

## VOL. XLVII.

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846.

NO. 50.

\$500

\$440

221

219

\$5,000

36 270 00

132 60

8113 40

3.000

60

Lowest three Number Prize \$500.

5 and 6 or 7 and 9 150 9 and 10 or 11 and 12 100

The 1 and 2 or 3 and 4 drawn 200

C' Another 2 Number Prizes 40 (D

Tickets 820-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5.

Which we warrant to draw not less than

Risk on 23 Wholes or sust of Contificate

\$30,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery , Class 39, to be drawn

t Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1816.

\$30,000 | 1 prize of 15,000 | 1 do

100 prizes of 1,000 dollars !

78 Nos., 15 drawn Wholes 112 - Halves \$6-Quarters \$3

CT We have every day Lotteries from \$1 to \$20,

ad othern a remutance is made to us, large or small, wo

hand. The Drawings sent, when requested, to all

Haives and Quarters in proportion.

7.500

'out of Include of Whole Tarkets \$312

Less three Lockets given in,

Warmated to draw.

Shares in proportion:

Actual risk on Package,

A Package of 25 Wholes costs

Less the price of 3 Tickets

We will sell a package for

prize of

dir

do

# RALEIGH REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C. Tuesday, September 15, 1846.

IF His Excellency Gov. GRAHAM, returned to this City on Thursday last.

SETTLEMENT OF SHERIFFS. Only 16 Sheriffs have, as yet, settled their Public Accounts, leaving 58 still to discharge that duty in the remaining fifteen days of the month, in default of which, they render themselves liable to a heavy penalty.

### HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

We are pleased to state that this gentleman, who was detained at Washington by indisposition, after the adjournment of Congress, has returned to his residence in Orange, nearly, if not wholly recovered.

#### SUICIDE.

Mr. WILLIAM MONTGOMENY, of the adjacent Coun- says : ty of Franklin, and formerly a Merchant in Frankliaton, committed suicide on Monday night last, the 7th inst. He shaved and dressed himself, laid down on the bed, arranged a string round the bed-post, attached to the trigger of his gun, and, placing the fatal weapon against his breast, pulled the cord, and launched his soul into Eternity !

#### MUNICIPAL LAW.

ment.

A Correspondent of the " New Bernian" complains of the hardship of the fact, that no appeal lies from the judgment of a Mayor or Intendant of Police in this State, to a higher Court. He must labor under a very great mistake, in this matter, as such appeals are allowed in this City at least, and there can be no doubt, we should think, of the right of parties to claim it any where. The Supreme Court, we have no doubt, would find the right, if the case were presented to them.

#### THE HONEST STATE.

North Carolina, in the days of 1775, was the first to assert her independence, and, now in 1846, after a lapse of more than seventy years, she reiterates her claims. And, in a manner which demonstrates that the spirit of her fathers has not degenerated in her sons, she avows her determination to do as they didexercise her rights, UNINFLUENCED BY FOWER AND UN-BIARSED BY PATRONAGE !

IT Measrs, BLUM & Son, of Salem, in this State, have furnished us with a copy of their Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1817, for which they will please accept our thunks.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the those who disbeliere a proposition, unless the disbelief clause in question was part of the written fundamenlouged States for the United Kingdom of Great Bri- is made munifest by a positive, overt negation of its own request.

THE LATE JUDGE GASTON. Just before the recent election, we perceived an article in the "Civilian," published at Cumberland, Md., in which that excellent paper comments, with great and just severity, upon the contents of a Religious Newspaper print-d at Washington City, called the "INVESTIGATOR," but we deferred any notice of friend. Chief Justice Henderson, I was urged to acpaper, at Washington, is Mr. JOSIAH F POLK, and the "Civilian" boldly charges him with being a reunless the Constitution excluded me from a because lative and in the interest of the President of the United States, and acting by his concurrence or advisement. But with this, we have nothing to do Our only object is to defend the reputation of the ci-It is not easy for a man to speak of hunself or of his tizens of North Carolina from the assaults of this principles without disgusting egotism. It will be enough for me to say, that trained, from infaney, to libeller, who, hyena like, rips open the grave, and worship God according to the usages, and carefully preys upon the dead. Mr. POLK even goes so far as preys upon the dead. Mr. Polk even goes so far as instructed in the creed of the most ancient and com-to accuse the late Judge GASTON, of perjury. He cross society of Christians in the world, after arrival declares that that great and good man, whom North at mature age. I deliberately embraced from convic-Carolina so fondly loved, and against the purity of tion, the faith which had been early institled nic my mind by maternal piety. Without, as I trust offen-sive ostentation. I have felt mixed benud outwardly whose character none were bold enough to breathe suspicion, appealed to high Heaven under the sauc- to profess what I inwardly believe, and an therefore tion of an oath, to witness a falsehood. That there an avowed, though unworthy member of the Roman may be no mistake, we quote his own words. He of the State with respect to its requirement of a reli-

place in the Judiciary of his native State. It hap- is made the basis of that Constitution, declares, " that pened, at that time, that the Constitution of that all men have a natural and madenable right to wor-State made it necessary for him to take a solenin ship Almighty God according to the dictates of their be judicially interpreted as excluding Catholics, as drawn at Wrinnington Delaware, Sept. 19, 1846. oath, before entering upon the duties of his office. that he " believed in the truth of the Protestant veli- totion further provides. " that there shall be no es- a conflict between prejudice and principle, as rendergian. He was a rigid Roman Catholic. What was tablehment of any religious church or denomination ed it impracticable to adjudge a clear victory to either to be done ? He was considered a conscientious man in this State, in preference to any other." But, while A penal provision against a portion of the treamen of Protestants believed he would not accept the appoint-He besitated : and, it is said, he had an interview with the Archbishop of Baltimore. He ac-cepted the appointment, and whilst yet a Roman of a God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or which it was an unalienable right to possess and to Catholic, appealed to high Heaven, under the solemn the divine authority of either the Oid or New Testa- follow out in practice, could not. I throught, be up sanction of an oath, to witness that he believed in ments, gr who shall hold religious proceiples incomthe truth of the Protestant religion'-the very oppatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall ite of the religion he always previously professed " be capable of helding any office or place of trust or In the first place, we shall show that Mr. Fork has wiifolly and deliberately falsified the Constitution thority, and at the same moment, it was proper, of North Carolina, and in the second, that Judge GAFTON neither compromitted his honor nor his reli render them consistent with each other. The cugion, by accepting office under that Constitution .prohibit Catholics from holding a civil office --did The plea of inadvertence will not save Mr. Pols -This enquiry I had recently had an occasion to pro-He has not only marked the words, " believed in the secute, at the request of a Catholic friend who retreth of the Protestant religion," by inverted com- crived a public employment, with much care, and with an earn st desire to come to a correct conclusion. mas, but has twice italicised them. He is as ex-The result to which I then arrived, was now re-explicit and as positive as he could be ; for he tells us annued, and, on re-examination, fully approved.

the Constitution prescribed the oath in that very form. Now the 32d section of the Constitution of North Ca-Protestant was used to designate all those denominarolina as it stood previous to 1835, when it was amentions of Christians, which, however divided among ded, rends as follows:

" That no person who shall nexy the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and satety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or prosit, in the civil department, within this State."

From thus, it will be seen that Mr. Porg, to make out a strong case, we suppose, has not only changed likely by the consideration that North Carolina had the words, but altered the sense of this section. To deny is the opposite of affirm, and not of believe ; and, GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy therefore, it neither includes those who doubt, nor

gious as well as political factions ; and if I have not | all events as of human invention, more or less of what | therefore due, not only to my own character, but to the character of the State, whose honor is always in-volved in the farmer of the sons. When the va-cancy negative of the Supreme Court, alky, which is not religiously professed also by Ca-tholics. The latter hold that the former err, not in what they believe, but in what they disbelieve. The acknowledged is which former err, and in what they believe, but in what they disbelieve. The acknowledged is which former err, and in what they believe is not religiously professed also by Ca-tholics. The latter hold that the former err, not in what they believe, but in what they disbelieve. The september 11. September 11. yet been assailed by slander on this subject, it is not Catinoics receive as divine truth. But there is no cancy or started on the Bench of the Supreme Court, acknowledged symbol of faith in the Protestant Episwhich was occasioned by the death of my excellent copal Church in this country, is the Apostles' creed, This very creed is the ordinary profession of faith in the matter, until the public mind had time to resume cept of the office by trasons which I found it impos-its ordinary state of quietude. The Editor of this sible to resist. It is needless to say more of these ed at Baptism. Do Roman Catholics, then, come reasons, than that, in my judgment, they made out a | within the description of persons denying the tinth of plain case of duty not to decline the appointment, the Protestant religion? But besides all this ; before ternal hippowement of North Carolina, the WEL the Revolution, Roman Catholics labored in the maof my religious opinious. That Constitution I had ther country and in the colonies under gravous polirepeatedly, sworn to support ; and, therefore, whether | tical and nivil disabilities ; and were, moreover, kept it did or did not thus disqualify me, was a serious, out of office by precise oaths, required to be adminiestion, and we'l worthy of the fullest consideration. I tered to public officers, which they could not take These disabilities were attached to them by plan and positive words. They were called by the legal nickname of Papists and Popish Recusants. At the Revolution, the principle of Religious Freedom was pro clauned as the basis of the new Constitution. If the odious proscriptions against this class of Christian were deaberately intended to be retained or renewed, it was natural to expect that the test oaths would alretained, or that this intention woold be ex-

presed in unambegious language. Before they shall is teraided as the victory of religious intolerance. and degraded from political rank, a distort expres-Catholic Church. Upon examining the Constitution , some of constitutional law ought to be required "Considerations like these, sit, brought me to the ays: "This gentleman was invited to fill the highest from difficulty. The Bill of Rights, see 19.7 which that this clause might have been intended by some of the Congress who framed the Constitution, to impose political disabilities on Catholics, the clause could not own conscience," and the 31th section of the Consti- | such, from office. The language used indicated such these provisions seem to contemplate a perfect equal- the State ; a disabling provision against the whole ity of religious tests, the 32d section of the Constitue | c mmunity, in its selection of civil officers : penal and \* held and enforced, unless clearly and definitively declarid. The question was purely one of legal expostion. It involved the construction of a written profit, in the c.vil department within this State." As provision in the constitutional law of the country all these declarations emanated from the same an . If a construction had been settled by judicial tribut If a construction had been settled by judicial tribun als, that must be deemed the correct one. It non possible, to give to them a construction which would had been so settled, then the construction which in decal tribunals neght attach to it, according to the quiry was, whether so expounded, the Constitution fixed principles of legid interpretation, must be taken by all to be the true construction. Private consci core was concerned so far as not to violate the law But what the law way, conscience could not deter tione, nor even private treason decale, against either an official interpretation actually made, or such as must result from the rules universally observed by judicial trabination. I may without impropriety add, that on a question where I was, above all, subcitous " Not long after the great schism which arose in to have a clean consormer, I was not governed by the Christian church in the 16th century, the term own views only, not sought the ablest assistance that I could obtain, and that I was continued in these conclusions by the highest legal authornies, both within, and without the State.

while these clanned to be called fatholies, or menu-" Had the other been sought as a more matter of hers of the Universal Church, and because of their personal anda and, I double have decored it safer to remaining in union with the Bishop of Rome as their nego the genulication, rather than to task a possibil-Chief Pastor and visible head, were also called Ruity of infraiging either the letter or sport of the Conman Catholics. The clause disqualifying those who should " deny the truth of the Protestant Religion," soupon But, under such cuemostances, to declare an onlice which my conscience told me I was bound might have been intended to incapacitate Roman to take, unless disabled by the Constitution, appeared Catholics, and the supposition was rendered the more to me an abandonment of duty. I had no well founded writtles myself. To be deterred by the appirebeen settled almost exclusively by Protestants, at a bension of what others might think of any c time when bitter religious disputes and prepulses second to me, rank covcardice. Besides if from any prevailed, and that these prejudices had not lost their mostaken morives of delicacy, I could have consented force when the Constitution was framed. But the to unpose an interfact on inyself, ought 1 by such combact to have practically aided in interpolating inst tal low of the land, and ought to be expounded according to the well established rules of legal inter- a to company 2-a provision insuling to the feelings pretation. According to these, unless it contained a and approves to the rights of a portion of my letiow clear disqualification, it must be considered as leaving engrave-hostile to the principles of Religious tree dom, and abhorrent hous all mose sentiments of libe country to confer office. The People of the State | nd increasing, which, at this day, being to enlightened Chustians of every denomination. appeared to me a plan one, and therefore I did not hese or to pursue to -1 small be gratuled it my commy approve of which I have done--but whether it mes or not, I have the consulation, that on mente recon sideration, my consensative slows not reprove the fo taking the other which that country, with a full know erties of all the continuation on thought proper to other + One more remark on what may be regarded as the personal part of this discussion, and I shall then chectualy abandon it alongether. As a cutizen ut North C rolling, having a deep concerts in her metitu tions and in her honor. I yield to no one in the interest which I feel, that this question should be properly decoled. But, as an individual, I lieght to be understood, that I am utterly indifferent as to the determination of the Convention and of the People, except to desire that the Constitutional provision may e rendered perfectly explicit. If it be thought easential to the good of the State that a monopoly o offices shall be secured to certain favored Religious secis, let it by so declared. He who now addresses you, will not feel a moment's pain, should such a decision render it his duty to retire to privite life. Office sought hun-he sought not office. An experience of its cares, its labors and its responsibilities has not tended to increase his attachment to it. Let him but know what is the Constitution of his Country, and he it in his judgment wise or unwise, equal megual, he will to the best of his understanding and ability, in his own case, and in all cases, uphold and defend it. So he has often sworn, and as he acknowledges no power which can abodye, so he holds that no indocement of ambition or interest i in excuse him, from the exact and faithful fulfilment of this oath. His only perplexity will be to know what course he ought to pursue, if the Convention should forhear to act on the subject. Had he made up hi own mind on this point - he would not, at this me ment, reveal the determination to his nearest and dearest friend on earth But, in truth, he had endeavored, as far as possible, to hide even from himself the result to which his reflections would seem to conduct hun in that event."

Wanted to Hire

Sale of Weldon Toll Bridge. BY VIRTUE of two Deeds in Trust, exected by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rad Road Company, to secure the debt due to the Board of In DON TOLL IGIDGE across boanole River, walf all the appartenances, will be sold at Public Anction, to the highest bidder for Unstr. if the Town of Weldon, N., C., on Saturday, the 19th of December next, where all persons disposed to purchase are requested to attend.

EDW. B. DUOLEY, Trustee. September 14, 1846.

Look to the 19th of September, At which time will be drawn one of the most splendid Schemescever othered, Capital 60,000, and J of 20 000, and other prizes amounting to over One Million of Didlars , the Scheme is a grand one and worth the attention of those who for a small mun would realize a fortune.

> 0.7 For the 19th of September. ...... \$60,000 ! 3 of \$20,000 !

3 of \$10,000 ! 100 of \$1,000 ! Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 38, to be will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on 75 Numbers-11 Drawn.

75 Numbers-11 Drawn.					who other tom us; the each for all Capital Prizes can be had as usual at sight. On all letters enclosing
	1 prize of	\$68,000	1 1 1 20 of	\$10,000	cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.
	1 do	201000	I da	6,380	The Tickets in the above Lotterics are received, and
	1 10	20 0001	1 do	5,000	all orders addressed to us will meet the most prompt-
1	1 do	20,000	1 4.0	5,000	and confidential attention. Address
	1 do	10,0000	100 30 -	1,000	D. PAINE & CO., Managers,
	1 do	10,000	176 do	500	Richmord, Va.

## Emigration to the Trinity and Red River Colony, Texas.

THE parties to the contract made with the Government of the Republic of Texas, under the special acta and authority of the Congress, passed the 4th of February, 1841 and January 16, 1843, with Peters and stress, for the purpose of colonizing the sacant and unapproposated lands of the Republic, having tormed themselves into an association estad. "The Texan Emigration and Land Company," spponted the understand as Trustees, and invested them with full power and authority to early out and fulfil the edgects and purposes of the parties thereto—we would therefore give notice to those who may wish to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by this. Company its settle on in their colony, that we shall give to emigrants who shall go to the erant and scale therein; on or their or the list of July, 1817, the following amount of limbs, to wit : to each tamey 322 acres, and to each single man, over 17 years of age, 160 acres of land, to be selected by themselves from our surveyed and unlocated land, upon the following conditions, viz, before g ang thereon, each fundly shall remultions \$20, and each single man \$10, to pay us for the cost of the surveys of lands upon which they -h-florently, upon the receipt of which we shall uson to all, thus remaine to us, a contribute, which, when presented to our agentar the genetic, will entitle the parties holding the same to their build, or if the above amount is primpily paid to our agent on arriving at the Colory : provided they comply with the concret, which requires each tamily or single man to build a calan, truce in and cultivate to acres of the land for three years, and be citizens of Texas for that period. when this company or the Government of Texas will convey a clear and undesputed title, upon the simple payment of the cast of the dead and record thereof. To all these who may go on to our grant and settle according to our confract, but do not renat us the money for the surveys before emigrating, we will give to each with family 240 acres, and to each single main, over 17 years, 120 acres of land , the families executhus their notes to our result at agent for Sta and the single mun for \$7.50, for the cost of the surveys, payable 12 months after date, with interest to maturity of note. The certificate in such case will be issued our agent.

By a fundy is to be understood, a man and his wife, with or without children, a widow or widower. with two or more children under the age of seventeen years; or if all girls they may be over the age of seventeen years, also two inch over the age of seventeen years-males over seventeen years of age shall each be entitled to 150 acres of Lond, if the surveys be paid here before emigrating, or 120 acres if paid by note after setting on the grant, boades the 320 agres given to the hourly of which they are members. For the information of those not acquainted with the very great advantages of settling in this beautiful country we would re-perifully represent, that our colony is now becoming rapidly settled by an intelligent, industrious, and desirable population, and we are advised that such large numbers are now preparing to go there, that there can be no doubt but it will become, in a very short time, the most popul 10 and valuable

CROFT, resigned.

#### SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Whig friend, on the subject of the Tariff-explaining the meaning of ad valorem, specific and minimum, which, to our mind, he made just as "clear as mud," as Paddy would say. After he had gotten through with his incorrect and one-sided expositions, the Whig seked him, if he understood him to say that ad ralorem meant the same rate of duty as the price of an article ? Yes, said the Loco. Well, then, continued the Whig, I have read in the "Standard," that Sugar, in Cuba, is worth two-and-a-haif cents, so that the duty will only be two-and-a-balf, and we will be able to get it at Wilmington for about five, and here, for something like six-and a-quarter or seven cents a pound. Now I remember, in 1840 and '41. I had to pay 15 cents a pound for Sugar, and the very commonest kind sold for 124, but soon after the Turiff of 1842 went into operation, the 15 cents Sugar came down to 10 and 11, and the 121 cents kind down to 8 and 9 cents. Now, continued our Whig friend, shall begin to believe in your ad valorem principle, and not before.

The Loco Foro wise acre was not a little puzzled t this knock down argument. After humming and hawing a while, however, he argued that this state of prices might be prevented, by a failure in the Sugar crop, or by some other cause uncontrolled by the Tariff law, and it could not be expected that this result would necessarily and inevitably follow. But the Whig, not satisfied with this Loco Foco logic, reminded him of the failure in the Sugar crop of 1843, by violent and destructive earthquakes in Havanna, and yet no rise was produced in the price of Sugar, and it was hardly probable that any more calamitous mishap would befal the culture of that article, than that which then happened. The Loco then said, IF nothing prevented, he had no doubt Sugar would be much lower than it now is. But the Whig still insisted that he must be able to get it at a rate proportionate with the promises of his party on the ad valorem principle, before he could subscribe to that manner of imposing duties. The Loco was sorely perplexed for a reply, and said-Well, we shall see !

So, after all the braggadocia about the matter of reduced to an "if," and " we shall see." This is Loco Focoism all over, and just what might be expropitious, and a thousand other causes tend to mcrease the price of an article-but the Loco Foco Tariff is immaculate-it can produce no deleterious con-Bequences ! Yet nevertheless, like our Whig friend, when we see the good results effected by this law, believe something more in their promises.

tain and Ireland, vice Louis McLaue, recalled at his truth. In deuying the truth of the Protestant, the Catholic would deny some of the fundamental prin-JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the ciples of his own religion. For instance, the Catho-Navy of the United States, vice Hou. GRORGE BAN- he believes with the great mass of Protestants, that there is a God and a Trinity in the Godhead, and in

"the divine authority of the Old and New Testament." Indeed there is not a single affirmative doc-We were much amused, a few days ago, at hear- true embraced by the Protestants generally, which hag a Loco Foco endeavoring to enlighten a plain is not of the Catholic faith. The great diderence between them, as we understand it, is simply this : Catholics contend that Protestants believe too little, and Protestants that Catholics believe too much -Again, the section we are examining was penal in its nature, and consequently to be strictly construed. It the truth of the Protestant religion, as to be well confollows then, we care not, if it was thereby intended sidered. It is obvious that the term ' deny,' does not to exclude Catholics from office, (of which there is no doubt." that what was the " Protestant religion," to make the test effectual, must have been judicially determined. Why so ? Because Protestants have no uniform creed-they are divided into numerous sects, and therefore nothing could be the Protestant religion, in the legal, constitutional sense of the term, disbelieves. What kind of overt act does the Constiwhich was not of judicial interpretation. Here the difficulty arose; for whilst the Bill of Rights, which is the basis of the Constitution, expressly declared, that all men have a NATURAL and UNALIENABLE the clause justiced a liberal and colorged interpretastour to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences," the 31th section when I can get my Sugar for 6 or 7 cents, then I of the Constitution provided, that there should be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination, in preference to another. From this view of

the case, it is certain that the Constitution did not prohibit Catholics, as such, from holding office .-Such was Judge Gasron's opinion, and his conduct

was approved by the people of North Carolina. But let Judge GANTON speak for himself. In the Convention called in 1835 to amend the Constitution clause of disqualification, it expressly gays so; 'o of the State, Judge GASTON was a Delegate from Craven County. On the question of amending the Article of the old Constitution (quoted above) that | Wm. III. ct. 32.; in to be evinced by writing, printdistinguished gentleman spoke as follows:

"The peculiar situation in which I am known to tand with respect to the question now under consideration, and the character of the debate which hus already taken place upon it, may be thought to reader it indelicate in me to interfere at all in the discussion. But no considerations of delicacy ought to deter me from the full and faithful performance of my duties as a Delegase of the People in this Convention. Besides, silence is likely to subject me to much greater misconstruction than the most frank and fearless exposition of my opinions. At all events, the latter is the course to which I am prompted by inclination as well as by a sense of propriety, and therefore is it, that I must ask the patient and kind attention of this Committee. And, sir, in reference cheapening the articles used by the poor, it is at last to the peculiar situation to which I have already almided, permit me to embrace this opportunity, the most public and imposing which can be presented. and the first fit one that has yet been offered, to make pected from the framers of the experimental Tariff. an explanation to the People of North Carolina, of Every thing else may fail-the seasons may be un-Sinue to occupy the high Judicial office, which they have been pleased to confer upon me, and which, some persons may doubt whether I am constitutionally quantied to hold. I am not, indeed, aware that any one catizen of the State has colled in question the purity of my motives or questioned the propriety of my conduct, or has expressed disastisfaction at my which are held out by the Locas, we shall begin to course. But this is an age of decratting. Calmo nies are the ordinary weapons of warfare with relative voaled. Protestants, therefore, reject as error, or at , could get away, and threw her guas overboard.

ununpaired the right of the estizen to hold, and of the rave a right to the service of every cuizea whom they thack worths and canable of service them, and there can be no restriction on their choice, except such as they have unequirocally unposed on themselves .--Every coursen having an number other right, that is, a right which he cannot part with, nor society take rom him, to worship Alimphty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, any penalty or degradation imposed on him, because of the exercise of this meht, unless plainly denound d by the Constitution.

themselves, then separated from the main body

must be regarded as a grevous wrong. " Every part of this short clause, " who shall deny include those who merely doubt, nor even those who dishelieve, unless that dishelast be accomposed by some overt net of negative of its truth. To deny is the reverse of affirm, not of believe. Many considerations of propriety and of decency may induce an individual to Jorhear from deaving that of which he has not seen sufficient evidence, or to which he cannot yield has assent, or that which, on the whole, he tution contemplate as the denial which is to bring down this incapacity? Is the profession of a faith and the worship of Gad, as held and practised by other than Prote-tant churches, such a denial? If tion, this angla well be deemed sufficient. But we it the prolubnion is to be construed have scen. strictly. The Big of Rights has asserted, in the strongest terms, the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. and the 34th section expressly prohibits a preference to any one religious church or denomination. It is hardly possible to reconcile the first with a constitutional penalty for the monie exercise of that right, or the other with a monophy of civil offices to the professors of the tenets of particular sects. Besides, so ciety generally, legislates not upon opinions, but on acts. Where this clause means to make opinions a principles incompatible with the freehold religious dom or safety of the State" In the penal laws of England, again-t heresy, the ' dental' (See 9 and 10 ing, teaching, or advised speaking. Upon the whole, it may fairly be inferred that the w. I deay, as h re

used, cannot be satisfied by any thing short of this offensive demai. The Constitution does not prescribe the faith which entitles to or excludes from civic office, but demands from all those who hold rivel offic that decent respect for the prevalent religion of the country which forbids them to impugn it, to declare it false, to arraign it as an imposition upon the cre dulity of the people.

"In the next place, who shall judicially say, what is "the Protesant religion " If the Constitution de-fined the Protestant religion, or if the Protestant religion were made the religion of the country, and there were organized some ecclesiastical court. or other proper tribunal, to determine its tenets and to decide on heresy, there would then be the means of legally determining what is that religion But the Constitution does not define it, nor has it been made the religion of the State. Such a tribunal has not been established, nor, under the 34th article of the didering each from the other in the interpretation of what all deem the revealed wal of God-some hold og for d'yine truth what others rej et as persimous rear-are indocriminately called and known a Prorestants. But, again, what is to be universe deaying its truth? Proce ants it or a surrout i so the Catholics, becau e, as they allerize the a "" averadded to the Christian code, doctrones no.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO:

U. S. Ship burnt and Officers taken prisoners.

The U.S. Brig Traxton went ashore on the Turnam river, 130 miles North of Vera Cruz. It appears that Capt. Carpenter of the Truxton, sent his boats ashore for water, and wished to get his Brig near

enough to shore to protect his boats with his guis; for the purpose he employed a Scotchman he had taken out of a Mexican vessel, to pilot him in, but the Scotchman, from design or accident, run the Brig aground on the 15th of August. On the 17th she was abandoned by all but Lt. Hunter and a boat's crew ; about 60 in all went ashore and surrendered to the Mexicans.

They were hospitably received, a ball given to them as a compliment, and a guide sent with them next day to Fampico. La Hunter and his boats' crew left the vessel and put to sea. He overhauled and took shall Mexican Schooner, in which he proceeded to

he anenorage of the Squadrop. The U.S. Steamer Princeton was immediately spatched to the wreck of the Fritation, but so high vas the sea that is could not be approached until the 2rd, when, finding it impossible to get her off or save she was fired. The Mexicans had previously a sever, comparely stripped to of every thang they

part of l'exam

Our grant hes between the 32d and 34th degree of north latitude, and between the 19th and 22d degrees of longitude west from Washington, in the rich countrie of Fannin, Nacogdoches, Robertson and Milam, beginning at a point on the south side of Rid river, 12 miles east of the mouth of the False Ouachita, running thence due south 100 nules, thence west 164 nules, then north 100 miles to Red river, thence east down the meanderings of Sed river 64 mber to the beginning.

We have now in our possession letters from gentlemen of the highest standing and intelligence, and from the colonists themselves, declaring that flux country contains, for its territory, the largest body of the richest and most fertile lands of any in North America ; and that no country is more abundantly watered by rivers, "creeks, rivulets, and springs of the purest and most wholesome water,

The land- generally have a gently u-dulating surface, and are so well proportioned with woodland and practice that nearly every with t may have woodland enough for all the purposes, of fuel, lencing, and agri-culture, and uch practice enough to relieve him of the fedores, expensive, and laborious work of clearing a plants ion, it requiring only to be fenced in to be ready for cultivation.

The rich over bottoms and splendol prairies cannot be surpassed by any lands on this continent for richness, and the juxuriant production of all the great staple articles grown in this country, with as little labor the cultivator.

This country is peculiarly adapted to the growth of toloreo and cotton, as there are no early frosts to destroy the crops - Indeno corn rye, barley, nats, brans, melons, tigs, sweet and Irish potatoes, hemp, fruits, and grapes of the very finest kind are produced in great abundance. It is not surpossed by any part of the world for its abundant produce of the finest wheat, and grasses of various kinds ; the prairies abound in an ample range of wild nutritious posturage, adording the greatest facility for reasing cattle at the very cheapeet Horses, cattle, sheep, and logs all thrive there with the u-ual care and attention.

The timber is composed principality of red, white, post, and Spanish oak, cotton wood, elm, ash, and bele walnut.

The climate is mild and heaut ful, and for health and pleasure, is not surpassed by any in the world, and this respect may be termed the lists of Almenea-the thermometer ranging from 30 to 90 degrees Fabrenheit during the year ; the writters are mild and the summer months are relieved of their heat by a

constant orerze which place over the country. The planning season begins in February and March, and continues until July, but as the early crops are nore certain and productive, those intending to 10 on there would no best to do so during the next fall, or winter, that they may locate and be prepared to put in an early large crop. We would advise every one to take with them all such necessary articles, which can be done without too much inconvenience or expense; and every male over 17 years of age should take with hun a tifle or shot-gun, with plenty of simmunition, which he will be confided to pro-use an abun have of wild game, for the mere trouble of shooting it and he cost of ammunition, as the country abounds in buffalo, deer, wild turkies, prairie-hens, quails, and arey sourcels

The Trinity river implies into Galveston bay at Golveston, and the Red river into the Mississippi river showe New Orleans, and are each navigable to our grant, which will afford a cheap conveyance to the best markets of the country.

Emigrants going to our grant, from the States of Missouri, Iowa. Wisconsin, and the northern parts of more red Indiana, should go through Missouri or Arkansus to Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort " Collee's Station, or Pite Blut's, and thence to the sections us at Dallas on the forks of the Trinity river,---Those going from other sections of the country should go to Mempais, Team, Columbia or Helena, Arkansas, on the Mussis-type mer, thence through Arkansas to Fort Tow on, to Coffee's Station, or Pine Bluffa in Red River, and thence to the zer ments. The land route through Missouri and Arkanaas is more exreditions, certain, and cheaper t. in the water rome, unless Red firser is known to be high. Those wishing to go by water should, if had River is known to be up, go on to New Orleans and there take a Red River boat to Fort Towson, or Fine Bluffs - It is office the case that Fed River is in a moderate stage, and that heats can easily go to Shreveport, Port Caddo or Jellesson, and not higher ; persons should therefore go prepared to go on from Shreveport, For: Unddo or Jefferson, by land, to our grant. Mr. George M. Nichols, a metchant of Shreveport, will give emigrants all necessary information as to the the apest and best outs to the grant from that place at the time of arrival there.

We have heard, from respectable sources, that many emigrants have returned, who have gone up to Shieveport and other points on Red river, being discouraged by the circulation there of reports prejudicial to the interests of this company and our grant alleging that we cannot give the lands, and that, if we could to so, they are miserably poor. To all those who have such tales to d them we would say, go and see for yourselves. The country for some distance between Shreveport and our grant is not desirable, but as you approach our settlements the country is totally changed as regards the soil, woodland, water, and, indeed, is different in all respects

Heads of families or single men may go on or send an agent to the country to select and locate their lands. build the cabins, and make the fences before removing, provided they are on the grant-as citizens of Texas on or before the lat of July, 1847, to be reported to the government as emigrants and colonists under the contract.

When twenty families or more shall go on and settle, and prefer having their lands surveyed within themreives, we shall allow them to do so, previded they are correctly done under the supervision of our spent and our chief surveyor.

We have now at Dallas and the Forks of the Tripity an intelligent resident agent, Mr. HENEY O. figna score, who will stall times be prepared to receive and locate to their estisfaction all who may on on to settle.

From the vast amount of lands to be surveyed, we shall require a large number of surveyors. We would therefore invite competent surveyors to go on there and locate the meelves as emigrants, and engage with our

agent, who can give them constant staphyment for two years to come. All communications, post-part, ad ressed to the under-igned Trustees, at Louisville, Ky., or to either of them, on business of the company, shall meet with prompt attention.

Louisviste, August, 1946,

WILLIS STEWART, ? Trustees of the Texan Emigrations JOHN J SMITH, WM. C. PETERS, Land Company. 71-[Journal]

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