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There are 25 illegal votes ascertained to have been given for the sitting member; and 2 legal votes for him refused.

There are (including the vote of Cheek) 15 illegal votes ascertained to have been given for the contestant, and 2 legal votes for him refused.

By deducting the legal votes offered, from the illegal votes cast for Mr. Berry, and in like manner for Mr. Waddell, there remain 22 votes to be subtracted from the aggregate of the former, and 14 from the latter, a relative difference of eight in favour of the contestant.

But the actual majority at the November election as returned by the Sheriff was in favor of the sitting member. The correction of the polls, therefore, according to the foregoing estimates, shows that Mr. Waddell is entitled to the seat which he claims by a majority of one vote.

I have aimed to lay this controversy before the Senate, with a proper respect for the rights of each of the parties to it. So close a contest as this seems to have been, necessarily involves more or less uncertainty in any conclusions to which we may come. It would have been more agreeable to my own mind, had it been practicable without a greater wrong, to avoid the necessity of deciding it.

The possibility of doing injustice, however unintended, naturally causes a sensitive mind to shrink from the performance, even of an actual duty. But, Sir, the issue is forced upon the Senate, and we are compelled to meet it. A greater wrong would be perpetrated in the attempt to escape it.

I trust, Sir, we are mindful of the responsibilities of our position. No personal or political feeling can rightfully find place in our breasts. We sit now as judges, not as politicians. We pass on the rights of our members the rights of a constituency.

In making the decision now required at our hands, we should be actuated by the unimpaired desire of understanding our duty, and performing it faithfully and impartially. If we do this, whether we meet with kindly judgment at the hands of others or not,—whether our course be satisfactory to the parties whose rights we decide or otherwise,—we shall at least secure a more grateful reward, in the approval of our own consciences.

This contest has from its commencement awakened a deep and general interest in the public mind,—an interest which has not passed away with the cause which produced it. The presence of large numbers in this hall to-day attests the solicitude which is felt in the result.

But, Sir, the possession of the contested seat is no longer a matter of importance as affecting the arrangement of parties or questions of political power in this body.—And if it was, considerations of this kind, should have no weight in the determination of such a question as this before us. Let us endeavor, therefore, divesting ourselves of all political and personal feeling, to meet the issue to-day, with the lights before us, determined to decide it according to the convictions of our own judgment, and we shall be very apt to decide it correctly.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR. WILMOT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

The bill appropriating for the execution in part of the Mexican treaty, being under consideration; Mr. WILMOT requested that his friend from Michigan (Mr. McCRELAND) would yield the floor, to enable him to make a brief statement, which he felt was called for from him at this time.

The request being granted, upon condition that a few moments only should be occupied—Mr. Wilmot proceeded to say:

That while listening to an interesting debate in the Senate, he had been informed that a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) in the course of his remarks to this committee, had referred to him, in connection with certain expressions or declarations of the President of the United States.

He regretted that the gentleman from Georgia had made any reference to the subject whatever, because he was satisfied that no good could result from it. He had had no conversation with the gentleman from Ga. during the present session. He was not aware that a word had passed between them, and therefore there could have been no concert in giving publicity to the matter about which he desired to speak.

During the second session of the preceding Congress, I had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the proviso which I had offered at the previous session, in connection with an appropriation which he desired should be made to enable him to conclude a peace with Mexico.

It was previous to the introduction of the three million bill, but in anticipation of such a measure,—which he was extremely anxious should pass.—The President either sent for me, or I had called upon him, and he expressed a desire that I should call again, naming the time, when I could have an opportunity of conversing with me without interruption.

I called in pursuance of his request—it was in the evening. The President said that the proviso was giving him great trouble and embarrassment, and if insisted upon as an amendment to an appropriation bill, would present a serious obstacle in the way of consummating a peace.

He said that he had no doubt of his ability to negotiate an early peace, and named a day not distant, within which he could bring about, such a result, provided he could obtain from Congress the necessary money appropriation, unrestricted and unencumbered with any conditions. I presumed to question the efficacy of such an appropriation in bringing about so desirable a result; and expressed my apprehension, that an appropriation of the character he desired, would excite the jealousy of the Mexican people, and cause them to distrust the integrity of their own rulers.

He answered me very properly, by saying that he was much better informed as to the state of affairs in Mexico than I possibly could be; spoke of having confidential agents in Mexico, who kept him fully informed as to the movements and temper of the Government there. I assured the President that I had no wish to embarrass his Administration in any respect, much less in a matter so important as the making of an early peace; that so far as I was concerned, I would be just as well satisfied with the expression of Congress in any other form, as with the proviso; that all I desired was, to obtain the expression of Congress, in an authoritative and legislative form, to the effect that slavery should forever be excluded from all territory that we might acquire from Mexico; and I doubted not that such was the feeling of others who had favored the movement.

I suggested, in the course of the conversation, the introduction of a joint resolution declaring this principle, and said that I should be satisfied with it in that form. The President said, substantially, and I think almost literally, "Mr. Wilmot, bring it forward in that form; I assure you such a declaration would not be unpopular in Mississippi." I noted particularly that he did not mention his own State, but supposed, and made no doubt but such was his intention, that he purposely presented an example in which the slave interest was stronger than in Tennessee. He further said, "that he had been brought up surrounded with this institution, (slavery) that all his habits and associations were connected with it; but," said he, and with a good deal of earnestness of manner, "I do not desire to see it extended one foot beyond its present limits; that he was conscious that it could not be done without endangering the peace and safety of the Union."

On my return to my lodgings, I drafted a resolution in accordance with the suggestion I had made; but, upon consultation with friends of more legislative experience than myself, (never before having been a member of a legislative body,) I became fully satisfied that any attempt to get through Congress such a resolution would be idle, and therefore abandoned it.

I informed the gentleman from South Carolina, immediately in front of me, (Mr. Woodward,) of this conversation a few days after it occurred. He spoke of it as a matter of interest and importance to his constituents, and asked me if I had any objections to its being made public. I understood him to wish in some way to make public the declaration of the President to me respecting the extension of slavery. I expressed a wish that it should not be made public—not that the conversation was confidential, further than the nature of it, and the circumstances attending it, would imply confidence—but I did not wish that my conversation with the President should be made the topic of public discussion, either here or through the press of the country.

Some time during the last session of Congress, in conversation with the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) or with others in his presence, I narrated substantially what I have here said. The gentleman has thought proper to refer to it on this floor. I repeat my regret that he has done so, because I can see no possible good that can result from it; but in so far as any responsibility may attach to me in this matter, I have no regret. Before God, I have stated substantially the declarations of the President to me, without, however, entering into all the details of the conversation.

He that shows his passion, tells his enemy where to hit him.

RALEIGH TIMES.



Raleigh, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At the suggestion of several of the Citizens of Raleigh, I hereby call a Public Meeting, to be held in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 3d day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the system of Internal Improvements now proposed.

W. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Intendant.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

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THE NEW CABINET.

Every paper we receive, nowadays contains speculations as to who will compose the new Cabinet. With the exception of Mr. CLAYTON, we have reason to believe that all is doubt and conjecture. We presume to think there are very few with whom GENERAL TAYLOR has consulted upon this subject. If he is the man we take him for, he has a will of his own, and about as acute and correct perception of matters and things, as any one whose advice he could possibly ask.

But while we believe the Whigs are perfectly satisfied that the selections will be made from among the talented, pure, and distinguished Statesmen of the Country, and are therefore quite easy in their minds about it—our Locofoeo friends are dreadfully troubled; and one impudent scribbler in the Standard, insinuates the shameless slander that Mr. Clay is to be the Dictator over the conscience of the new President; while the Editor of the Standard, by his insinuations, would produce the impression, that Mr. Crittenden was afraid to accept of office under General Taylor, lest it might be supposed that such office was the result of a bargain.

Now don't these rippers gnaw sweetly on a file! Let them bite at it until they find themselves toothless! By that time they may discover their pusillanimity and weakness. Their cancer is apparent to all the world.

Why don't they fetch out *Gaston Wilder* again? 'Tis almost time for him to appear, once more, on the stage of action.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Before this paper reaches the majority of our readers, the triumph of the People on the 7th of November last, will have been completed, and they will have a President—who will be faithful to their true interests, and bring back the Government to purity of administration, such as adorned the days of our earlier Presidents, and gave such a high character to the nation as well as to its Executive Chair.

Since the advent of General Jackson, as President of the Democratic party, one-half of the people of this country have been proscribed, and kept under the ban of Executive displeasure,—and under that Democratic maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," no evidence of talents, no purity of life, no patriotic services, could entitle a Whig to honor or office under the General Government—the Government of his Country.

He was as much proscribed and disqualified as though he were not an American citizen. The Democratic party had the President, and to that party all the honors and emoluments of the Nation were made to belong. For the Democratic party, the Government was administered, and not for the good of the American people.

That party sustained the President, however much he usurped power, overstepped law, and violated the Constitution—however much he encroached upon Legislative or Popular rights, because he had power and patronage at his disposal, to punish his enemies and reward his friends.

But *via!* The people, who have suffered under this Party rule so long, have done away with it. A new Administration is about to succeed, under new principles of action, and as we believe, principles better calculated to make and keep us a united, free, and independent people. How, then, will General Taylor administer the Government? We might answer this question negatively, and relieve the anxieties of many by it—he will not administer it as Mr. Polk did—as Tyler did—as Van Buren did—as Jackson did.

That we distinctly understand, and bless God for the knowledge! But the question can be positively answered in his own words.

In President Taylor's reply to the Memphis Committee, Feb. 4th, he says,—“The office was one not of his seeking, nor had it been secured by any effort of his. In electing him to the Presidency of the United States, the people had mainly looked forward to good government and a just administration of the law; and in endeavoring to carry out those wishes in this regard (although no one could rival the father of his country) it was left for those who might succeed him to emulate his example as far as possible.”

It was his ardent wish to dissipate all party animosities, and to bring the Government back to the simplicity of our fathers, when the objects aimed at were the happiness and prosperity of the country only.

In his Speech at Cincinnati, Feb. 16, he spoke very plainly about who made him President, and upon what was his reliance, thus:—"I have been called to the highest office in the world, by the unthought, unsolicited suffrages of the people—the masses of the people. I look upon these disinterested suffrages as a higher honor than can be conferred by any station here, or in Europe. I am thankful to Divine Providence for warding the balance from any person; and I must look to the same Divine Providence to guide and assist me in performing these new duties."

Once more, and we have done. Governor Crittenden, in his Message to the Kentucky Legislature, of January 1st, has this passage:—"General Taylor comes into his high office, with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to carry out the principles and policy of Washington, and this should commend him to the affections of the American people. It will be his aim to soften, if he cannot extinguish, the asperities of party strife—to give in the Government its constitutional divisions of powers as they were designed to be exercised by its framers, and to make the Congress of the United States the true exponent of the will of its constituents."

Now don't he differ widely from Mr. Polk? And don't we love him for it? What! administer the Government as an American Patriot should? Why such a thing has not been known in the country for twenty odd years! Yet OLD ZACK is about to become the President of the American People, and he has courage enough for any thing. Alone, he will be President, and he told his friends, *Alone, he will be President, and he told his friends, Alone, he will be President, and he told his friends, Alone, he will be President, and he told his friends,*

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Secretary of State—a prudent and able Statesman, in whom all confidence may be reposed. We shall doubtless have the pleasure of announcing the whole Cabinet in our next.

GENERAL CASS.

We see it stated that General Cass had reached Uniontown, Pa. on the 26th ult. on his way to the Capital. Our readers have heard, probably, that he returns to the United States Senate, under instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. And, of course, the Locofoeo papers at the South have no more to say about him. They do not even announce his movements. Now, if he were President, and were to do this thing,—were he even to recommend it in his message,—it would all be right—they would praise—and justify him all the same, as they did Polk, when he signed it.

But a few short months ago, our Locofoeo Contemporaries in North Carolina were endeavoring to humbug the South, by asserting that *Lewis Cass of Michigan*, was a Southern man, in principle, and *General Taylor of Louisiana*, a Northern man. Ah! but "that cock would not fight!" The people could not be fooled on that subject. They repudiated and rejected Cass, because he was a Wilmot Proviso man, an Abolitionist—and behold! look! lo! in two or three more months he returns to Washington City, under instructions to vote for this very Wilmot proviso! And the Locofoeo pressers are now as mute as fishes! Where are their denunciations? They are continually talking about dissolving the Union, in this, that, and the other contingency—the passage of the Wilmot proviso being one—but when the *Patriot Polk* or the *Patriot Cass* go for it—no thunderbolt is hurled,—no anathema hurled,—nothing said about the danger to the South,—they don't inform their readers of the fact, without approving and justifying them!

All right, then! Yet, are they any better than Wilmot, Hale, Giddings, and the rest, some of whom are as good Locofoeos as they are? Not at all. They are all in the same mess—only some of them abler men than either Polk or Cass,—yet they denounce the first, but praise and support the last. It is not blowing "hot and cold," with a vengeance, we don't know what is.

The truth is, that these men, and their flatterers, are any and all things for the sake of party popularity and office. It's the "loaves and fishes" they are after; and, in endeavoring to obtain them, they are perfectly unscrupulous. Hence, when candidates, they bid for all sections. Polk wrote the same letter to deceive the North, and was successful—why they run him in Pennsylvania as a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay! Cass wrote the same letter to deceive the South—and he was plain before their eyes. The rat was smelt, all over the country—and when we came to the murder, the *Patriot Cass* was rejected by the country—and now, he goes to Washington to prove what he is, and always has been,—a Wilmot Proviso man and Abolitionist!

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