

# REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1856.

Number 3.

**DR. A. M. NESBITT**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water St., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store. Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

**DR. CHARLES T. FOWE**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f14

**DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN**  
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE. HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country. Rowan Co., May 27 1855. 50—6m

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to. June 1, 1855. 1—4m1y.

**WM. K. BRAILSFORD,**  
**Commission Merchant**  
AND AGENT FOR  
**Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.**  
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

**S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,**  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

**DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.**  
**FACTORS.**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
**NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.  
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. 17—1y.

**G. A. NUEFFER, R. E. HENDRIX**  
**NUEFFER & HENDRIX,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

**W. S. LAWTON & CO.**  
Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE  
**Factors,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
**Merchants,**  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c. Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Broth's S. I. Gine, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Long-worth's Champagne, Spirits Terpenate Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.  
Nov. 20 24.

**W. H. MARSH,**  
**Commission Merchant.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

**PETER W. HINTON**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
**TOWN POINT**  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Special Attention Paid to Selling  
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also.  
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

**REFFERTO**  
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
CHAR. B. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, will continue to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small lot Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.  
GEO. VOGLER.  
391y.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE** creditors of William Heath's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. Positive notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.  
JACOB FRILEY, Adm.  
June 3, 1856. 15—1y.

## STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'. May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

**GRAND LECTURER.**  
**ALEXANDER MURDOCH** Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina, May 28, 1855. 1—1f.

**DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,**  
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.  
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by My Court, else I shall look out for a collector. Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

**BRYAN & OLDHAM,**  
**GROGERS**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants,**  
WILMINGTON N. C.  
1 y.—52 pd.

**Dr. S. REEVES**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public. Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store. May 6, 1856. 47f

**New Clothing Store.**  
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
and **Genlemen's Furnishing Goods.**  
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
F. H. BAUM & CO.  
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.  
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

## KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



## BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.  
A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.  
**STILLS** kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of  
**COOK-STOVES**

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.  
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

## ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

**Commission Merchants,**  
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of **Flour &c.** Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.  
**REFER TO**  
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Albemarle County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do. do.  
Wm. R. Albright, do. do.  
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do.  
John Long, Randolph do.  
J. H. Hartsell, Chatham do.  
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.  
James Webb, Orange do.  
P. C. Cameron, do. do.  
John F. Lyon, do. do.  
Henry Whitted, do. do.  
And many others.  
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

## JAMES HORAH,

**WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)  
**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.  
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:  
And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,  
Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence, in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which base its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.  
That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a national party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.  
Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without slavery, and by the equal election of the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.  
Col. Ingo, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:  
Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.  
The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.  
Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.  
Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of the Continent, so long as they are our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.  
Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the undiminished energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient extension of the country, which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.  
Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

## LETTER

OF  
**HON. T. L. CLINGMAN**  
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. Edwin G. Reade, one of my colleagues, some time since published a letter, which seemed chiefly intended as a reply to my address to you dated March 16, 1856. This publication consisted chiefly of extracts from writings and speeches of mine, and of criticisms and reflections on my course as a public man.

There was nothing in it, however, that seemed to require any reply from me, because most of his objections to my political conduct had formerly, again and again been brought forward with more force and as much unfairness, and had been as often conclusively refuted. As far as he assails my consistency, his letter appears to be made of scraps of paragraphs and sentences torn from their context, and thus made to favor views opposite to my real opinions. As you were familiar with my course as a whole, and had repeatedly given judgment in my favor, I have at no time apprehended injury from this publication. I have been informed, however, that some of the know-nothings, and other opponents of mine, are attempting to misrepresent my reasons for not having said anything in reply, and I therefore avail myself of a little leisure to notice such of the points embraced in it as have reference to the political contest now going on in the country. I have no desire to keep up a controversy with my colleague, for I made no reference to him in any way; nor, on the other hand, shall I complain if he thinks my opinions and former course more important subjects for public discussion than any other matter now before the country.— I shall only notice some of the more prominent points made by him, which possibly, if unheeded, might tend to mislead the uninformed.

To sustain the peculiar doctrines of the know-nothing or American party, he makes a quotation from a speech of mine, delivered January 6, 1845, as follows:  
"And if the foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves."

The sentence following it, in the same speech, is in these words:  
"But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood that I am for no native American party; I care not whether a man may have been born under the icy zone which girts the pole, or in the torrid clime; where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of his going down, if he comes to this land, and after the residence prescribed by law, and in the manner provided, takes an oath to support the constitution, and adopts with it an American heart, American feelings, determining, then, to uphold the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will I take by the hand and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellows."

If this sentence had been copied by my colleague with its fellow immediately preceding it, it would have been clear to every one, that even at that time, I was utterly opposed to the formation of any such party as he belongs to. On the contrary, I regarded such a party as more mischievous than the abuses which I was condemning. Those who have read the whole speech, know to what I had reference. Nearly twelve months previous, there had occurred a very serious disturbance in Philadelphia, in consequence of a collision between some of the foreigners and Catholics and native citizens, during which some were killed on both sides, and Catholic churches burnt by the mob. In the midst of that excitement a native-American party was formed, and Mr. Clay was adopted as its candidate. This circumstance, taken in connection with the violent war waged against the foreigners and Catholics, very naturally drove most of them into opposition to Mr. Clay. Under the excitement of that very heated canvass, those foreigners and Catholics were guilty of the excesses which I condemned, and I did, therefore, say that if they "continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country," they would create a successful opposition to the party with which they were associated. But in point of fact, this was not the case. On the contrary, it is well known that in the next presidential election, that of 1848, the foreigners and Catholics were divided, like the native citizens, between General Taylor and General Cass, and, therefore, there was not the slightest excuse for hostility to them on the part of native Americans. As the condition upon which my prediction was made did not occur, of course the prophecy could not be realized, and hence the gentleman's hopes of success for his American party, which seem to be mainly built on this prediction of mine, are destined to fall to the ground. When therefore, discomfited overtakes his American party, I hope he will, on reflection, not allow his faith in me as a prophet to be shaken. Mr. Reade in the next place refers to my statement that the abolition movement in this country has received its main strength from the support given it by

the British government and a portion of its aristocracy, and adopts the statement as true. He then insists, that because the policy of that foreign government is hostile to us, we ought to be opposed to those foreigners who emigrate to this country. It is singular that my colleague should be ignorant of the well known fact, that in Great Britain as well as in most of the European countries, the body of the people are opposed to their own government and hostile to its policy.— For that reason, the government keeps up a large standing force, to compel the people to submission. On one occasion, when the people of London were about to hold a meeting to complain of the oppression used, which they suffered, the government employed as many as one hundred and fifty thousand men, to repress any outbreak that might occur. It thus happens that most of those who emigrate and come to this country, are inspired with feelings of hostility to their own governments, and manifest the most decided opposition to all movements that are favored by the governments they have abandoned. Most of the emigrants from the British dominions are Irishmen, and it is well known that they have both in war and in peace shown themselves true Americans, and especially hostile to great Britain. It is a rare thing to find an Irishman who is an abolitionist. The Irish and other foreign citizens were the persons who supported the authorities at Boston, and prevented the abolitionists from rescuing a runaway negro Burns. It was because these people upheld the constitution and laws against the native abolitionists that my colleague's know nothing party, when it came into power in Massachusetts, disbanded the military companies composed of foreigners, and refused to allow them the privilege of supporting the government of their adopted country. The fact is undeniable that since the anti-slavery movement has become so formidable, the great body of foreigners in the North have acted with the friends of the constitution and of the South against the native abolitionists. Is it not, therefore, strange that Mr. Reade, a citizen of a southern State, should advise his constituents to join the native abolitionists in making war upon the foreigners, because these foreigners are friends of our own section? Might he not, in direct terms, as well ask you to turn abolitionists yourselves, as to advise you to co-operate with our enemies? The only advantage that has resulted from the know nothing or native-american organization is, that its movement has tended to make the foreign voters still more decided in their support of the constitution and the rights of the South. On the other hand, the men who are endeavoring to carry out the abolition of the British government are native Americans, led on by Giddings, Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, Wilson, and the like, whose birth was on our own soil.

My colleague also argues, that to put down the abolitionists we should join his American party. This is a singular remedy, when it is remembered that the great majority of this party are abolitionists themselves, or free-soilers. In the northern States, where alone it has had the control, more than nineteen-twentieths are anti-slavery men. My colleague must remember that out of about one hundred members of Congress which that party has from the North, not one could be found who would vote for Aiken against Banks, who was an avowed free soiler and abolitionist. That small fragment of the American or know nothing party of the North with which he professes to act, and which nominated Mr. Fillmore, is in a minority in every one of the free States. If, therefore, you should follow his advice and join his party, you will either go into an organization which is thoroughly abolitionized, or you must act with a small squad of men who are in the minority everywhere, and who are not able to bring to your aid one congressional vote.

On the other hand, looking to the results of the elections for the last twelve months, there is reason to believe that the democracy will be able to carry a majority of the northern States. As the at this time all stand on sound principles, it is therefore, even as a matter of mere policy, independently of what is right in itself, your duty to act with them. But my colleague says that they have as a party only one third of the members of Congress, and are, therefore, too feeble to help you, &c.— The members of the present Congress from the North were elected year before last. Then there was a sudden combination of the abolitionists, and his know-nothings, and by their joint attack, violent and secret as it was the democracy were cut down, and a free-soil know nothing Congress elected. But seeing the mischief likely to result from this, many patriotic whigs within the last twelve months have united with the democrats, and enabled them to carry the State elections; and could they have at the same time voted for members of Congress, we should have had an entirely different representation in the present House. Is it not strange that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Reade should not know that the elections of members of Congress in the North took place two years ago, or in

1854 and not last year, in 1855? You would naturally suppose that even if he did not read any of the newspapers when at home, he would at least by a few months' association with the northern members, have ascertained at what periods their elections come off, and thus avoided the mistakes which he makes on the 10th page of his pamphlet.

My colleague also assails President Pierce, on the ground that there are among his appointees to office free-soilers. The men alleged to be of that class hold comparatively subordinate stations; and on behalf of the President it is contended that in every instance, before any such were appointed, they were understood to have previously abandoned their former opinions, and adopted the national principles of the democratic platform of the Baltimore convention of 1852. But to test my colleague's consistency, let us see how Mr. Fillmore stands on this question. He is presented by Mr. Reade for your suffrages, as a man without fault. In my canvass last summer I had occasion to put this matter right, and I repeat what I then in substance said. The three members of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet from the free States were Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall. Messrs. Corwin and Hall, both, during their Congressional course, showed themselves in their speeches and votes to be not only free-soilers, or Wilmot proviso men, but thoroughly anti-slavery in all respects, neither of them, to my knowledge, having differed with the abolitionists on any practical question. Mr. Webster himself had repeatedly voted for the Wilmot proviso, and on one occasion claimed the authorship of that principle, and said that Wilmot had "stolen his thunder." In his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, which was regarded as conciliatory in its tone, he said that he would not vote to put the Wilmot proviso on the Mexican territory, because in that territory, slavery was already excluded by the existing law, and the proviso was unnecessary. In making this statement, I do not wish to detract from the general liberality of Mr. Webster's views on that occasion. As to Mr. Fillmore's appointments in the North to foreign missions, and other high stations, they were in every instance, as far as I know, made from the ranks of the free-soilers or Wilmot proviso men. By free-soilers, I intend to designate all those who were in favor of Congress, by its legislation, excluding slavery from the territory of the United States. A great many of these appointees of Mr. Fillmore were, by their services in Congress, personally known to me, and as far as I know or believe, they were in that sense free-soilers.— If he ever did make an appointment in a free State to any office of a person who had shown himself willing that the common territories of the Union should be open to southern men and their slave property, as well as to northern ones, I do not know it, and have no reason to believe it. Nor did Mr. Fillmore, in making these appointments, require the individuals to renounce their former views.

The case, then, between General Pierce and Mr. Fillmore ought to be thus stated: General Pierce appointed a few men who had been free soilers to inferior offices, after they had renounced their former views and professed conservative national sentiments, while Mr. Fillmore appointed from the North to all offices, high and low, none but free-soilers, without requiring them to renounce any previous opinions.

If, therefore, Mr. Reade is opposed to Pierce for the reason stated by him, he ought, if consistent, to oppose Fillmore with ten times as much zeal. I regret to be compelled to go into this matter, because Mr. Fillmore, when President, in accordance with his oath of office, showed himself willing to execute the laws as well for the benefit of the South as the North, and was in other respects conservative in his administration. But gentlemen, waiving further notice of Mr. Reade's letter, the principal points of which I have sufficiently examined, let us turn our attention to the presidential candidates now before the country.

James Buchanan, the nominee of the democracy, is a statesman admirably fitted for the station of chief executive of the United States. His opponents are charging him with having held certain erroneous opinions forty years ago, in his youth. With as much fairness it might be affirmed that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist, because, at a much later day—viz: 1838—when a candidate for Congress, he declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of other kindred anti-slavery measures.— I have not used such a charge against him; not that I was aware that he had ever expressly retracted these opinions, but because I supposed that his experience at Washington had induced him to abandon or modify those earlier views. Mr. Buchanan expressly and frankly, at an early day, avowed his change of opinion, and for the last thirty years has shown by his entire life, both as a politician and a man, that he was a sound republican, and national, and liberal to the South. In 1845 he gave an able and manly support to the annexation of Texas. After the acquisition of the Mexican territory, he, in concert with the entire