

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL THINGS IN SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS AND LIBERTY GAIN! HARRISON.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 37, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1845.

OREGON.

The action of Congress in the session which is now at hand, on the subject of our claims to Oregon, is looked to with great interest and anxiety.

The tones of the Government Organ is well calculated to excite the belief that the President's views are sustained by Congress, the country will be involved in war. A repetition of the declaration that our title to the matter in dispute "is clear and unquestionable," as will be seen by the article which we quote from the Union...

OREGON.

The whole of Oregon, or none.—This is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 deg.—We hold that our title is from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title, and as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument... clearly of one phrase purporting to be an argument... which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river...

Again, we must speak to the democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his country will make to his patriotism on this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly conversant with it by their public avowals near eighteen months ago...

Let that word be spoken again by the man whom millions of freemen have called to occupy the "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country! When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed, as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous amen! And what then? We answer this then—the democracy of this country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, and determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the United States or to England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in practice... We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory; while every measure recognizing the American citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments...

from the French journal in New York, "Courrier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says it, be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to gain time. Of what interest to her is a sojourn of a few years in Oregon? What she desires is a permanent position on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into question, and, if need be, in the weight of her gold scattered by hands full in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision, when the hour of decision shall sound.

How much these considerations are emphasised by the presence and the agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We add, with the Corrier, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. But now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British government.

"Mentime," the question must come up in the next Congress. What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon? And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognize & protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The fact that this article appears in the Government Organ just on the eve of the meeting of Congress, is calculated to give great importance to it, and to excite serious fears with regard to the country. The Union has without doubt, been informed of what the President's Message will say on the subject of Oregon.

We are, however, not without strong hopes that Congress will save us from a war. Certain it is, that the Democratic party are much divided on this subject. They are now reaping the reward of the false issue which they made on this question during the Presidential canvass.—They find themselves committed, and will discover that it is easier to display banners with "Polk, Dallas, Texas and Oregon" inscribed on them, than to go to war with the most powerful Nation on earth, for a territory that is not worth the first day's expenses of either of the belligerent parties.

Against hurrying us into a war, are the following articles from the Evening Post and Charleston Mercury:

"We are perfectly convinced of the justice of the American claim, and of the superior weight which attaches to the argument. It is also a permanent belief of ours, that Oregon, even beyond the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, must sooner or later, in the irresistible progress of events, become a portion of the United States. But we are not so clear as to the best method of securing that end. War at the best, is so brutal, so pernicious, so anti-democratic an expedient—so fraught with indescribable mischief to the commerce, the happiness, and the morals of nations,—and at the same time would inflict such irretrievable disgrace upon nations so far advanced in the elements of civilization as the United States and England, that we cannot look forward to its probable occurrence, at any time, without sorrow and dread. And at this time, and on this question, we have special reasons for deprecating bloodshed and ferocity. The great questions of internal concern, now agitating the republic, we should like to see brought to an end, in a time of perfect peace, undisrupted by the distractions of a foreign war.

that one of them—that which affirms that no progress has been made towards a settlement, is true. To negotiate at all, indeed, after the declarations of the American President and the British Minister, is manifest and mere child's play. There is not an inch of ground left to negotiate upon. Arbitration can only settle it—unless the parties can summon the sense and moderation to end where they ought to have begun, with following the policy indicated by Mr. Calhoun in his speech on the subject."

The Mercury then quotes some passages from the Washington Union, and adds:— "He then defines that he means by 'every rod of that great domain,' &c.—the territory lying between latitude 42° (the Northern boundary of Mexico,) and latitude 54° 40'. (the southern boundary of the Russian possession;) that is to say, the whole of the disputed territory. What Congress is to do, then, by the advice of the official editor is to take formal possession of this whole region—the inevitable consequences of which every body knows will be a war with England. Have we cause for such a proceeding?—are we ready for such an event? We are not going to discuss whether England can whip America or we whip England—leave that to school boys. But the interruption of peace with England and the destruction of intercourse with all the world, which would be the consequence, is something more than a question for braggers and fools to sport about. We do not believe that southern statesmen are quite prepared to sacrifice the whole resources of their section on such an issue; that they are ready to maintain at a cost of two million bales of cotton per annum, that we have a 'clear and unquestionable title' to every foot of ground in a territory which we have consented to occupy in common with the other claimants for twenty years, and the ownership of which has been in dispute ever since the country was discovered."

To show that we have not always stekled for what the Union calls "every rod of Oregon," the National Intelligencer quotes the following from the Executive Journal of the U. S. Senate:—"TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1823.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on the 1st instant, and a division being called for, they were, on motion of Mr. Benton, modified as follows:

Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with His Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of the joint occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each power.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with His Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a separation of interests, and the establishment of the FORTY-NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE as a permanent boundary between them; in the shortest possible time.

ANNEXATION.

Forty years ago, a man of great energy of character, of bold and various schemes, far-reaching ambitions beyond measure, and wholly in different as to the means to be used in effecting the objects of his ambition: at length, driven by his enormities from the councils and the confidence of his country, and forced to look elsewhere for a field of exertion, turned his thoughts to the fertile territories and rich mines of New Spain. Aaron Burr was a man whom no adverse circumstances disheartened, whom no defeat subdued; not the accumulated weight of political and moral disgrace had power to check or embarrass the action of his daring mind.

If he could not be first among the foremost at home, he would seek at least aggrandizement, and perhaps a throne, in other lands, whether within or without the pale of civilization. He had been a member of the national government during the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana. He was conversant with the whole subject. He knew the value of that vast acquisition. In the great valley of the Mississippi, and in the regions beyond, he discerned the seat of future empires, and of dynasties of one of which he dreamed it was possible he might himself become the head and founder. Primarily indeed, it may have been his plan to establish a colony, and to cultivate land on the banks of the Washita; but if so, it was with ulterior hope that the seed sown should germinate into a kingdom. The provinces of Mexico, and the rich treasures they contained, were the objects which he held up before his own mind, and with which he hoped to attract and to reward followers.

Through the persevering hostility of enemies, and the more fatal treachery of friends, Burr failed in his designs, whether of conquest or disunion, and was accused, though not convicted, of treason. He was a bad man, and he met the just fate of a bad man. He became infamous, and was driven from his country. But his plans were not forgotten. His idea of occupying and gaining a part of the whole of Mexico, by means of colonies to be planted upon or within her borders, was not lost upon the world. During his wanderings, while maturing his plans and seeking followers and coadjutors, he had whisk...

pered his schemes of conquest in the ear of Andrew Jackson.

With the downfall of Burr, his projects and his name became odious. The disturbed relations of the country with England, rendered it politic and necessary for the government to guard with more than ordinary caution against infringements by its citizens upon the rights of other nations. The peopling and filling up the Louisiana territory, and forming it into a State, sufficiently occupied the attention of men in that direction, and furnished an outlet and employment for those active, restless spirits, who are always ready to volunteer as the van-guard of civilization. So little did the idea of acquiring more territory in the south-west occupy the attention of the government, that when Mr. Monroe, in the year 1819, was settling the terms of the Florida treaty, he conceded, as is well known, to the claims of Spain, the river Sabine as our western boundary, although it was admitted that that boundary had hitherto been indeterminate, and the United States might have asserted an unacknowledged claim to territory west of that river. And this concession of the Sabine as a boundary was not objected to at the time, nor has it since been objected to, except by those who cherished schemes of acquisition and extension of territory such as those, and growing out of those, which owe their origin to the plottings of Colonel Barr.

At length the Mexican provinces declared and achieved their independence of Spain, and established a constitution formed upon the model of our own. The government of the United States was the first to take the new-born Republic by the hand, and bid it welcome into the family of nations. However subsequent events have tended to cast suspicion upon the motives of this conduct and show of cordiality, there can be no doubt that by the administration then in power, by Congress, and by the people of the whole country, there was a sincere, hearty, and disinterested regard for the welfare of a nation, which, under the disadvantages of a retarded civilization, had followed so successfully our example, as well in the battles of freedom, as in the kindred form of its government. The founding of a new empire in Mexico, on republican principles, was accepted as a pledge and omen of the progress over the world of the cause of constitutional liberty. If it had been represented to the Mexicans that we were cheering them on, in their struggle for independence, merely that, having detached them from Spain and her protection, we might take advantage of their weakness, in the infancy of their government, domestic dissensions, and their inexperience of the forms and usages of free republican institutions, ourselves to seize and appropriate a part of their territory, the obvious and atrocious perfidy of the scheme would have rendered it as incredible to them, as it would have been abhorrent to the feelings and principles of the American people.

The idea of colonization has been not unfamiliar to the world in all times, but it has seldom been adopted as a means of conquest. Greece early sent out many colonies, and founded cities and villages in Asia Minor, in Sicily, in Italy, and elsewhere upon the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The Grecian colonists, like the early settlers of our own land, left their native country on account of the oppressions and tyranny they were subjected to, and they sought freedom and an ample field for the exercise of their powers and faculties in other lands. They were looked upon by their mother-country as emancipated children. They soon became great and prosperous, and, as has happened in a less degree in modern times, in the case of these American States, the example of their prosperity under their free forms of government, reacted upon the parent country, in ameliorating and liberalizing her institutions, and moulding them into those popular forms which were the foundation and support of her glory, and which have attracted so much of the admiration of freemen in the succeeding periods. It was the policy of Rome first to subdue, and then to colonize—introducing her own citizens among the conquered races, and introducing these conquered races into the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship, teaching them willingly to forget a barbaric freedom, in the advantages and enjoyments of civilization. By this system, pursued for centuries, the Roman empire was extended to the utmost boundaries of the ancient world. In modern times, Spain and Portugal, and subsequently...

England, have taken the lead, as well in discovery, as in conquest and colonization. Force and fraud, it must be admitted, have been the means to a very great extent, by which these nations have increased their possessions and territories. If the example of arbitrary and monarchial governments be considered as fitting for a republic to follow, such examples may doubtless be found sufficient to countenance our occupying and annexing, without the delay of a perfidious colonization, whatever of territory our increased power and resources may enable us to lay our hands on: and thus we may go on, adding territory to territory, until our banner shall wave over the whole American continent.

England, for instance, is pursuing a career of conquest and colonization unparalleled in the history of empires. In the northern and northwestern parts of North America, in the islands of all seas, on the African coast, in India, where she holds eighty millions of people in subjection, and at length in China, she has planted her standards, and is extending her power.—France, too, emulous of England's increasing ascendancy, is seizing upon an island here, and planting a colony there, now destroying an Indian Queen, and now smothering five hundred Arabs by fire, in the caves about Algiers—striving by every means to regain her former relative position among aggressive nations. Russia, already possessed of half of Europe, and more than half of Asia, from time to time annexes a territory or a kingdom, as in Poland or Circassia. Sweden trembles in the proximity of her giant power, and she waits only for a decent pretext for seizing upon European Turkey. Nicholas, seated in the cold, dark regions of the north, has not kept pace with the progress of things in this advancing and inventive age, or he would long ago have sent a tribe of Cossacks across the Danube, to plant themselves and become independent:—then he could incorporate them, and with them the dominions of the Sultan, into his empire, quietly, without any infractions of treaties or breach of faith, according to the latest and most approved method of international strategy.

Monarchies, existing only by force, are compelled by the necessity of their constitution, to divert the attention of restless spirits among the people from affairs at home, by furnishing them with occupation abroad. An outlet is wanted for a redundant population—youthful sons of nobility and gentry must have offices, and opportunities for distinction—brilliant military and naval achievements are necessary to gild the crown, and make it please and dazzle the subject populace. But such reasons are happily wanting in our republican government, and schemes of conquest and war except in self-defence, had, until recently, been thought to be diverse from the just policy, and inconsistent with the objects, of our institutions.

In 1828, General Jackson was elected President, and in the following year took possession of the government. His was an iron will—his was a character of great energy; and he exerted the energies of his mind and character in subjecting the whole country, its business, its legislation, as well state as national, all its affairs and interests, to the control of the great central power at Washington. He taught men, if not to expect all good, at least to fear all evil, from the action of the Federal Government. He taught the merchants and the manufacturers not to freight a ship, or build a cotton factory, without first looking to see what measures of public policy, or of individual hostility, Andrew Jackson might be contemplating. If the eloquent Patrick Henry, when, in the convention of Virginia, again and again, with prophetic voice, he warned his countrymen against the dangers to be feared from a consolidated central government, was alarmed and trembled because he thought he saw an opening for such a concentration of power left in the Federal Constitution; with how much deeper emotion would he have been stirred, with what sublimer eloquence would he have denounced and repelled the advances of that absorbing central power, had he lived to the days, and witnessed the acts, of the administration of the "Old Hero."

From that period the objects of our government, the simplicity of our republican institutions, the unaggressive, moderate policy befitting a Republic, so ably stated and advocated by Jefferson, in many respects a champion of liberty, seem all to have undergone a change. War, conquest, extension of boundaries for the mere sake of extension, national aggrandizement—these and such as these are the objects which occupy the thoughts of statesmen, and in considerable extents of country, possess the minds of citizens. To cultivate the arts of peace, to make our country prosperous and happy, to develop its resources, to extend its manufactures and commerce, to increase the products of agriculture, are no longer held the great primal duties of the government.

It is not at all our purpose to review the career of General Jackson's administration. The judgment of the country, and of the world, upon that subject, has not...

So soon as the mast and other nuts is pretty well consumed, is the time to pen your hogs for fattening—as it is a fact borne out by experience, that hogs take on fat more kindly in moderate than in cold weather. Besides their regular feed, hogs should be furnished with good dry warm lodgings, for though the hog is a dirty animal and delights in wallowing in the mire, he also delights, and thrives best in comfortable winter quarters.— Their sleeping apartments should, at least once a week, be supplied with fresh bed-droppings of leaves or straw of some kind. At all times they should have in their pens charcoal, ashes, and rotten wood. When first put up they should be given a half an ounce of flour of sulphur, a half in a mess of flour or bran of some kind. During the process of fattening, attention must be paid to supply them daily with fresh water, and twice a week with a mixture of ashes and salt, in equal portions. And while these essentials are being attended to, do not forget every few days to spread over their lodgings pen some kinds of leaves and mould to be manipulated by them into enriching manure for your next year's crops. Of all manufacturers of the food of plants, hogs, it must be admitted, are the best and most efficient—their snouts, backed by their propensity for rooting, of all processes here, are the best calculated to produce that delicate admixture of elements, so desirable in the food of plants. But, in order that no part of the virtues of the manure be lost, it would be advisable that once a week at least, a bushel of pulverized charcoal should be spread over the manure in the pen, to arrest and save for the purposes of culture, the volatile gases of the substances therein.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Simple Cure for Stammering.—Mr. Wakley, at an inquest he held yesterday stated that a few days back the sitting-judge officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stammered so excessively that he could hardly articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakley, however, had him called, and telling him that, as that could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, to draw in his breath strongly, and the lad having done so, Mr. Wakley asked, "Can you talk now?" The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly. "Yes, I can, sir, very well."

The coroner added, that inflation or self-inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and even then only a few of them, caused it to be practiced as a remedy for defective articulation.—*English Paper.*

We regard intelligence of short-crops in Great Britain, as the very worst news that the world can receive, short of the destruction of human life on a large scale by violence—by battle, or pestilence, or earthquake.

In that country and Ireland there are four millions of paupers, and nearly half a million more struggling to avoid pauperism, whose condition is perhaps fully as bad, if not quite as bad, as that of actual and official paupers. Humanity shudders at the contemplation of a scarcity of bread to this immense multitude of fellow beings—wretches, millions of them, who work 16 or 18 hours in the 24 in good times, to procure the coarsest means of sustaining life and covering nakedness for their wives and children.—*Richmond Whig.*

FRANKLIN'S MODE OF LENDING MONEY.—I send you, love, with a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much; I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will insure enable you to pay all your debts.— In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will give him by lending this money to him, enabling him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity, I hope it may this pass through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. "This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

SUBLIME—VERY.—We have heard of the "barbarous profanity" of the "Old Man of the Sea," breaking their necks by tumbling headlong from the precipitous heights of eloquence and fancy, but never have we seen so heard of any thing to match the following conclusion to a communication in the Enquirer, nominating "Wm. Smith" for Senator:

"Our liveliest pledge of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft in worst extremities, and on the perilous edge of battle, when it raged, in all assaults, on sunset signal," is Wm. SMITH!

This writer is far ahead of the Orator who said, "I have heard the loud roar of heaven's artillery—I have seen the lurid lightning leap from crag to crag—I have seen old Ocean into tempest lashed, and bearing its billows as if 'I would wash the skies, and I have seen a little nigger run like the devil when a big dog was after him."

Truth.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward absorbance of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.