From the Baltimore American. HISTORY OF THE BUENA VISTA FLAG OF TRUCE.

Among the really valuable addresses deliveron the occasion of the death of the late Pre. dent Taylor, is one pronounced at Salem. Muss., on the 18th instant, by the Hon. C. W. laham. It contains an account of the celebrated flag of truce which, during the battle of Buena Vista, was sent from Santa Anna to tien. Taylor ; and as this account was derived from the lips of the late President, and it is veracious in every respect, and will be reafter pass into history. The passage is as follows:

As this incident of the battle may possibly, if the secret history of the war is ever fully revealed, be found to shed light upon it, I will here record the facts related to me by Gen. Taylor himself. During the height of the conflict a flag was seen approaching. The emergencies of the day had so stript him of his staff, that, having no one to send, he went himself to meet it. As the young officer who bore it could not speak English, nor the Spanish, the conference took place in French. The communication was this : - " Gen. Santa Anna desires to know what General Taylor wants?" Feeling somewhat indignant that a message so apparently impertinent should have been sent at such a moment, and regarding it as perhaps a device merely to gain time or some other illegitimate advantage, or at best a species of trifling. he gave an answer dictated by the feeling of the moment, "What General Taylor wants is Gen. Santa Anna's Army."

Here the conference closed, and the Mexican officer withdrew. Upon a moment's reflection, he regretted that he had given an answer so undiplomatic, and having so much the air of a repartee. He called to mind the fact that his government had advised him that they had favored the return of Santa Anna to Mex. ice from a belief that he was disposed to promole, and might have influence enough with his countrymen to effect a termination of the war, and, it occurred to him, really designed to open the way for negotiation, and perhaps a pacification-an object very near to his heart .-He rode over the fields in search of General Wool, made known the circumstances to him. and suggested, if not too great a personal extruce to the Mexican lines to ask an explana. tion of the message.

To send an officer of his rank, character and position, would remove the indignity, if it should be so regarded, of his blunt and summary answer. Gen. Wool readily and gallantly undertook the service, and rode forth to execute it. but the fire of the Mexican batteries could not again be stopped, and no further parley took place. The next morning, when Col. Bliss was sent with a flag to the Mexican head quarters, he was requested to ascertain what had been intended by the message of the previous day, but he found the state of things such as to render it vain to enter upon the subject. The import of the message remains unriddled to this day. Santa Anna can undoubtedly solve the

Mr. Upham, in the course of his address, gives numerous anecdotes, exhibiting the late President's courage and generosity. Among other instances of the display of these qualities on the part of the deceased hero, he gives the fol-

In the conversation from which I derived these interesting items of information, General Paylor described to me the anxious consultations of the second night of the battle. His officers came to him, one after another, expressing a decided opinion that his army was too much broken to be brought up to the struggle another day. He declared to them his belief that, dreadfully as his forces had suffered the enemy had suffered worse; that retreat or any other alternative was entirely out of the question; that he had made his arrangements to present still a formidable front to the foe, and all that remained for them was to make up their minds to conquer or die together, if the assault upon their position should be renewed with the retiting light, "But," said he, "gentlemen, it will not be renewed. I surveyed the whole field as the sun went down, and I believe we have beaten the enemy."

When the third day dawned, it was discov. ered that Santa Anna had fled from the ground. General Taylor instantly ordered a train of wagons provided with medical and other means of relief, accompanied by surgeons from his own army, to follow on the track of the Mexicans and administer to the wants of the wounded and disabled whom they had abandoned on their retreat. Upon some one's expressing a doubt whether such a use of the public stores and wagons, for the benefit of the enemy, would be allowed by the department, Taylor cut the difficulty short, at once, by eaying, "Then I will pay the bill"-and, to provide for the contingency, he directed a separate account to be keptiof all that was expended for the purpose.

The Washington Union of the 9th inst. niun, the following disinterested tribute of commit treason against the State, according to

regard to Mr. CLAY: HENRY CLAY .- Mr. Clay was at Holmes' American Hotel, in Chesnut street, yester- herself. She can possibly confer no anthority in my mode of action. efforts in favor of the Union. A kind needs argument or elucidation. It Texan mi. what was the true line of boundary between Whig friend enabled us to see him, while litia, therefore, march into any one of the other Mexico and the United States before the treaty hundreds were crowding to take him by States, or into any Territory of the U. States, of Guadalupe Hidalgo; nor has it any such the hand. The intense heat, and his ina- there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, power now, since the question has become a bility to stand the pressure of the crowd made it imperative that he should remain quiet. He looked exceedingly wellspoke with great familiarity and energy -thanked earnestly and enthusiastically he Democratic party of the North for its levotion to the Union, as manifested in the recent struggle-and conversed with freedom upon all subjects. His voice is clear, sonorous, and firm; his form is singularly erect and steady, and his gestures ercise the high powers vested in him by that only the actual state of things as it existed at graceful to a degree. We look upon him as a great American, and, as a Democrat. are free to say that he deserves well of ter into any Territory of the United States, who now remain north and east of the line of his dountry.

Keep up the Fires .- It is a custom among the farmers and others in many parts of the country, to have fires at night, either in the dwelling or in the yard. It is a practice which should be universal. They are well known to be great safeguards against all sorts of discases, by purifying the atmosphere. The the. dry is based upon philosophical principles, and as far back as two centuries ago, when the practice .- Carolinain.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE. A message was received from the President

of the United States by the hands of EDMUND M. Evans, Esq., his private Secretary as ful-

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1850.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made

to that communication. Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states that, by authority of the Legislature of that State, he dispatched a Special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northwestern limits.

He proceeds to say that the Commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. The four counties which Texas thus proposes to establish and organize, as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Depart. ment of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by her Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Gov. ernment of the United States; and I rejoice posure, the expediency of his carrying a flag of that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress, and still more emphatically the Executive Govern ment, to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy; and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declaers also that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union.

Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his

The second section of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, declares that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia, so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to

cause the laws to be duly executed. By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided that, in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States, or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged

These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States; or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations. The constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory, and the authority vested in

him by law for its performance clear and ample. Texas is a State, authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to he constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; to suppress insurrections against copies from the Philadelphia Pennsylva- her authority, and to punish those who may the forms provided by her own constitution, and her own laws. But all this power is local. and confined entirely within the limits of Texas instrument and by the acts of Congress.

> this posse be too powerful to be resisted, by 9th article of the treaty; in other words, that authority of the United States.

well supported by experience. Cases are known sition of the authority vested in the President. offences against Texan laws, does not at all use of fires was rather the result of accident clares that "this constitution, and the laws of Executive to establish any civil or military go. than a general knoweldge of the benefit of the the United States which shall be made in pur- vernment within that Territory. That power suance thereof, and all treaties made, or which belongs exclusively to the Legislative depart. of New York is \$207,141,436.

stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld accordingly.

both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and the evils or the end were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace. By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, Texas, and the answer there, and having made and these territories, Provinces, or Depart. such observations as I have thought the occaments separated from Mexico forever; and by sion called for, respecting constitutional oblihe same treaty certain important rights and securities were solemnly guarantied to the inhabitants residing therein.

By the fifth article of the treaty it is declar-

ics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico | conviction of the propriety of an immediate dethree leagues from land, opposite the mouth of cision, or arrangement, or settlement of the the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Bro Bra- question of boundary between Texas and the vo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deep. Territory of New Mexico. All considerations est branch, if it should have more than one of justice, general expediency, and domestic branch, emptying directly into the sea; from tranquility call for this. It seems to be, in its thence, up the middle of that river, following character and by position, the first, or one of the deepest channel, where it has more than the first of the questions growing out of the acone, to the point where it strikes the southern quisition of California and New Mexico, and boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, now calling for dicision. along the whole southern boundary of New No Government can be established for New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Mexico, either State or Territorial, until it shall Paso) to its western termination; thence, be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and northward, along the western line of New Mex. what are her limits and boundaries. These ico until it intersects the first branch of the cannot be fixed or known till the line of divisriver Gila; (or if it should not intersect any ion between her and Texas shall be ascertainbranch of that river, then to the point on the ed and established; and numerous and weighty said line nearest to such branch, and thence in reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that direct line to the same;) thence down the this divisional line should be established by middle of the said branch and of the said river | Congress, with the assent of the Government until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence of Texas. In the first place, this seems by far across the Rio Colorado, following the division the most prompt mode of proceeding by which line between Upper and Lower California, to the end can be accomplished. If judical pro-

The eighth article of the treaty is in the fol-

"Mexicans now established in territories States, as defined by the present treaty, shall casion of disturbances and collisions. the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and without their being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the heir intention to retain the character of Mexibecome citizens of the United States."

kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there shall be inviolably respected. The ty by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same beonged to citizens of the United States."

aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution; and, in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans establish ed in territories north of the line of demarkation already mentioned, come within the protection of the 9th article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to low a return of harmony and good will, an in- fairs. them perfect security in the free enjoyment of creased attachment to the Union, and the gentheir liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land, being thus in actual force over this territory, is to be maintained and enforced until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or restricted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce those provisions. Neither the constitution nor the law, my duty or my oath of office, leaves me any alternative or any choice

they become at that moment trespassers : they question between the State of Texas and the are no longer under the protection of any law. United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful authority, and are to be regarded merely as ful, that doubt can only be removed by some intruders; and if, within such State or Terri- act of Congress, to which the assent of the tory, they obstruct any law of the United States. State of Texas may be necessary, or by some either by power of arms or mere power of appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but, in numbers constituting such a combination as is the mean time, if disturbances or collisions too powerful to be suppressed by the civil au- arise, or should be threatened, it is absolutely thority, the President of the United States has incumbent on the Executive Government, how. no option left to him, but is bound to obey the ever painful the duty, to take care that the laws solomn injunction of the Constitution, and ex- are faithfully maintained. And he can regard the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect Or if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, en. all inhabitents who were then established and with intent to seize individuals to be carried demarkation, in the full enjoyment of their liber. elsewhere for trial, for alleged offences, and ty and property, according to the provisions of the local civil authority, such seizure or attempt all must be now regarded as New Mexico to seize is to be prevented or resisted by the which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of the The grave and important question now aris- treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be es, whether there be in the Territory of New established by competent authority. This as-Mexico any existing law of the United States. sertion of duty to protect the people of New opposition to which, or the obstruction of which. Mexico from threatened violence, or from seizwould constitute a case calling for the interpo- ure to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged The Constitution of the United States de include any claim of power on the part of the of the southern part of Virginia.

shall be made, under the authority of the Uni. | ment, and Congress is the sole judge of the ted States, shall be the supreme law of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any land." If, therefore, New Mexico be a Terri. such Government. The duty of the Executive tory of the United States, and if any treaty extends only to the execution of laws and the maintainance of treaties already in force, and the protection of the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those trea-In the letter to the Governor of Texas my ties and laws guaranty. It is exceedingly dereasons are given for believing that New Mex. sirable that no occasion should arise for the exico is now a Territory of the United States, ercise of the powers thus vested in the presiwith the same extent and the same boundaries | dent by the constitution and the laws. With which belonged to it while in the actual pos. | whatever mildness those powers might be exsession of the Republic of Mexico, and before ecuted, or however clear the case of necessity. which no human sagacity can foresee either visions relative to New Mexico.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of gations which may arise in the further progress of things, and may devolve on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of duty, notwithstanding that I am aware that subject is now before "The boundary line between the two repub- both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest

ceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended. So great a delay in this previously belonging to Mexico, and which re- case is to be avoided, if possible. It would be main for the future within the limits of the U. every way inconvenient, and might be the oc-

to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, most deference to the wisdom of Congress, ex. Congress discordant. retaining the property which they possess in press a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of commisioners, and of an examinition, removing the proceeds wherever they please, estimate, and an award of an indemnity to be made by them. This would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a

So far as I am able to comprehend the case the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now as it probably would be after the report of commissioners.

It the claim of title on the part of Texas appear to Congress to be well founded, in whole to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of cans, shall be considered to have elected to that claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling passed conjointly with other measures. "In the said Territories property of every for amicable adjustment and immdiate settlement, the Government of the United States would be justified, in my opinion, in allowing present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mex. an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable and cans who may hereafter acquire said proper- extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gatification by the people of the United States The ninth article of the treaty is in these than the amicable arrangement of questions of difficulty, which have now for a long time agi-"The Mexicans who, in the Territories tated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Con-

> of my own reflections on the most advisable But the bill some time or other, will pass mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall the Senate, and if it pass the House withnevertheless cheerfully acquiesce in any other out a severe convulsion, it will be remarkmode which the wisdom of Congress may de. able.

And, in conclusion, I repeat my conviction that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for the settlement of this boundary question before the present session be brought to a It is plain, therefore, on the face of these close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired; but the adjust. ment of this appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope that there will foleral satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Interesting from Washington. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1850.

The Hon. Mr. Bates, of Mo., perempto rily declines taking either the War or Inthe Cabinet at all.

Pearce, of Maryland, for defeating the will foment, and cannot be allayed.

The California bill may go through the Senate, but it cannot pass the House, this session. Col. Benton will find that he missed it, for California and Col. Fremont. in going against the Compromise.

N. Y. Herald.

Inviolability of a Church.-The Supreme court of the third judicial district of New York has decided that an action on the case lies against a railroad company in favor of a church corporation for a nuisance, in running cars and engines. ringing bells, blowing off steam and making other noises in the neighborhood of a church or meeting house, on the Sabbath and during public worship, which so annoy and molest the congregation wor: shiping there as greatly to depricate the value of the house and render it unfit for a place of public worship.

A Stampede. - The Clearspring, (Md.) Sentinel states that eight slaves were seen crossing the mountains west of that place during the past week. They were all in a gang, and belonged to the citizens

The assessed value of real estate in the city

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, August 1st 1850.

An Error Corrected-Singular Course of Senator Pearce-His defeat of the Compromise—the Utah Bill—The California and we heartily congratulate Mr. Pearce Bill-Declination of Mr. Bates, &c.

of the Senate proceedings contains sever. lating the friends of the Administration al typographical errors. I wrote that that this happy adjustment has so speedi "the Senate refuses to reinstate New Mex. ly followed the wise and conciliatory re ico in the bill," not Mr. Foote as printed. By the way, the cause of the defeat of gress on this perplexing and menacine the late war. In the early part of that war yet consequences might nevertheless follow of the bill was the striking out of those pro- subject. If Mr. Pearce's amendment had com-

bined the motion to strike out with the motion to insert the proviso proposed by him, there would have been some basis to act upon. But in opposition to entreaty, he seperated the motions, and after geting New Mexico out, it could not be re-

The friends of the bill lay the blame of great and glorious Republic be once more its defeat upon Mr. Pearce. He would not listen to any expostulations, but took such a course as to render defeat inevita-After New Mexico was out of the bill, the whole scheme of course fell with a crash. Mr. Dawson's amendment might with some care, have been so modified as to affect the object sought by the Texan Senators, without implying anything adverse to the rights of Texas. After the mischief had been done, Mr. Underwood. who had co operated with Mr. Pearce, indicated a mode by which this could be

But though Mr. Pearce's motion was as Mr. Clay said to day, the immediate cause of the defeat of the bill, it had in it the seeds of dissolution. It was always in danger from some quarter or another. It would perhaps have broken down upon the question of reducing the boundaries of California. The American people will learn with regret that the Senate, after so protracted a struggle, was obliged to abandon the effort to settle all the distributing questions. Mr. Foote, it is to be hoped, is not a type of the situation of the public mind. If discord reigns in this high body, it does not, as believed, with the people. It is a question, as Mr. Clay said, some be free to continue where they now reside, or | For the same reason, I would, with the ut. time ago, between a people united and a

will, in my opinion, be Wilmoted, and will, of course, fail between the two Houses. The Wilmot is not dead in the House. It was scotched by means of the offer of what was called "the President's plan." and the expectation of the success of that, or of the Senate compromise.

I do not know upon what grounds any expectation is entertained of the passage of any bill adjusting the Texas dispute. expiration of that year, without having declared or in part, it is in the competency of Congress | giving New Mexico the protection of civil government. No bill can probably pass the Senate seperately, which could not be

The question is a national one, to some extent, and the Southern extremities, the Northern anti-slavery men, the two Texas Senators, and a few impracticables in hopes of the people come up with a bound.addition, will continue to form a majority The Texas boundary question-the one of in opposition to any bill that can pass the

The California bill is now up, and the proposition to reduce the boundaries is likely to give much trouble. Georgia has bound herself to adopt measures for resistance in case California is ad-Having thus freely communicated the results mitted with her present boundaries .-

> Mr. Clay and Mr. Foote were more than usually eloquent in their remarks to-day upon the consequences of the defeat of the Compromise. Mr. Foote was exceedingly rich and spicy in his review. of disunion doctrines and movements.

> informed the President verbally, yesterday that he could not accept any office whatever-having a numerous family, and being obliged to attend to his private af-

The Question Settled!

In a long course of Editorial life it has seldem fallen to our lot to enjoy a greater pleasure, in announcing a public event, that which, if we could, we would spread terior departments. He will not be in over the whole country in a breath. the passage through the Senate of the Bill to Much complaint is made against Mr. settle the Texan Boundary Question .-Considering this the most difficult of all Compromise bill. He was warned that the questions growing out of our Mexican his proposition, if carried, would defeat it, acquisitions, and its adjustment as deciion and every great interest of the country! Hail the return of the Government from its long aberation back to its just sphere of action and usefulness.

Our first feeling is certainly one of thankfulness to Providence for this important first step in the restoration of Nation al harmony. Our next sentiment is one of high respect and gratitude towards those who have persevered with such un- is a South Carolinian, and glories in the late flinching resolution through this most trying struggle of the last six months, "unseduced," "unterrified." They have encountered it cheerfully; they have made great personal sacrifices-at least some of them-and they have made such sacrifices promptly, and with entire disregard of personal consequences. Distant, far distant be the day, when such patriotic union and harmony here, but South Carolina is efforts, sustained by such extraordinary always ringing some discordant note. ability and energy, will be forgotten by the people of the United States.

We do not undertake to recite the precise terms of the healing measure which has now passed, for we do not yet know them; and, in truth, we do not care to know them. It is enough for us that the bill was carried by three-filths of the votes of the Senate, confined to no section or and clearly sets forth the duties imposed upon

It is a happy circumstance that the bill was so wisely framed and matured as to subdue so many sectional prejudices and harmonize so many conflicting views. on the success which has crowned his ef. My telegraphic despatch with the close forts. We feel justified also in congrain. commendation of the President to Con-

It now only remains that the great pop ular branch of the Legislature should fol. low up this noble work and complete it We confidently trust they will do so. We fully believe that in a few days we shall be able to announce that this and other healing measures have become laws. That is the consummation most devoutly to be wished. Then, indeed, would this

" Whole as the marble, founded as a rock." And broad and general as the casing air." Nat. Intelligencer else State

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1850.

THE COMPROMISE-TEXAS BOUND. ARY.

After the failure of the Compromise plan,the subject of several months anxious care and debate in Congress-a plan so generally hail. ed throughout the whole Country as containing those features of fairness and just compromise of the difficulties which seemed to threaten the existence of the Union-after its failure was an. nounced, gloom and despondency took hold up. on the public mind, and men's hopes for the country became overcast and depressed. And when from Washington they turned their eyes in the direction of Texas and viewed the state of things in that quarter,-Texas threat. ening to carry her sovereign authority into the Territory of New Mexico by force of arms, and the American troops there stationed standing ready to repel such an attempt by the same power; these aspects, taken in connection with The Utah bill, when it gets to the House the bitterness of feeling which has of late man. ifested itself in the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, the one against the other, were well calculated to excite the apprehension of the citizen for the perpetuity of the Go. vernment, and the peace of his Country. It would have been painful, indeed, to bear for any considerable time the suspense in which all were left: what was to be the next stepwhat the next event as indicating the fate of or providing means for its adjustment, and the Country? All were anxious and fearful; and after the expenditure of so much time in an attempted adjustment, few we believe, confidently hoped for much good.

But in the Providence of God, by disposing the minds of Senators to true patriotism, light suddenly bursts upon the Country, and the greatest difficulty, perhaps-has been settled. The bill offered by Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, after several amendments, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a majority of ten. It only remains now to receive the adoption of Teras, of which little doubt is entertained, and all is settled in that quarter, it is hoped, forever.

On the other questions embraced in the Compromise plan,-the admission of California, the law in regard to fugitive slaves and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, no action has been had. And though they are all questions of great importance, yet they are not, any of them, so difficult but they may be arranged speedily and satisfactorily, if the late disposition of Congress shall last. Let this be done, Mr. Bates of Missouri, is here. He and then will the Country feel secure in its government. A new impulse will be given to all industrial pursuits, and with the assurance of peace, the land will prosper more rapidly

MR. BADGER.

The "Southern Press," at Washington, got up ostensibly for the purpose of defending Sous thern institutions, but the practical effect of whose course only aids in blowing up the flams than we experience to-day in announcing of disunion, is out in bitter terms against Mr. Badger, for what it is pleased to consider a "smbmission" speech .- The speech referred to takes high constitutional ground for the set tlement of the questions between the North and South. Mr. B. is opposed to going out of the Union-says he will not go-but there, on day, where we called to pay him our re- which can be lawfully exercised beyond her The Executive Government of the United but he persisted, and death to the Crmpro- sive of the early settlement of the remain. the floor of Congress, using the means which proces, as an admirer of his recent glorious own boundaries. All this is plain, and hardly States has no power or authority to determine mise was the consequence. Feelings of ing points of controversy, we confess to the Constitution places at his disposal, will be exasperation are now engendered, which the uncommon degree of joy with which fight for the rights of the South. He will withit fills us. Hail Liberty and Union and hold his vote for any measure calculated to sus-Domestic Peace! Hail Liberty and Un- tain the industrial pursuits of the North until a returning sense of justice will dispose them to act fairly with the South. He will give them no assistance to sustain their palaces of labor, though their streets team with beggars, while they persist in their course towards the South. This looks like submission-like baring the arms for the manacles.

One of the editors of the " Southern Press disunion movements of her Rhetts and others. The chivalry are more disposed to sneer at North Carolinia and North Carolina men. perhaps, than at any of her immediate neighbors. This is no doubt owing to the fact that South Carolina politicians can never get our people to dance to their miserable music. We lov

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Fillmore's Message to Congress, on the subject of the Texas boundary question, which we give in this week's paper, will be read with interest. The President takes a calm, dispassionate view of the whole subject, him by the Constitution of the United States