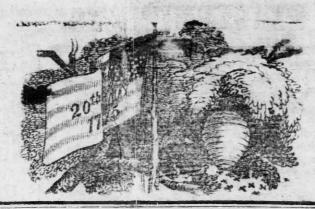
Mecklenburg



Ieffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resisted by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."-Madison.

VOLUME 4.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JANUARY 24, 1845.

NUMBER 194.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

Frederick H. M'Dowell.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly a Two Dollars a year, payable invariable in advance. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twen ty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent, higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene rally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be

Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

List of Letters

EMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit

Dr. A. F. Alexander, Miss Sarah J. Alexander, Adam Alexander, Wm. Alexander, Ira Alexander, Dr. M. W. Alexander, Isaac Adams,

Sarah Beatty, Sam. Berryhill 2, Azariah Baily, losiah Bradshaw, Mrs. A. S. Berry, Robt. Buchanan, Wm. Branson, lames Barnette, Mr. Brackett. Stephen M. Boozer, George Branner, Wm. S. Banker,

Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, Rev. H. B. Cuoningham, V. G. Clarke, Mrs. Eunice A. Carter, David F. Cowan,

S. C. Caldwell, Allen W. Davis, John S. Davis,

James S. Early, Mr. Erwin, Alexander Ervin. R. G. Flannagan.

Rev. John Gifford, Henry J. Garmon, Robt. B. Hunter, ames Hipp, Houston & Grier,

R. M. Herron,

V. H. Hovey 2, Pailo Henderson, Wm. Johnston, Wm. Jack, drs. Mary Jones, sanc Jones. ames Johnston.

Wiss Mary E. Johnston. Harvey Kennedy. Mason R. Lyon, Mrs. E. Lemmonds, J. M. Long, M. H. Lemonds. siah G. Lewis,

laniel Ledwell.

drs. Mary Lentile.

January 1, 1845.

Robert McGey, Hugh McCahan, James McCay, W. P. McClelland, Dr. S. McClanahan Joseph McCombs, Thomas Mack, James McLeod, B. D. Mottley, H. K. McDowell, H. McDowell, F. H. McDowell, James C. Moore, John M. Morris, A. C. Miller. Robert Ormand,

J. L. A. Orr & Co. Joshua Perry.

Mrs. S. S. Peoples, Franklin Pegues. Wm. N. Parks, Benj. Pierce, O. M. Peck, Levi Poke, Miss M. Porter, C. M. Ray,

Dr. J. M. Ramsey, Miss Eliz. Ren 2, Richard Rozzel. Mary Aon Rankin, Dr. J. W. Ross. Cyrus Stinson. Cor. Geo. Smith, Miss S. Sasherry.

John F. Sellars, Mis. E. Sample, or) Mrs. A. S. Berry, \ Fiam M. Spratt, Maj. Joseph Smith, James Sloan, Miss Jane A. Sloan, Hiram T. Sioan, Hugh & Eli Stewart

Thos. Thompson, James G. Torrence 2 L. E. Thompson, Moses C. West 2, Stephen Wilson, Richard Warren, P. J. Wilson, S. N. Weddington,

Miss L. A. Williams, Dr. James Wooster, Dr. E. D. Williamson

T. R. Hughes. J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

NTENDING to change my residence, I offer for y-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and arge Peol, supplied by a never failing spring, a king. The Vats are now filled. A good supply Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, ly equal to two years consumption. Terms will made accommodating. If not disposed of at priate sale, I will appoint an early period to the high-

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with ed sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making. ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe fa-JOSHUA LAZARUS.

Dec. 1844.

A DESILABLE

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lategood and convenient one, with all necessary out here is also an excellent store House, with lumber nd in the State. For terms, apply to the subscrier, living 8 miles directly up the river. HENRY W. CONNER. Dec. 20, 1844.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAP

POLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. This ebted will please call and settle by cash or Note hose having claims will present them forthwith. J. M. HAPPOLDT, M. B. TAYLOR.

The Texas Debate.

SPEECH OF Mr. Yancey, of Alabama,

cluded his speech against annexation, when Mr.

YANGEY rose and said: As parties have risen or fallen upon old domestic ssues, animosities have been engendered-prejudices made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent have been formed-acrimonies have been given n for publication, must be marked with the number of inser- birth to, which have become so deeply seated that iions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg what under other circumstances would have been a blessing, has become a curse to the country. Instead of testing measures by their effect upon the of Five Dollars or over, must come free of postage, or the country, a large portion of the community test them by their contemplated effect upon party This has crept into this hall. Men of eminence and ability have indulged in it; and when I got the floor in Committee of the Whole on the sub-treasury bill, I designed to have expresed my regret that the gentleman from Onio, with so searching an intellectsuch powers of sarcasm and wit-so rich a diction and such varied accomplishments, should have lent himself to lower the character of a representative, which he appeared so well able to dignify and adorn. The consequence is we are fast verging to be a nation of embittered partisans, instead of enlightened and generous freemen. In such a state it is to be re joiced at when a great national question presents itself, which, by its towering greatness, overtops all minor issues - which is so well calculated to purify and elevate the national heart-to call into requisition the nobler qualities of our nature-to create high hopes—to crush beneath its lofty patriotism and undoubted wisdom the contemptible machinations of the mere politician-to rebuke the sordid and grovelling propensities of those who know and feel no impulse out such as draws them irresistibly, a mere bubble in the wake of party! Such is the Texas question. Every party has so hailed it for the last twenty years. Like the star which of old drew the shepherds' attention from their humble pursuits to the manger where slept the Saviour of the world, does this culminate over an infant republic, appealing to us as freemen to forego our wranglings, and to accomplish in harmony the great destiny to which our principles devote us-the spread of the blessings of our liberties.

And this appeal has not been in vain. There are living evidences around us, whose hearts bounded at the first flutter of such a banner. Like to the interval of the Roman assaults, yet flew to the wall when the trump sounded to arms, there are some to whom this question has proved paramount to partyism. There are others who, though still the partisan, yet respect the dignity of the question sufficiently to discuss it as statesmen. Not so with the representative from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman.] With him, the extension of our institutions, the immense effect for weal or wo to be produced upon enlarged views of the gentleman from Massachuour commerce, manufacturing, agricultural, and setts, [Mr. WINTHROP.] Mr. Y. had been perfectly planting interests by the measure-its great bearing astounded to hear him yesterday declare that the upon our military defences-its effect upon the ques- constitution of the country was only designed to option of slavery-its consequences upon the fate of erate upon the territory then held by the people the Union, a question now engaging the diplomatic who found it. If it was not disrespectful to the abilities of two continents-have not sufficient in gentleman, be must say that that view was too narterest or dignity to draw his intellect or his passions row-minded for any body who pretended to enlarged from a research into the causes why a Mr. Rynder views of statesmanship. It it was so, where, he visited the White House-why he dined with some | would ask, were Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkanother person in the city--why the sailors of the sas? Were they not constitutionally in the Union? North Carolina voted in the 7th ward instead of And yet they were admitted out of territory not

prised to hear him recount, with such apparent glee, what he 'ermed the dishonesty of the Senate of N. Carolina. Upon the merits of the case I can pass no verdict. But if it was as represented, would not a truly honorable heart and high toned intellect bave shrunk from dragging unnecessarily, and with such apparent gusto, the disgrace of his native State, which he in part represented, before the assembled wisdom of the nation! It is said that the wild deer of the West will turn and gore a wounded companton to death. But it is a brutal instinct; and man shrinks from laying bare the failings of his family. And what does such conduct deserve? I will not determine, but will refer the representative (if ever he reads such a book) to that portion of the Bible where Noah, having fallen naked in his tent, drunk with wine, his son Ham exposed and ridiculed him the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rent- backing up to the sleeping parent, cast it over him any rights in Texas, we ceded them to Spain of for one or more years. The Dweling house is a -a mantle of charity to conceal his situation from representative on this occasion, I cannot say; but till 1824; when, in connection with other revolted malignity and unseeinly slurs made upon the Old 1803, (Mr. Y. contended.) could not be compro-North State, and could have been susceptible of an mised without their own consent; they had not con-

which had been committed to the Committee of the eighty, and she was now sovereign. Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Y. expressed tucky [Mr. Tibbatts] This proposition met more tound to confer too few powers upon the general government; that they were too circumscribed and limited to give that efficiency, energy, and scope to the government which the people desired, Mr. Y. referred to and read from the eleventh article of the thereto, and for the admission of other colonies only on the agreement thereto of nine States. Mr. Y went into an examination of that part of the proceedings of the convention which resulted in the transforming the article which he had read into the article as it is now found in the constitution, mentioning the rejection by the convention of the proposithe admission of other territory than that within the State, and that the constitution being adopted for the purpose of giving a more perfect union and a larger power to the government, the former specific article had been enlarged into a general article, not confined to one State, but a general, unlimited power, viz: "New States may be admitted by the Con gress into this Union." There was no limit to that clause but the good sense of the people of this republic, and the character of the State, viz: that it shall be republican. This voting down the propo-

Considering the character for intelligence and within the limits of the confederacy when the con-We form our estimate sir, of persons we have ne- stitution was framed. The gentleman said that the ver seen; and I was not, therefore, astonished at limits of the confederacy were not to be extended! this expose of the head and heart of the representa- As far as his (Mr. Y.'s) reading went, there had tive from North Carolinia. In the country I rep- been only two instances where Secretaries of State esent, he is looked upon as a betrayer of the trust of this government had made treaties by which the reposed in his hands. But I do confess to some as territory and the people of this government were conishment when I heard that representative exult- ceded away to a foreign country, and those two secing in his triumph over those brother representa retaries had come from the State which the gentletives from the South whose most strenuous efforts man in part represented. Where the limits of the could not retain the 25th rule, and attributing to country were drawn in, and our people were transtheir silence on its repeal motives which every hon- ferred to a foreign power, it had been under the orable man among them spurns with scorn, and auspices of those distinguished gentlemen from Maswhich could only have found prompting in the heart sachusetts, the State which the gentleman represenof one who had given a stab to the institutions of his ted. Why, sir, said Mr Y., are their hearts so own land, and wears the garb of its enemy. Such small, their views of liberty so narrow and conan exulting cry over our failure to retian one barrier tracted, that they held that it could not go beyond ericted for the preservation of our property and in the confines of the territory we owned when the all branch running through the yard. There are stitutions, is an insult to us in our defeat, which constitution was framed? Or, rather did it not rise the premises, all necessary and convenient build- merits the scorn and execration of every honest heart from that old federal leaven which was still exisgs for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe in the South. And even with the estimate of that ting, and which had been received into another parrepresentative which I had, I was somewhat sur- ty subsisting at the present day, with the mere change of name? It must belong to that old spirit which would impair the freedom of the great mass, and narrow down the limits of liberty

2 If the constitutional point was settled that we who urge this objection, (said Mr Y.) The hon-

Mr. Y. would not argue the question of reannexation. There might be some doubts upon that point; but there could not be as to the view he took The government of Spain, however, did not per earthly feeling, that feeling would have been one of sented; that treaty guarantied that they should be Carolina, and shall address myself to the question of her. In that view of the case she entered the server? confederacy of 1824, an unfettered power; that When the chairman of the Committee on For-

In the first place, then, of the several propositions | confederacy threw her back on her original sover- | eign Relations brought in his report on this subject,

Even if the title by which the people of Texa-

tion of Mr. Randolph, which expressly prohibited Y. referred to as containing a conclusive refutation The gentleman further said that threats of the said threats of threats of the said threats of threats of threats of the said threats of the said threats of threats of the said threats of the said threats of threats of threats of threats of the said threats of the said threats of She, composed in great part of the citizens of this that. country, whose fathers fought for the principles of During the war of 1812, the sons of Virginia and subversive of their liberty.

Thrown back on her original sovereignty, whence sprung the right of Mexico? It was not to be found in the law of nations, for she never had perfected her title, either by arms or diplomatic policy from whatever territory, into the Union. The pro the rights of sovereignty, and governing herself as position of the gentleman from Kentucky met this an enlightened nation, sending ministers to the civ very letter, and, what was better, it met the very lilized nations of the world, and forming treaties of ther States, and the constitutional power of which sovereign, and free to make an alliance with us, un stigmatized the southern people as slavebreedersfloor, although they might have partiality for other such prohibition existed, and contended that there ter! Though the New England man might be in gentleman needed a shorter train of argument to of nations, would have rightfully subjected them. support it, and nothing but sophistry and fallacy if caught, to the punishment of death. Instead of being able to wage war against Texas. Mexico was unable to maintain tranquillity within her own bor

ly able to maintain her name as an independent na. of the American people? tion; and this very morning he had received the intelligence that Santa Anna had been deposed and YANCEY in this part of his argument. banished from the Mexican territory. There was nothing, then, but a paper war: and was a great nation like this to abandon an important system of national policy which it had been pursuing for twenty years, for a mere paper war? A paper

require any nation to respect. If, then, the constitution and national honor did not forbid the annexation of Texas, what else was to forbid it? We have been pursuing this obrepresenting this Union in the presidential chair, himself pursued this object. Mr. Clay himself pursued it; General Jackson pursued it; and if there was anything to relieve the administration of 1825 effect on Mr. Benton: and 1827 from the odium cast upon it, it was the injustice in calling John Tyler the accidental Presi-

in a position to succeed to the presidential chair, in the not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once event of the death of General Harrison. Did the gen- Montezuma's. This view, to ambitious aspirants, tleman call the death of General Harrison an acci- added to the guaranties of England of her Indepencould admit new States into our Union, then the dent? No; the dispensations of Divine Providence dence, and the loan of large sums for ten years based only question to consider was, what is its bearing were not accidents, and it was impious to call them so, upon a treaty that English manufactures shall be on the national honor? I respect the gentlemen The gentleman, in voting for John Tyler, knew that free of duty is gaining a party in Texas. General he would succeed to the presidency in case of the Houston is still the leading star; and his influence or of the nation is the brightest jewel it possesses - death of the President; and yet he called him the President alone can be counted upon to resist the present influ-It is its character abroad; and it should be stickled sident by accident, and said that he was not the choice ence of England and its increasing power. How for and contended for as strenuously as he who lov- of the people. For the first time (said Mr. Y) we long this influence of England can be successfully ed honor himself would contend for in his own bear from a leader of the whig party that General withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable Harrison and Mr. Tyler were not the choice of the matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground people; but were elected when there were but two giving to all information its due weight, and I say opposing tickets; and if they were not the choice of to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject the people, how were they elected? As to the motives promptly. Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to his other brothers. They took a garment, and, of the subject. By the treaty of 1819, if we had of the President in relation to the annexation of Tex- to the United States forever unless regained by the as, that belonged to a higher tribunal.

fect its title; for immediately after, the people of friends of this measure were attempting by pressing to Texas? Comment is unnecessary ere is also an excellent store House, with lumber use attached, that would also be rented, with the vern or without it. The stand for a Tayern or his race, who even now dwell in the tests of Spain, had risen in the find sent that the should be the servant of servants through.

Texas, refusing allegiance to Spain, had risen in the find sent the find sent that the should be the servant of servants through.

Texas, refusing allegiance to Spain, had risen in the find sent the find sent that the should be the servant of servants through.

Congress do not act promptly upon this subject, the the judgements of the American people. The gentle. evern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or his race, who even now dwell in the tents of Shem ceded away as beasts of the field. Texas, there- man knew that this question had been a long time next will not have the power. The consent of the field. Texas, thereore is equal if not superior, to any other country and Japhet pitched on those shores. How the peo- fore, remonstrating, resisted Spain's taking posses- agitated in the country; and that, more than any Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will ple of North Carolina will view the conduct of their sion of her, and in that state of resistance continued other, it occupied the attention of the American have laid the lien's paw upon her, and bound her people during the last presidential canvass. Was by treaty. one thing is certain: that if the spirit of that pure provinces, she formed the confederacy of 1824 un- the sudden darkening of Mr. Clay's prospects, after and great patriot, Nathaniel Macon, had been hove der the title "The united Mexican State." The the issue of his Raleigh letter, nothing by which letter, and other sources of information, the danger ering in this hall during the exhibition of the party rights of the people of Texas, under the treaty of to judge of the hold which the annexation of Texas of losing Texas seemed so imminent, that, although had on the public mind? Were the rending asunder of old and approved party organization—the setting that you might communicate it to my friends." aside old leaders, and the selection of new, no index unmitigated disgust. I shall be pardoned, then, by admitted into the Union to enjoy all the rights and to public sentiment? Was the total subversion of sake of brevity, the General uses the words "my this House, if I do not follow into the sinks and privileges of the people of the Union: we could the enormous whig majority of 1840 without power dear Blair," and appeals through him to his other

the gentleman complained that time had not been allowed to the minority of the committee to express his preference for that of the gentleman from Ken had been conveyed by us to Spain had been good, their views on it. What had gentlemen been doing Spain had not given it binding force by taking pos- ever since the last session? They knew that the Delivered in the House of Representatives of Confully his constitutional view of the subject than any session thereof; but, on the contrary, she had constitutional view of the subject than any session thereof; gress, January 7, 1845, in reply to Mr. Clingman, other; it conformed to the very letter as well as the firmed their independence by its recognition in 18 ed of being unprepared. What had they been doof N. C., and others. Mr. Clingman had just con- spirit of the constitution. He referred to the arti- 36. In the formation of that confederacy, she had ing since the commencement of this session? Their cles of the old confederacy, which, he said, had been agreed to articles similar to those of our constituer real grounds of complaint were that the subject was tion; according to one of them, the confederacy started early enough to bring it to a successful issue was never to be dissolved. But in 1834, the histo before the close of the session. The gentleman ry of Mexico and Texas told them that a military spoke of his love for the constitution, and at the same usurper did dissolve them; that he drove the repre- time told us to remember the opinions of our ancessentatives of the united Mexican States from their tors on the question of slavery. Was slavery the confederation which provided for the admission of hall by arms; that he established a central military question then at issue? Charges had been made Canada into the confederacy upon her assenting despotism. What had these abused Textans then in the State from which the gentleman came, against done? No sooner had the confederacy been vio- the South and against the secretary of State in reflently dissolved by the act of Santa Anna, then they erence to this question, which were but the choes made a provisional government, unfurled the con- of the language of our external foes and our interstitution of 1824 on their banner, and endeavored nal traitors; and one distinguished gentleman of that to re-establish the government which she had origi- State said in reference to Mr. Calhoun's letter, that nally established. They acted in a mild and con-the great and powerful government of England servative spirit; and their conduct in this matter Mr. | would scarcely deign to glance at such pure efforts of the charge of disorganization and anarchy that belonged to other souls than that of New England. boundary of the republic, &c. The history (said had been made against her. Texas having invited He would say to the gentleman, that in no State had Mr. Y.) of this article, when they went back to its the citizens of Mexico to the defence of the con- disunion been so often threatened as in Massachuroot, was that Congress, even under the articles of stitution of 1824, and finding that they would not setts; and in no State had schemes for the dismemthe confederation, had power to admit one foreign rally, did-what? She took light by our example, berment of our Union been so often agitated as in

'76, went to the defence of liberty. They had here South Carolina were found defending those frontiers learned that every nation had the right to dissolve which Massachusetts patriotism was not sufficiently the bands which bound them, when they become enlarged to comprehend within the scope of its vision. Mr Y. here referred to various threats of disunion that had come from the New England States, and particularly to the manifesto put out by certain members of Congress at the head of which was Mr. John Quincy Adams, threatening a dissolution of the Union in case Texas was admitted into it. Looking sition of Mr. Randolph, and inserting the existing Texas, then, was sovereign and independent; and, at New England, he saw her plains made fertile clause in the constitution, proved conclusively that as an independent State, had a right to treat with and her villages springing up by the bounties wrong Congress had unlimited power to admit new States, us. For eight years she had gone on exercising from the people of the South. He saw the battlefields of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; but the spirit that ennobled those days slept in the grave. Men were now to be found there who torgetful of their spirit of the constitution. By this proposition, we amity and commerce with them, and even perform Union and were content to live on the plunder wrung fathers, were seeking to weaken the bonds of the got possession of all the territory of Texas, by Tex- ing the highest act of sovereignty—that of making from the sweat of southern brows. They spoke of is ceding her territory to us, as had been done by a treaty of boundary with this nation. Texas was the effects of slavery on the southern character, and gentleman could question. This proposition, less this government was estopped from doing so as those who sold the image of Christ. Pictures had herefore, it struck him, was perfectly within the by some treaty between us and Mexico, preventing been made to represent the South in the most purview and spirit of the constitution, and hence he us from entering into an alliance with a nation at odious light; and England, our ancient enemy, had preferred it. And let him say to his friends on this war with us. Mr Y. went on to argue that no moral. The effect of slavery in the southern charac-Jews of old, who kept up intestine leuds during the propositions and might think that Congress could had been no actual war between Mexico and Text keep in his hunt after lucre, in what qualities of the admit territory into the Union, (as it was his im as since the baule of San Jacinto. The few preda- head or heart was he superior to the sons of the sunpression they could, and that a long train of reason. long incursions of Mexicans into Texas since that my South? From what clime did our greatest men, ing could prove it.) still the power to admit Texas time could not be called a war; they were rather and men who have enjoyed the greatest share of as a State was obvious. The proposition of the the acts of bands of robbers, which, under the laws the confidence and affections of the people, come? Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, were all southern men, and slaveholders; and yet no men of this country and of this age had ever obtained, in as great a degree as they did, the confidence and affections of the people. Which of these ders. Torn by internal dissensions, she was scarce | slaveholders ever failed to secure the approbation

Here the Chairman's mallet fell, cutting short Mr.

LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

The subjoined extracts from a letter, dated Janua" ry 1, 1845, written by General Jackson to Mr . Blair war was no more binding than a paper blockade, of the Globe, should, we think, have great weight which neither the laws of nations nor common sense with the editor, and induce him to make up for lost time, by the exertion of all his powers in favor of immediate annexation. It was no doubt the article in the Globe, about Christmas, containing an intimaject for five and twenty years, and through the a- tion that the measure should be postponed for the gency of some of our most distinguished statesmen. action of the next Congress, which brought out The venerable gentlemen from Massachusetts, when General Jackson. We trust the direct appeal of the venerable hero of the Hermitage, will not be lost on Mr. Blair. We wish it may also have some

"I observe that you have before Congress too aidor with which it had pursued the project of an- many joint resolutions for the re annexation of Texnexation. John Tyler, following in the footsteps as. This argues want of unanimity in the Democ of his illustrious predecessors, pursued it; and vet, racy upon this great national and most important for this act, some of the most distinguished men of subject. I have just received a letter from Major this House had cast a stigma upon him, calling Donelson, a letter dated at Washington, in Texas. him the accidental President, and charging him from which I would infer, that if Congress expect with having devised the scheme of annexation for to annex Texas to the United States, they must act his own ambitious views. The gentleman from speedily, or it will be found to be beyond our grasp. Massachusetts [Mr. WINTHROP] had done himself The rejection of the advances of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England upon the Textans, Ask him if he voted for John Tyler, and he would together with the splendid view of Texas independsay that he did; and by that act helped to place him ent, growing into a vast republic in time to embrace sword. What will be the situation of our country, The gentleman from Massachusetts said that the with British manufactures introduced duty free in-

"I am exhausted; but, from Mojor Denelson's feeble, I could not forbear to say this much to you,

In the first paragraph, which we emit for the purlieus of party the representative from North not cede her away, nor could Spain take possession er to teach a lesson to an attentive and thinking ob- old friends, to aid at once, in carrying through a great and patriotic measure of this Administration.

Madisonian.