

From the Raleigh Register.

The State of Frankland.

It may not be generally known that, in the year 1784, North Carolina passed a law, giving the country, which now forms the state of Tennessee, to the United States, provided the Congress should accept the cession within two years; the jurisdiction to be retained by North Carolina till Congress should take possession. Upon this, the citizens called a Convention, by which the laws of North Carolina, as far as applicable, were declared to be in force in the territory, and the aid of Congress was invoked, for the formation of a new State. Meanwhile, they ordained that the territory should be governed by a Convention, and that this Convention should send a delegate to Congress.

Congress did not accept this cession, and North Carolina repealed her law. Meantime, however, parties were formed in Tennessee; and while, on one side, it was wished to return under the jurisdiction of North Carolina, on the other side, it was resolved to adhere to the separation. A new Convention was called, and the territory was declared to be an independent state, under the name of Frankland. The Convention announced to North Carolina the independence of the new state, and sent a delegate to Congress; but it does not appear that any notice was taken, by that body, of these proceedings.

In 1789, the state of Frankland had two conflicting Courts in its limits. The one acted under the authority of their own state, and the other under that of North Carolina. Each Court claimed, that its decisions were paramount; and in fact, the only one, that had a right to act in the case. A more fruitful source of collision and quarrel cannot be imagined, than such a state. The Sheriff of Frankland, with his posse, in some instances, went into the other Court, seized the papers, and turned the officers out of doors. The North Carolina party, as soon as it had power, retaliated in the same way. Colonel John Sevier was elected the first Governor of the state of Frankland. The Governor, soon after his induction into office, met the principal man on the North Carolina side of the question. From the windy and inefficient war of words, it soon proceeded to the more decisive war of blows. The argument was soon settled in the primitive way by the distaff. But these leaders of men were separated, before victory declared on either side. Their humbler retainers, as they felt in duty bound, imitated the example of their superiors, and, as an eye, or a piece of flesh of less importance from some other part of the body, without being either cooled, or craved.

It was obvious, that in such a crisis, things must soon come to a more serious issue, than a fist-fight, or gouging an eye. The county of Washington elected members to represent them in the Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Tipton, who had fought for the Governor of Frankland, was one of these representatives. A paper containing the names of those, who were willing to accept the authority of Frankland, was sent to the members to the Assembly. Taxes were imposed by the authority of both Legislatures, and, as may be easily foreseen, the people paid neither, with much speciousness, signing as a reason, that they did not know which authority they ought to yield their money.

This year the Cherokees renewed their attack upon Tennessee. William Coxe, Esq., was delegated to Congress. He made, before that body, an eloquent speech, placing in a strong light the helplessness and misery of their condition, engaged in civil war on the one hand, and assailed by the merciless savages on the other. This time he was heard, and his representations acted upon. A general amnesty was passed, in regard to all who expressed a readiness to yield themselves to the authority of North Carolina.

It was enacted, too, that the officers, who had held under the state of Frankland, should be displaced, and their places filled by persons appointed from North Carolina. Many, who held under the new state, had been originally appointed by North Carolina, and had been retained in their offices by Frankland. They were considered by Congress in the light of persons, who admitted the authority of the new state. The pacific, and yet decisive measure of Congress seemed at once to restore things to their former position, before the formation of the state of Frankland. But under the external appearance of tranquility remained the smoldering fire. There still remained a considerable number, staunch for the cause of the fallen state, and disposed, upon the first favorable appearance, to rear their heads again. Governor Sevier offered the services of these men to Georgia, in the prospect of an approaching war of that state with the Creeks. The Legislature of that state having deliberated upon the proposition, returned a very polite, but evasive, refusal.

For the officers, promising a regular service in any way, which was incompatible with the interests of the State. They sent a state of their case in ink, soliciting advice. He wrote to reply, that he thought they had better the propositions of North Carolina, standing all these discouraging circumstances. Gov. Sevier retained the integrity of the new state. Georgia, as a reward, was only ready to avail herself of their services, without promising them any good wishes, and any other assistance. He was elected Governor of the State of Georgia. His first address, in his new office, was presented to the Legislature. The common law was "Success to the Frankland citizens." But, as a consequence, not without the Legislature of Frankland, some little was done, and an act of Frankland fell into disrepute.

New Orleans.

Reference is made to which, in the preceding number, was made, in regard to some of the acts of the Legislature of that State, which were in violation of the Constitution. It is now ascertained, that the Legislature of that State, in its late session, passed a law, which is in violation of the Constitution, and which is now unjustly enforced, and which she will sustain and enforce at all times, by whatever means are in her power.

The undersigned had flattered himself that in this question the good sense and sound opinions of the citizens most distinguished and experienced in the management of public affairs in this republic would have prevailed in the deliberations of the legislative body, and that, in consequence, this law would not have been passed.

The undersigned, in like manner, declares that the aforesaid law can in no manner validate the right which the Mexican nation possesses to recover the aforesaid province of Texas, of which she is now unjustly despoiled, and which she will sustain and enforce at all times, by whatever means are in her power.

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they had reached the first turn the Musk had taken the lead, but he did not keep it long. Gildersleeve assumed the front rank, and maintained it throughout the race. The Musk ran about three-fourths of a mile, and then incidentally mizzled; he was seen no more. The first mile was run in 5.30. Gildersleeve being first, Archer second, and Elworth a long way in the rear. The second, third, and fourth miles were run, each man maintaining his relative position, when after reaching the starting point, Elworth staggered, fell, and was borne off the ground. Gildersleeve still kept up his pace, making his mile in excellent and uniform time. Meanwhile, Archer had been gradually falling back, until he had neared the stand on his sixth mile, when Gildersleeve, who had gone clear round and locked him on his seventh mile, passed him. It was then evident to every body that Archer had no chance in the race, and he very wisely abandoned the contest. Gildersleeve made the remaining three miles alone, running ten miles in 50 minutes and 50 seconds. Having done more than was required, (91.2 miles in one hour.) Gildersleeve of course was declared the victor, and received the purse of \$500. He was game to the last, and looked almost as fresh when he concluded as when he started.—N. O. Tropic 31st Feb.

Look out, Whigs! For in some case or other, there is a tone of confidence about the Locofoco press of this date, in regard to our August elections, that we do not half like. What has transpired since the choice of a Whig majority to the Legislature, and the vote of the state, more recently, for Mr. Clay, to infuse this appearance of confidence? Can the mere circumstance of a Locofoco President having been elected by confessedly fraudulent means, have had the effect of so paralyzing the energy of the Whigs, as to give their opponents just cause of hope? We cannot believe it. On the contrary, the result of the late election, and the fraudulent means of producing it, furnish abundant motives with all true Whig patriots to stand fast upon their principles; for those principles are the last hope of the country, and the last refuge of freedom. We have seen no faltering in the Whig ranks. They have been cheated out of the Presidency; and they will be revenged for it. A majority of the legal votes of the land are with the Whigs, and Locofocoism itself seems perfectly conscious of this. In the state of New York, where, in the Presidential election, we were beaten by fraud, the Whigs in the local elections, display great and astonishing gains.

We call upon our Whig friends, then, to be on the look-out. If they will be only vigilant, and true to themselves, North Carolina will certainly send a majority of Whigs, in August next, to represent our good old state in Congress.—Raleigh Register.

A letter received in this city from Murfreesborough, N. C., under date of March 24, 1845, says: "On Thursday night, (March 20th) about 10 P. M., a large meteor was observed in the zenith, which exploded suddenly, with a noise at first like thunder, and soon after the noise resembled the discharge of heavy artillery, and afterwards of musketry. In this village it seemed to be directly overhead. The same appearance and reports were perceived at a place about fifty miles south of this village. It was also observed twenty miles west of us. Will you call the attention of Mr. Espy to the fact? You will remember, that the 20th (Thursday) was a very cold, windy day."—National Intelligencer.

From the Evening Post.

The Protest of the Mexican Minister.

We present our readers below an authentic copy of the Protest of Gen. Almonte to our government which our correspondent has taken the pains to procure and send to us, as he states in the following letter.

Washington, March 29th, 1845.

I have been so fortunate as to obtain for you a copy of the late Protest of Gen. Almonte.

It was communicated by the General to the diplomatic corps, from one of whom I have procured this copy. It is written in the original with great force and elegance, traits which peculiarly distinguish the admirable despatches of the Mexican Minister, and I regard this important paper less necessarily much of its value by a translation, however thoroughly done. It is couched in the most dignified terms, but not marked, as reported, by any violence of expression, which would be unworthy the occasion and the subject, and totally foreign to the character of its distinguished author.

It is a general source of regret here the departure of Gen. Almonte and family. Their amiable character, their affable manners, and a charming simplicity of deportment, so characteristic of high bred people, endeared them to a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. The best wishes of all accompany them to their home.

[TRANSLATION.]

The undersigned, &c., &c., has the honor to address the Hon. John C. Calhoun, &c., &c., for the purpose of making known to him the profound regret with which he has seen that the general Congress of the Union has passed a law consenting to and admitting into the American confederation the Mexican province of Texas.

For these reasons the undersigned in fulfillment of his instructions, finds himself obliged to protest, as he does accordingly protest, in the most solemn manner in the name of his government, against the law passed on the 25th of last month, by the general Congress of the United States, and sanctioned on the first of the present month by the President of said states, by which the province of Texas, an integral part of the Mexican territory, is allowed to be admitted into the American Union.

The undersigned, in like manner, declares that the aforesaid law can in no manner validate the right which the Mexican nation possesses to recover the aforesaid province of Texas, of which she is now unjustly despoiled, and which she will sustain and enforce at all times, by whatever means are in her power.

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the case, and contrary to his hopes and most sincere wishes, he sees consummated by the American government an act of aggression the most unjust which can be recalled in the annals of modern history, such as the spoliation of a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable part of her territory.

The undersigned will say in conclusion to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, in order that he may be pleased to inform the President of the said States of the same, that in consequence of the law against which he has just protested, his mission to this government is terminated to-day. Consequently, the undersigned requests the Hon. Secretary of State to be pleased to send him his passport, as he has arranged to quit this city as soon as possible for New York.

The undersigned, &c.
(Signed.)
Washington, 6th March, 1845.

From the N. Y. Tribune, April 5.

Rhode Island.

We have returns from all but one town of this state, indicating the following result: Chas. Jackson, Whig and Law and Order, but in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr, is chosen Governor by about 150 majority over James Fenner, the Democratic Law and Order incumbent, who is opposed to the liberation of Dorr. Jackson's clear majority will be about 125 votes.

Lieut. Gov. Diman, and all the rest of the regular Law and Order State ticket, are re-elected over the candidates supported by those in favor of liberating Dorr by about 400 majority.

Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Whig and Law Order, has been re-elected to Congress from the Eastern District without opposition. He has over 6000 votes to about 100 scattering. Ex-Governor Lemuel H. Arnold, independent Whig, has run out Hon. E. R. Potter, original Democrat and regular Law and Order candidate, by more than 300 majority.

The Legislature is composed of Law and Order and Whig. Telling the Legislature, 10 Dorr men were elected.

To the House, 43 Law and Order, 24 Dorrists are returned; 2 no choice in South Kingstown, where against Whig, Law and Order and Dorr tickets were run, and no choice: (Law and Order 189; Whig 106; Dorr 174.) The Legislature is, therefore, nearly all Law and Order.

U. S. Ship *Porpoise*.—Insurrection at Bissao, Africa.—Dorr says Just after the Porpoise sailed from Port Praya for the United States, Com. Perry received notice of an insurrection at a little place called Bissao, situated forty miles up the river Jaha on the coast of Africa. Our ship was just to start on a long cruise down the coast, but this news altered the purpose of the Commodore, and we were dispatched to the scene of trouble. We arrived at Bissao on the 3rd of November, and found an insignificant place of about a hundred inhabitants besieged by a large number of the surrounding natives. The town possessed a fort nearly in ruins, which was garrisoned by about 60 natives, who prevented, by a few long guns, the total annihilation of the place. The Americans have no property on shore to be risked; but having considerable trade at the place, and the Governor earnestly requesting our assistance, the Captain thought it his duty to give it. Accordingly, whenever the natives moved forward to the attack, our battery was brought to bear upon them; but notwithstanding our aid, the natives, under cover of the bushes and trees, managed to keep up a desultory warfare, amounting to nothing more than two or three killed in as many days.

Our ship was anchored near the shore, and on that side heretofore attacked by the natives. It required but a few discharges from our guns to render it necessary for them to shift their operations to the side opposite us. Here they continued to fire away their powder and shot to little purpose. The Governor had already sent to the neighboring Portuguese settlements for aid, and was only desirous that we should remain until such aid arrived. This we should probably have done but on the 19th of November a case of fever occurred, followed by several others up to the evening of the 22nd, the Commander of our ship sent word to the Governor that he should sail on the following morning.

Considering the source of the following paragraph, we take it to be an authentic exposition of the intentions of President Polk in the matter to which it relates:—National Intelligencer.

From the Nashville Union.

The President and a Second Term.

We regret to see an effort making by one of the correspondents of the New York Herald to make the impression that President Polk either has or ought to have an eye to a second term. Nothing would be more prejudicial to the success of the Administration than the prevalence of a suspicion that Mr. Polk could be induced to become a candidate for re-election. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention he voluntarily restricted his service to a single term. This pledge was made, after full deliberation, to redeem it in good faith. The Democratic party, without exception, approved this determination, and elected Mr. Polk under a full conviction that, at the end of four years, he would retire to private life. We feel perfectly warranted in saying that any and every intimation that he has ever for a moment entertained the idea of a re-election is wholly unfounded. He retired upon the duties of his office with a fixed resolution to administer the Government with an eye single to the advancement of the best interests of the country, relying firmly upon the generous support of his fellow-citizens, and not doubting that his own reputation would be promoted in the promotion of the happiness of the people. But when his present time shall expire he will assuredly retire, and leave the choice of a successor to the people.

Lynchings in Missouri.—We find the following in the last number of the St. Louis Reveille: "We hear of great outrages of the law in Mathews' prairie, Scott county, in this State. A respectable farmer in that township has suffered for more than a year in the destruction of his property by fire and other means. The perpetrators of these acts remained undisturbed, until two or three weeks since when six or eight of them were apprehended and tried by the lynch code. They were con-

demned to receive so many stripes, and were whipped for several days in succession. One of them made his escape, after receiving, report says, a thousand stripes. The others were still in custody, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.
"Veritas est vis."
Friday, April 13, 1845.

If the author of "Equal Rights" will furnish us with his name we will publish his article.

Special Term of the Superior Court.—It will be seen from advertisements in our paper that an extra term of the Superior Court for the counties of Dancomba and Henderson is to be held, the latter on the 6th Monday in June next, and the former on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, (5th Monday in June.)

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Proscription.—The hopes that were entertained by some that Mr. Polk would act with leniency towards his political opponents who chanced to be in office, were without foundation. He has spared but few, so far, and the probability is, that he will make a sweep of the whole. We are in no wise disappointed, for we have ever believed that Polk would be the most proscriptive President, not even excepting Gen. Jackson, that ever filled the chair. No officer, however humble, escapes; even Clerks of the lowest grade, in the different Departments at Washington, have been forced to "walk the plank." How could it be otherwise, with such a Cabinet as Polk's! The abominable maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," owes its existence to a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Marcy.

A gentleman wishes to know what has become of the Asheville Temperance Society. Can any body inform him?

Fires.—Never, in our recollection, have we known as many disastrous fires to occur in the same length of time, as have taken place throughout the country during the two or three past months. We cannot open a paper, no matter where printed, that does not record destructive conflagrations. East and west, north and south, the cry comes up alike. And what is worse than the loss of property, we frequently see notices of fires attended with the loss of human life. Too much care cannot be used to guard against accidents by fire.

Public meetings have been held in Berrie and Northampton counties for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress in that district, in the place of Hon. K. Rayner, who declines a re-election. At both the meetings W. W. Cherry, Esq., was declared to be their choice.

What they say of it in Texas.—Last week we gave an account of a large public meeting at Galveston, Texas, in honor of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions by the Congress of the United States. Below, in order to show how the matter is viewed by that portion of the Texans who oppose annexation, we give an article from the Texas National Register, one of the leading journals in that country. From all that we have been able to glean, from various sources, we are the more confirmed in the opinion we expressed last week, that Texas will not be annexed at all.—Of course time only will show whether we are right or wrong.

From the National Register.

The Proposed Annexation.—The Congress of the United States "both consent, that the territory included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union." Such is the language of the first section of the resolution which has passed the lower House of the American Congress. What is its import?

The answer is, that we must lay aside our national name, abandon our present constitution, erect ourselves into a new State, adopt the appellation of "State of Texas," organize a new government of a republican form, by means of deputies assembled in convention; and after we have passed through this prescribed revolution—after we have thus voluntarily deprived ourselves of every feature and lineage of that nationality under which our independence has been recognized by foreign powers—after we have, in fact, annihilated our identity as a community, and repudiated our own name, so that we can neither know nor be known in the rank and file among the nations, which we have hitherto occupied at least without dishonor, and with the consent of the old world and the new. After all these sacrifices, and all this degradation, what shall we have gained—what shall we have accomplished? Annexation to the American Union? No, not even the promise of it.

Under such circumstances, all our connections with foreign nations would be dissolved, our relations towards them changed; all advantages accruing from past negotiations would be lost, for no one can pretend that the great European powers will continue their amica-

ble intercourse with our government as the Republic of Texas, under the name of the "State of Texas," habited in the garb of a supplicant for admission into the family of American States—the very cut and fashion of which have been prescribed by their Congress. Why in such a guise we should not even know ourselves! In such a state of national abeyance and limbo, we could neither assert a separate independence for ourselves, nor claim any species of alliance or connection ever known by any name "given up of heaven or among men," with any other government. In such an attitude of mortifying and humiliating indefiniteness, we may well be dismowed as a distinct nation.

"By all our kind and kin, when they compare our day and yesterday."

And having assumed this equivocal posture, by consent of the American Congress, "in order," as the resolution declares, "we may be admitted as one of the States of the Union"—then we are, in fact, a burning national disgrace, for men of such notorious moral depravity to be thrust into such stations. Although a Senator from Mississippi, we hear it alleged that in numerous suits instituted against him in the courts of that State for debt, he has squirmed out of them by pleading non residence. It is in allusion to this that the following appears in the Courier:

Settled down at last.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, whose residence has for so many years been an enigma to creditors and others, has at last, we presume, come to an anchor. He is compelled at last to own a residence in Washington, D. C., and can doubtless be found there, a portion of the time at least, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, by sheriffs, constables, and others who may desire to see him.

For the Highland Messenger.

Mr. Editor.—As our County Court seems to have become somewhat a participant in the spirit of improvement which has just taken hold of our citizens, may we not hope that the wretched condition of the Court House will attract their notice, and induce the "worshepful Justices" to do something for its improvement? Did you ever pass by it of a windy day? If so, you are aware of the eternal "slam," "bang," that is kept up by the skeleton frames of what were once window-blinds. There are many other things about this venerable building that need repairing, but I will leave it to those whose business it is, to find out what they are.

there is not a more decided Locofoco paper in the State,) denounces this decision of Vice President Dallas. "Such a waste of public money (it says) is inexorable, and the nation deserves the severest reprobation for his decision." This is but a Locofoco economy!

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that on the 27th day of March, the following resolutions were passed by the Convention of the State of Maryland:

Resolved, That the Convention do hereby declare that the following resolutions be adopted:—

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