggestion.

North Carolina Argus.

MONUMENTS FROM NICARAGUA.

The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Squire, Charge de'Affairs of the United States to Guatemala, has sent some very extraordinary monuments from the Island of Zapatena, in the lake of Nicar agua, to the Smithsonian Institution .-They consist of two statues; one of which represents a tiger springing upon the back of a sitting figure. Both are carved in black hasalt. They are not among the largest and more elaborate, as these cannot be removed except by powerful artificial aids. Some of them are as large as notice. the columns of the House of Representa-

TPA new Post Office has been estab. lished within the past week, at Governor's Island, Macon county, of which Mark Colman has been appointed Postmaster.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

It is pretty generally conceded, we believe, that the Whig Convention, to nombe held sooner than April or May. Several days in each of those months, have been respectively designated, as suitable and convenient periods for the assembling Railroad in this county are actively en-The Speaker put the question on allowing of such a body. So far as we are con- gaged in rounding up the subscriptions. would be acceptable. From all that we tion on the 27th. Additional shares of can gather, however, the general opinion the Hundred will be reported, sufficient seems to look to early in May as altogeth- to give Rowan a close race yet. Our peoer the most desirable time. What say ple go for the Union of the States and a our friends to Wednesday, the 8th of May? union of Eastern and Western Caroling. -in commemoration of the battle of Palo forever .- Greensboro' Patriot. Alto, and the glorious victory of the brave old Chiestain, under whom we fought and conquered in the eventful campaign of last year. One of our former Conven- herself to beat Rowan in the amount of tions was held on the fourth of April the subscriptions to the Rail Road. Now, it day of President Harrison's death; and a appears, she only contemplates giving us Mr. Carter rose to a point of order. He subsequent one assembled on the 22d of wanted to know if the structure of the rules per. February. What more fitting occasion, now, that the anniversary of the day that shed so much new lustre on the American arms, and on the fame of Zachary Rowan is ahead yet, and it must not be

been suggested, and but for the simple fact that by assembling on the 8th, we may commemorate a recent glorious event in our history, that proposition would meet our hearty concurrence. The appoint-The House having refused to adjourn-yeas. The Speaker asked that the point of order be ment of the latter day, too, would give Del- that direction. Mind that, Guilford, and egates more ample time for reaching here have your pigs, ducks and turkies ready. without having to transgress the Sabbath.

The public voice seems to be unanimous in favor of Raleigh, as the point of meeting.—Ruleigh Register.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

The late Speech of Mr. Badger, as we find it reported in the "National Intelligencer," will be found upon our second page. Mr. B. presents an entirely novel they play Sampson, life must cease to view of the difficulties in the way of the admission of California as a State-difficulties, by no means arising from any features in her new constitution, but Mr. Inge moved the House adjourn; and by springing mainly from certain stipulations in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo .-Mr. Cleveland asked leave to make a propo. Mr. B's remarks strike us as being the mere expression of certain doubts and objections, which, if demonstrated to be unfounded or unwarranted, he is prepared to divest himself of.

We shall say nothing as to the contemptible conjecture of the "Standard," that, since Mr. Badger has spoken, we will change the opinions we have hitherto expressed relative to this matter. Our opinions remain unaltered. There are objections to the proposed boundary limits; but we cannot see why, if Congress, according to a stipulation of the Treaty, shall judge that the "proper time," &c. for her admission has arrived, she should be denied, merely because her citizens have exercised the undeniable right of forming a Government for themselves. We must confess, at the same time, that our former belief that the immediate admission of California would calm much of the prevailing agitation and excitement, has been greatly shaken by recent exents. But we await further indications .- Ral. Reg.

TREMENDOUS FIRE!

Transmitted for the Pet. Intelligencer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17. A great fire has broken out here, which destroyed about twenty buildings on Camp street, and several on Bank Place, mostly stores. Among the buildings burnt, is the

their materials) - and five Insurance offices, losing, it is supposed, \$150,000. The Picayune Office was fully insured

in the New Sun Mutual Insurance Com The total loss by this fire is estimated

bales. Receipts one hundred and two thousand-behind that of last year. Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

More about the Fire-Loss One Million-The Picayune Re-Issued-Markets, &c. The great fire was discovered shortly after midnight, on the morning of the 16th. one at all conversant with the politics of The building in which it originated, con-North Carolina must know, that if the tained much combustible material, and can elect any man to the executive chair, caused the flames to spread rapidly .if he be worthy of sitting there. But Twenty buildings were burnt on Camp there are some papers, as well as some street, including the Picayune building, "Ephraim is joined to his idols-let him alone!" A friend of ours suggests, that the two They were mostly all stores. Five insur-

> this calamity. The Picayune establishment was almost wholly destroyed. They saved scarcely any of their type or fixtures-fortunately, however, their loss is mostly if not wholly covered by insurance. True to the proverbial spirit of enterprise which characterizes the proprietors of this excellent journal, they did not remain long idle, and this morning the Picayune is out on its usual rounds, not so neatly printed, but looking very well. It gives an account of the fire, and estimates the entire loss sustained by this disaster at about one million of dollars.

The cotton market is firm-the sales of the week amount to 23,000 bales, closing steady at 111 cents per lb. for middling qualities. The receipts thus far are one hundred and two thousand bales behind what they were this time last year.

In other produce no special change to

Molasses! Molasses!! 20 Hhds New Crop Cuba Molasses.

do bbls Eugar House do Just received and for sale by

Salisbury, Feb'y 28, 1850

a " close race." Well, old Guilford, we know, will do her duty; and that she will do it well, we have not a doubt. But forgotten that a " big dinner" was involv-We are aware that the 7th of May has ed in the contest between us. If Guilford only gives us a "close race," and still leaves us ahead, the fair of our county, and their attendants, will call on her to dine by the first Car on the road going in

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1856.

THE RAILBOAD.-The friends of the

On the subject of the unions spoken of in the above extract, so far as we understand the public sentiment here, our people can most cordially shake bands with Guilford. They have no idea of pulling down a fabric among the ruins of which themselves and all they hold dear, must inevitably find a common grave. Before possess any thing in it worth preserving. If that time should ever come, (and may God avert it,) Guilford, we know, will stand with us and perish with us, if perish we must.

THE PROGRESS OF AGITATORS.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Georgia " Bee," on the subject of a " Sonthern meeting." Read it, and mark the progress of agitators. The Georgia Legislature has passed some hot Resolutions on the subject of Southern rights, resistance, &c.; and if we may judge the people of the whole State by the spirit which animates that part of them in Monroe, we hesitate not to say that they did not elect their Legislature for that purpose. We most heartily rejoice to witness the calm patience of the masses. They are not ignorant of what is transpiring in Congress. They know there is a stormy time there; and trusting the management of their great interests to those whom they have delegated for that purpose, and to a wise and good Providence; and seeing too, that under present circumstances they can do nothing effective of good, they will not suffer themselves to be either driven or frightened from propriety. Political jugglers and gamblers may thank God that the masses are difficult to move, except in extreme cases: otherwise, and our country with all its cherished institutions Picayune Office (they saved very little of would have been blown into atoms long

From "the Bee" (Forsyth, Ga.) of February 6

A Failure.-With shame and mortification we have to record the humiliating fact that the Southern meeting advertised to come off yes-Corton quiet. Week's sales 23,000 terday at this place turned out to be a perfect, and entire failure. No interest was manifested by any one, and the whole affair went by default. When we take into consideration the vast interest at stake, the many incentives which prompt us to a firm, decided manifest action upon the all important and and all engrossing subject that is now agitating this Union from centre to circumference, we are overwhelmed with astonishment at the apaathy and indifference manifested by the good citizens of Monroe in relation to this matter. Is it because they are wanting in patriolism !-We hope not. Is it because they are recreant to Whigs be only true to themselves, they a pretty strong wind blowing at the time, their own interests? But talk will do no good We have tried it until we are heartily sick of it, and, with but few exceptions, to no effect,

IT A disgraceful scene occurred at

Tammany Hall, on Saturday night week. The anti-Wilmot proviso Democrats adon their merits, without canvassing the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by vertised a mass meeting to take place at Tammany, for the purpose of giving expression to their views in favor of the Union, and against the incendiary movements of the abolitionists. Before the hour of assembling had arrived, however a large gang of rowdies and ruffians force ed the door of the Hall, and took possession of the room. But few of the opposite party had, up to this time, arrived .-Shortly after, as the hour for meeting drew nigh, they began to pour in. They soon discovered the state, of things, and every man who made any remark about it or expressed any surprise, was instantly seized and dragged out of the room. Others who made no remark, or attempt.10 interfere with the rowdies, but were recognised as opponents, were treated in the same manner. Thus the proposed mass meeting was completely broken up on that occasion. We see, however, an other day was appointed-Friday the 22d -but whether the meeting was then per mitted to proceed without molestation we M. BROWN. are not yet advised.

This looks a little like "giving it up,"

Old Guilford, it is remembered, pledged

Feat

believ and th

his di