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SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The celebration of the members of this new order in our place, last Saturday, was conducted in a novel and very interesting manner. The introduction of resolutions, embodying the several and distinct sentiments adopted by the association, supported by well considered remarks from the movers and seconds, gave a variety and zest to the proceedings uncommon in public celebrations. The address of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, at the close, was evidently the result of mature thought, and placed the objects of the society on the most elevated ground.

The regalia of the order is simple, neat, appropriate to their governing sentiment of "Love, Purity and Fidelity," and altogether becoming as a badge of distinction on public occasions.

The material embodied in the association is such as to give it dignity and an influence that must be felt for good in the community. And heaven knows that our community, as well as others, needs the concentration of every righteous influence which may counteract the baleful effects of dissipation in drink.—Greensboro' Pat.

[From the Greensboro' Patriot.]

A public meeting was held by the Sons of Temperance on Saturday the 8th, for the furtherance of the great purpose of their association. The Presbyterian church was occupied at the appointed hour, below and in the galleries, by a full auditorium of ladies and gentlemen. Close attention was paid to all the proceedings,—the utmost silence prevailed and strict propriety was observed by the assembly throughout. It was refreshing to see the deep interest felt by our community in the cause of temperance, as manifested on that day. All seemed to be concerned and every one was anxious to see and hear all that passed. It is earnestly hoped, good was done.

The members of the Order met in their Division room at 12 o'clock and moved in procession, clothed in their regalia, to the church. A number of the members of Salem Division were present and united with them, having come down for that purpose. As they entered the church and were being seated, the choir sang, "Welcome Brothers, Welcome Brothers."

The Rev. Mr. Grotter, Pastor of the church, commenced the exercises by reading a portion of scripture and prayer.—The presiding officer announced the object of the meeting and invited all to co-operate with cordial freedom in all that was done. The following resolutions were then presented in the order named and a vote taken upon each separately. They were accompanied with such remarks as the mover saw proper to make,—some of which were of an extended nature.

1st Resolution, presented by Jas. Sloan, and seconded by Samuel D. Coffin:

Resolved, That the history of the Temperance cause in Greensborough furnishes urgent motives for a new, more permanent, more honored, and efficient Society than any heretofore organized.

2d, by D. P. Weir, seconded by John Johnson:

Resolved, That the Greensborough Division of the Sons of Temperance merits the confidence of all who desire the prosperity, virtue, happiness and honor of our village.

3d, by the Rev. B. T. Blake, seconded by D. M. Osborne:

Resolved, That the principles of the Sons of Temperance are Bible principles, and merit the co-operation of all Christians.

4th, by Robert G. Lindsay, seconded by Peter Thurston:

Resolved, That no services rendered by officers of our gallant navy or victorious armies, are more beneficial, or worthy of more gratitude by our admiring country, than the heroic acts of moral courage in driving from fleet and camp, Rum, with all its subtleties and servants.

5th, by Samuel W. Westbrooks, seconded by Jesse Wheeler:

Resolved, That so great are evils from the moderate use of alcoholic drinks to the industrial classes, that we invite farmers, mechanics, merchants and manufacturers to unite in their entire rejection.

6th, by Jesse H. Lindsay, seconded by Joseph Sears:

Resolved, That the use of wines and alcoholic drinks as a beverage—as an ornament, a token of refinement and style—as the privilege of the rich, of the young and the gay,—is delusive, doing evil to those we love; and that love of country, of kindred, and sympathy with the sufferings of our race, is a solemn call to abandon their use and join in the cause of total abstinence.

7th, by Edwin Watson, seconded by T. M. Woodburn:

Resolved, That next to giving the Bible to all men—next to their education of all the people, we know of no claim on our wisdom, benevolence or justice, higher or attended with greater rewards, than efforts to banish from the social circle those habits which lead the young to admire

THE CAROLIN WATACHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

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the glass as it sparkles in the hand of beauty, or is consecrated on the altar of love.

8th, by William E. Edwards, seconded by Benjamin E. Woollen:

Resolved, That the gospel requires a christian to forego a privilege when its enjoyment leads his brother into sin.

9th, by John S. Dare, seconded by William S. Gilmer:

Resolved, That such are the habits of society—such the power of female example in educated and christian communities, that the cause of Temperance is triumphant when the ladies, married and unmarried, co-operate for its support, and is reversed when they cannot be confided in for setting a pure example.

10th, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan:

Resolved, That the act of signing the pledge is one of high moral dignity, worthy the sons of men who pledged their honor and their lives for the liberty of our country.

Each resolution and address was followed by an appropriate temperance ode sung by the choir, and the exercises were closed with an anthem of great beauty, executed with surpassing excellence.

The Sons of Temperance returned in procession to their chamber, and adjourned to meet half after 6 at night, for the admission of members, installation of officers, and their regular business.

General Scott and General Worth.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Dec. 20.]

Messrs. Editors: In one of my letters, written from Puebla, Mexico, I promised to explain the mystery that, up to this time, exists as to the serious and much to be regretted difficulty existing between the two distinguished and gallant officers above named; and to furnish for your valuable journal the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry demanded by General Worth, growing out of the causes that led to this disruption.

To a correct understanding of the merits of the controversy it is proper to remark that the first cause of complaint on the part of Brevet Major General Worth against the General-in-chief was the unequalled disapprobation of the latter of the terms of capitulation entered into by the former with the municipal authorities of the city of Puebla, in his advance upon and occupation of that city. Gen. Worth, it will be recollected, was directed by Gen. Scott to act with his division as the advance corps of the army until reaching and occupying Puebla. As a matter of history, and for the purpose of permitting every man to draw his own conclusions of the justness or unfairness of Gen. Scott's disapproval of the terms of that capitulation, I deem it due to all concerned to insert a copy of the capitulation itself.—It is in these words:

"GENERAL: If, as is to be supposed, you are possessed of a true and ardent love of your country, it will not appear strange that the first sentiment which the municipality of Puebla manifests in addressing you be that of profound grief for the inevitable necessity it finds itself under of regulating with the enemy of its nation the terms least obnoxious for occupying the capital of this State by troops of the United States of the North. It consoles itself, however, with the idea that its immediate sacrifice has the only object in view of saving, if not the same national rights, (which is beyond the possibility of their attempting,) at least the very dear interests of the unarmed population which the municipality represents. Compelled, therefore, to this duty, truly very painful, but inevitable, and stimulated by the proposal which you thought proper to direct to it from Napalucan, that before arriving too near the city you might enter into a conference with the civil functionaries, in order to concert with them the best and most secure measures in relation to the interests mentioned—notwithstanding that some have been adopted analogous to the present case already—the municipality, the only political authority which has remained, in view of the defenceless state of the city, and in virtue of your announcement of having to occupy it in a military manner, has agreed that the commission from its body, which has the honor of addressing you, accept the guarantees offered in the following terms:

During the occupation of the capital of Puebla by the troops of the United States they will inviolably respect the Catholic religion, which the nation professes, the public worship the morals, the persons and property of all the inhabitants. The civil local authorities will continue in the free exercise of their functions conformably to the laws of the country. In consequence, if the General of said troops should consider any other measures necessary besides those dictated heretofore, especially for the maintenance of public order and tranquility, he will communicate his wishes on said subject to the above mentioned authorities respectively,

according to their nature, and sustain and protect such measures.

The custody of the prisoners and officers in charge of the municipality will continue in charge of the force which the civil authority has allotted for it, composed of forty men of the battalion of the free, (libus,) allowed to go free from Vera Cruz as a convict guard, until it be relieved by that of the United States, when said prison guard will be allowed to retire with their arms.

Hdquarters, Chichapa, May 15, 1847.

Approved and granted.

W. J. WORTH, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

The second cause of complaint on the part of Gen. Worth against the General-in-chief, was the disapprobation of the latter, at a circular addressed by the former to his division alone, at a period when the entire force of the army, including the General-in-chief, was garrisoned in the city of Puebla, with the exception of the small force left at Jalapa under Colonel Childs. That circular purported to convey the information to the first division, of which Gen. Worth was the commanding officer, that a design was contemplated by the citizens of Puebla to poison the fountains from whence our army drew their daily supply of water, and in that way destroy us; and placing them on their guard against such inhuman and nefarious designs, if in reality there was any ground of apprehension whatever that such threats had been made, or, if made, whether there was the slightest possibility of their being put in execution.

To the exceptions taken by the General-in-chief at these two official acts of Gen. Worth, the latter became greatly incensed, and, permitting his feelings to pervert his better judgment, became most violently and bitterly inimical to the General-in-chief. The result was, what every reflecting officer in the army must deeply regretted, a rupture in those friendly relations which, for upwards of 30 years, had existed between these two gallant and distinguished military chieftains.

The following order, published to a very limited extent by the General-in-chief after the finding of the court of inquiry demanded by Gen. Worth, contains sufficiently explicit all other facts material to a correct understanding of the affair by your readers; and, by simply setting out "in *hac verba*," shall close this communication:

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 196. Puebla, June 30, 1847.

Abstract of proceedings of a Court of Inquiry which convened at this place by virtue of general orders No. 186, headquarters of the army, and of which Maj. J. A. Quitman is President:

I. The said Court of Inquiry proceeded in due form to investigate the subjects embraced in the two papers herein cited, viz.: First, the General Order No. 186, Headquarters of the Army, Puebla, Mexico, June 24, 1847, as follows:

"At the instance of Brevet Major General Worth a Court of Inquiry will meet in the building called the Palace of this city, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, to investigate certain matters in which that General Officer conceives himself to have been injured by the General-in-chief of this army, viz: in the matter of the terms granted by the said Brevet Major General to the functionaries of this city, in the way of capitulation, as guarantees, at or about the time (May 15, 1847) of his entrance with the advanced corps of the army into the city, and in the matter of a circular, dated June 16, 1847, published by the said Major General to the officers of his division."

If there be other matters in the conduct of the said Brevet Major General which he may specially desire to have investigated by the said Court of Inquiry, he will submit them to the General-in-chief, through the Recorder, for further orders in the case.

Detail.—Major General Quitman, Brig. Gen. Twiggs, Brevet Brigadier General Smith, Members, Lieut. R. P. Hammond is appointed special Judge Advocate.

The Court will give an opinion of the merits of all the matters investigated by it.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A.A.A.G.

Second. A brief statement by Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, of the matters in which he conceived himself wronged by the General-in-chief, and to which the investigation extended under the order instituting the court, in the following terms, viz:

I. In the matter of an interview had May 15th, at Chichapa, Mexico, between Brevet Major General Worth, commanding 1st division of the army, and the civil authorities of Puebla, at the instance of said Brevet Major General—the General-in-chief (verbally and in writing) has improperly, in manner and in matter, characterized the proceedings at said interview to the prejudice and wrong of said Brevet Major General.

II. In the matter of a circular, which was addressed by Brevet Major General Worth, to the 1st Division, on or about

June 16th, 1847—the General-in-chief, verbally and in writing, has harshly and injuriously characterized said circular, and in manner uncalled for, and to the undeserved reproach of said inferior officer.

After an investigation of the above matters, the court made the following decision in the case:

OPINION.

That, regarding the remarks of the General-in-chief, dated June 17th instant, endorsed upon the translated copy of a letter from the Mexican Judge Duran to Major General Scott, dated the 16th of June instant, as hypothetical and applicable only to claims urged by the Mexican authorities which the General-in-chief, at the time of his remarks, supposed to be "without authority," and which Brevet Major Gen. Worth insists were not conceded by any of his official acts, the Court can perceive nothing in the remarks of the General-in-chief to which Brevet Major General Worth could properly take exception.

The Court is further of opinion that the terms of stipulation granted by Brevet Major General Worth to the functionaries of the city of Puebla upon his entrance with the advanced corps of the army into that city on the 15th of May last, were not necessarily yielded, improvident, and in effect detrimental to the public service.—And that the grant of these privileges was in contravention of the ninth and tenth paragraphs of General Orders No. 20, published at Tampico on the 29th day of February last, and was not warranted by the letter of instructions of the General-in-chief of Gen. Worth.

The Court, as required, further declares its opinion that the "circular" published by Brevet Major General Worth to his division, dated Puebla, June 16, 1847, was highly improper and extremely objectionable in many respects, especially as it might tend, by exasperating the whole Mexican nation, to thwart the well-known pacific policy of the United States, and, in view of the high source from which it emanated, to disturb the friendly relations of our Government with Spain, or at least give occasion to that Power to call for explanations or apologies. The barbarous offence against which the circular warned the soldiers of the first division, if it existed at all, equally affected the whole army. The information obtained by Gen. Worth, if worthy of notice, should therefore have been communicated to the General-in-chief, that he might have exercised his discretion on the means to be adopted for correcting the evil.

With these views of the circular alluded to, the Court is of opinion that it called for the emphatic admonition and rebuke of the General-in-chief.

In conclusion, this Court deems it material to the case to express the opinion that is the right and the duty of the General-in-chief, and indispensable to the preservation of proper discipline in the army, that he should at all times possess the privilege of freely commenting upon, disproving, or censuring the official acts of his subordinate officers.

II. The General-in-chief approves the proceedings and opinion in the foregoing case.

III. This order will not extend beyond the commanders of divisions and brigades, and the chiefs of the general staff.

IV. The Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Quitman is president, is dissolved.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A.A.A.G.

I regret that the circular alluded to in the foregoing proceedings has been mislaid by me, or I would likewise have given a copy of that.

GOMEZ.

The Charity of Nashville.—We learn from the Nashville papers that during the late distress in that city, when wood was selling at from \$8 to \$10 a cord, Messrs. Thos. L. Sprace, A. G. Payne, Alex. Fall and Lynch Hughes sold it to the poor at \$2 a cord—the price it cost them last Summer. Such acts of benevolence are worthy of all praise.

We notice, also, that for the alleviation of the suffering in the city, sums amounting to \$500 were handed in, by private individuals, without solicitation, to the Mayor, in one day. The Masons, moreover, contributed \$250, and the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance were likewise engaged in the work of relief.

Knoxville Register.

Flood in Tennessee.—From the Tusculum Alabamian of the 24th ult., we learn that below that point great loss of property has been occasioned by an unusually high stage of water in the Tennessee river. Of the thirty-two houses which the village of Eastport contained, only nine remain where they originally stood. Twenty-three have been washed from their foundations, and of this number some were totally swept away.

The citizens of South Florence have suffered considerably, and Waterloo is almost entirely carried off.

JUST received and for sale.—A large supply of W. Hall's best Tallow Candles.

BROWN & JAMES.

Jan. 1, 1848.

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PEACE WITH MEXICO.

BY ALBERT GALLATIN.

VI.—Recapitulation.

It is an indisputable fact that the annexation of Texas, then at war with Mexico, was tantamount to a declaration of war, and that the comparative weakness of Mexico alone prevented its Government from considering it as such.

Under these circumstances, it was evidently the duty of the United States to use every means to soothe and conciliate the Mexicans, and to wait with patience for and unconditional recognition of the independence of Texas, till the feelings excited by our aggression had subsided.

It has been shown that after Mexico had resorted, as a substitute for war, to the harmless suspension of the ordinary diplomatic intercourse, the attempt to make it retract that measure, before any negotiations for the restoration of harmony between the two countries should be entered into was neither countenanced by the acknowledged nations, nor necessary for any useful purpose, nor consistent with a proper and just sense of the relative position in which the aggressive measures of the United States had placed the two countries. But that the refusal of Mexico to submit to that additional contumely, should have been considered as an insult to the U. States, betrays the pride of power, rather than a just sense of what is due to the true dignity and honor of this nation.

It has been demonstrated, that the Republic of Texas had not a shadow of the right to the territory adjacent to the left bank of the lower portion of the Rio Norte; that though she claimed, she never had actually exercised jurisdiction over any portion of it; that the Mexicans, were the sole inhabitants, and in actual possession of that district; that therefore its forcible occupation by the army of the United States was according to the acknowledged law of nations, as well as in fact, an act of open hostility and war; that the resistance of the Mexicans to that invasion was legitimate! and that therefore the war was unprovoked by them, and commenced by the United States.

If any doubt should remain of the correctness of these statements, let them be tested by the Divine undeniable precept. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

If at this moment France was to contract a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance with Mexico, a treaty taking effect immediately, and pending the war between the United States and Mexico and binding herself to defend it with all her forces against any and every other Power, would not the United States at once consider such a treaty as a declaration of war against them?

If, in lieu of declaring war against Great Britain, in the year 1812, the United States had only suspended the ordinary diplomatic relations between the two countries; and Great Britain had declared that she would not enter into any negotiation for the settlement of all the subjects of difference between the two countries, unless the United States should, as a preliminary condition, restore those relations; would not this have been considered as a most insolent demand, and to which the U. States never could submit?

If the United States were, and had been for more than a century, in possession of a tract of country, exclusively inhabited and governed by them, disturbed only by the occasional forays of an enemy; would they not consider the forcible military invasion and occupation of such a district by a third Power, as open and unprovoked war, commenced against them? And could their resistance to the invasion render them liable to the imputation of having themselves commenced the war?

Yet it would seem as if the splendid and almost romantic successes of the American arms had, for a while, made the people of the United States deaf to any other consideration than an enthusiastic and exclusive love of military glory; as if, forgetting the origin of the war, and with an entire disregard for the dictates of justice, they thought that those successes gave the nation a right to dismember Mexico, and to appropriate to themselves that which did not belong to them.

But I do not despair, for I have faith in our institutions and in the people; and I will now ask them whether this was their mission? and whether they were placed by Providence on this continent for the purpose of cultivating glory, and of sinking to the level of those vulgar conquerors who have at all times desolated the earth.

VII.—The Mission of the United States.

The people of the United States have been placed by Providence in a position never before enjoyed by any other nation. They are possessed of a most extensive territory, with a very fertile soil, a variety of climates and productions, and a capacity of sustaining a population greater, in proportion to its extent, than any other territory of the same size on the face of the globe.

By a concurrence of various circumstances they found themselves, at the epoch of their independence, in the full enjoyment of religious, civil and political liberty, entirely free from any hereditary monopoly of wealth or power. The people at large were in full and quiet possession of all those natural rights for which the people of other countries have for a long time contended, and still do contend. They were and you still are, the supreme sovereigns, acknowledged as such by all. For the proper exercise of these uncontested powers and privileges you are responsible to posterity, to the world at large, and to the Almighty Being who has poured on you such unparalleled blessings.

Your mission is to improve the state of the world, to be the "Model Republic," to show that men are capable of governing themselves and that this simple and natural form of Government is that also which confers most happiness on all, is productive of the greatest development of the intellectual faculties,—above all that which is attended with the highest standard of private and political virtue and morality. Your forefathers, the founders of the Republic,

imbued with a deep feeling of their rights and duties, did not deviate from these principles. The sound sense, the wisdom, the probity, the respect for public faith, with which the internal concerns of the nation were managed made our institutions an object of general admiration. Here, for the first time, was the experiment attempted with any prospect of success, and on a large scale, of a Representative Democratic Republic. If it failed, the last hope of the friends of mankind was lost or indefinitely postponed; and the eyes of the world were turned toward you. Whenever real or pretended apprehensions of the imminent danger of trusting the people at large with power were expressed, the answer ever was—"Look at America!"

In their external relations the United States, before this unfortunate War, had, while sustaining their just rights, ever acted in strict conformity with the dictates of justice and displayed the utmost moderation. They never had voluntarily injured any other nation. Every acquisition of territory from Foreign Powers was honestly made, the result of Treaties, not imposed, but freely assented to by the other party. The preservation of peace was ever a primary object. The recourse to arms was always in self-defence. On its expediency there may have been a difference of opinion; that, in the only two instances of conflict with civilized nations which occurred during a period of sixty-three years (1783 to 1846) the just rights of the United States had been invaded by a long continued series of aggressions, is undeniable. In the first instance War was not declared; and there were only partial hostilities between France and England. The Congress of the United States, the only legitimate organ of the nation for that purpose, did, in 1812, declare War against Great Britain. Independent of deputations on our Commerce, she had, for twenty years, carried on an actual War since there is now but one opinion on that subject; a renewal of the impressment of men sailing under the protection of our flag would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The partial opposition to the war of 1812 did not rest on a denial of the aggressions of England and of the justice of our cause, but on the fact that, with the exception of impressments, similar infractions of our rights had been committed by France, and that the most erroneous belief that the Administration was partial to that country, and insincere in their apparent efforts to restore Peace.

At present, all these principles would seem to have been abandoned. The most purely defensive war—and no other is justifiable—is necessarily attended with a train of great and unavoidable evils. What shall we say of one, iniquitous in its origin and prosecuted by ourselves, of a war of aggression, which is now publicly avowed to be one of intestine conquest?

If persisted in, its necessary consequences will be, a permanent increase of our Military Establishment and of Executive patronage; its general tendency to make man hate man, to awaken his worst passions, to accustom him to the taste of blood. It has already demoralized no inconsiderable portion of the nation.

The general Peace which had been treated between the great European Powers, during the last thirty years, may not be ascribed to pure motives. Be these what they may, long and unusual repose has been most beneficial to the cause of humanity. Nothing more injurious to it, more lamentable, more scandalous than the war between the two adjacent Republics of North America.

Your mission was, to be a model for all other Governments, and for all other less favored nations, to adhere to the most elevated principles of political morality, to apply all your laws to the gradual improvement of your own institutions and social state, and, by your example, to exert a moral influence most beneficial to mankind at large. Instead of this, an effort has been made to your worst passions, to lead to the thirst of unjust aggrandizement by brutal force; to the love of military glory; and it has even been attempted to pervert the noblest feelings of your people. The attempt is made to make you abandon the lofty position which your fathers occupied, to substitute for it the political morality and then patriotism of the heroes and statesmen of antiquity.

I have said, that it was attempted to pervert your virtues. Devotedness to country, patriotism, is a most essential virtue, and the national existence of any society depends on it. Unfortunately, our most virtuous citizens are perverted, not only by our own selfishness, but also by their own exposure to the most holy of our attributes, the feeling, may be perverted from that which was but too lamentably exhibited in the excursions even to death, of those who were deemed heretics. It is not, therefore, wishing, that patriotism, carried to excess, is also perverted. In the entire dereliction of their country, the people, everywhere, at all times, have been too apt to forget the obligations upon them by justice toward all nations. It is against this natural propensity you should be specially on your guard. Blame does not attach to those who, from patriotic feeling, though erroneous, follow the national standard. On the contrary, they are more worthy of admiration, better adapted to the thanks of their country, than those who after war has once taken place, actuated by the purest motives, daily and with the most self-devotedness, brave death and their own lives in the conflict against the enemy. I must confess, that I do not see the same charity to those civilians, who, and deliberately plunge the country into unjust or unnecessary war.

We should have but one conscientious most happy would it be for mankind, if statesmen and politicians only as honest management of the internal or external concerns, as they are in private life, of irreproachable private character of his conduct, and of all the members of his administration, is known and respected. There is one of them who would not spurn with the nation the most remote hint that, on the pretences to those alleged for dismembering Mexico, he might be capable of an act so appropriate to himself his neighbor's honor.

In the total absence of any argument can justify the war in which we are involved, resort has been had to a most extraordinary assertion. It is said, that the people of the United States have an hereditary right of race over the Mexicans, which gives them the right to subjugate and keep in bondage the interior nation. This, it is also alleged, is the means of enlightening the Mexicans, of improving their social condition, of ultimately increasing the happiness of masses.

Is it compatible with the spirit of Democracy, which rejects every hereditary claim,