

GEN. PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

To the Senatorial voters of the Counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell

FELLOW CITIZENS: The recent Senatorial election in this State, now being extensively circulated in the first Congressional District, of which you form a part, contains such unprovoked and unmerited censure of the course of a majority of the members of the Legislature from that District, that I should feel myself chargeable with a dereliction of duty to you, did I not take some notice of its animadversions, and state some of the reasons that governed my course, as one of your representatives, in relation to that important election.

It is not my purpose to review, in detail, this Address. A large portion of it is devoted to the discussion of subjects not necessary for me to refer to; but there are parts of it which reflect on my public acts, as one of your representatives, in conjunction with others, which if I fail to notice, would be an object to me of being unfaithful to your interests, and at the same time, wanting in respect to myself.

I have said that the censures of Mr. Clingman were unprovoked and unmerited, and I may add, in my opinion, they were unequalled in every aspect of the case; because I believe that every Whig member from the first Congressional District entertained the kindest feelings for Mr. C., and in casting their votes for another distinguished individual for Senator, they acted under a high sense of public duty, and were governed throughout by the most patriotic motives and the sincerest desire to promote the public good.

The purpose of Mr. Clingman's Address, cannot be mistaken. Having been foiled in his overweening and premature desire to be made a Senator, and feeling conscious, no doubt, of the impropriety of his course, in this matter, he seeks to excuse himself, by casting blame on others, and vainly supposes that he can escape the just condemnation which awaits him at the hands of his constituents, by attempting to convince them, that in the neglect to promote and advance his claims to Senatorial dignity, their rights have been outraged and disregarded.

How it is that the rights of the Western section of our State are concentrated in the person of the Honorable T. L. Clingman, I confess I cannot very well see—but it is evident from the whole tenor of his Address, that he desires to make his constituents believe that a large majority of his representatives in the last Legislature, have abandoned their rights, and the rights of the West generally, by voting for the Hon. George E. Badger for Senator, and by not voting for him, the aforesaid Thomas L. Clingman, for the same station. This, not voting for Mr. C., I take it, is the sum and substance of the complaint—the burden of the charge which stands out in every page of the Address, from one end to the other of its sixteen pages.

Had the Hon. T. L. Clingman been elected to the Senate of the United States, then, in his judgment at least, the caucus, of which he complains, "would have been as fair a thing as ever was,"—and the rights of Western North Carolina thereby fully vindicated and maintained. The world, however, would have lost the benefit of his Address, and you, perhaps, would have remained in ignorance of "the events of this winter," as developed prior to, and connected with, the late Senatorial election.

For the part which I, as one of your representatives, acted in this election, and for having, in conjunction with every Whig member, save one, from the first Congressional District, cast my vote for Mr. Badger for United States Senator, I conceive it to be only necessary for my full justification, to assign to my many, one single reason—and that is, I believed my constituents desired me so to vote. For the ground of this belief, it will doubtless be recollected by you, that during the last Summer I canvassed nearly every portion of this Senatorial District, the largest in the State, and on all occasions, both public and private, I expressed my preference for Mr. Badger as Senator, and my intention, if elected, to vote for him should he be a candidate for re-election.

It is not my intention to discuss the merits or demerits of either Mr. Clingman or Mr. Badger, but to state to you, as one of your representatives, the reasons that induced me to prefer Mr. Badger to Mr. Clingman, I may be pardoned for mentioning one other, altho' not necessary to complete my justification; and this, I feel assured, will be admitted as controlling, even by Mr. Clingman himself. It is, that I might share in the honor of aiding, to some extent, in repairing a misfortune to the Country over which Mr. Clingman himself mourned at this Session of 1840.

To understand the force of this reason, and to make its influence perfectly apparent, let me refer to Mr. C. It is necessary that I should be somewhat specific. On a certain occasion, in 1840, Mr. Clingman made a speech in the Senate of the State, on this same subject of Senatorial elections, in which he expressed the following sentiments:—"The great men of the nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country, possessing an individual so gifted as George E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station, where his great talents, and high moral qualities, would be a misfortune to the country, in 1840, to have failed to place Mr. Badger in that station where his great talents would be most useful, surely, it was the part of wisdom in the Legislature subsequently to embrace the very first opportunity of repairing that misfortune by securing the services of "so gifted an individual," at the earliest possible moment. This having been done by the Legislature in 1840, no doubt to the great gratification of Mr. Clingman, the Legislature of 1841 could not fail to sanction by its acts, what seemed to be so manifestly proper.

the only persons who come in for a share of Mr. Clingman's denunciations—for on the first page of his extraordinary Address, he informs us that it has been usual heretofore, for "the Senators as well as most of the other high Officers of the State, to be taken from the Middle and Eastern portions of the State."

From the Middle and Eastern portions of the State, "nearly half a century ago according to my (his) present impression, a Senator was elected residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin. No one else living West of this river has ever, in any other instance as far as I know, been chosen by the Legislature to that station." Now, it is very clear, according to this statement, that all the members from the West, for the last fifty years, are, in Mr. Clingman's estimation, guilty of an abandonment of Western rights. Mr. C. himself having been twice or three times a member within that period, can probably explain this great oversight. Who the favored individual was, "residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin," Mr. Clingman does not tell us, but according to the public records of the country, the only person ever elected to the Senate of the United States from the vicinity of Salisbury, was Judge Francis Locke, who was elected on the 24th of December, 1814, and who set out on his journey to Washington City, but resigned before reaching that place.

The inference, however, fairly deducible from the foregoing extract is, that no person living West of the Yadkin, near Salisbury, was ever elected to the Senate of the United States. Whether or not it was intended, that while the language used was literally true, it would, from its particular collocation, produce a false impression, I do not pretend to say; but I can hardly suppose that a gentleman of Mr. Clingman's intelligence is ignorant of the fact, that the late Governor Franklin, of the County of Surry, (the County of Mr. Clingman's nativity) was elected a Senator in Congress in 1793, and was re-elected in 1806—thus serving, with but a slight interruption, from the 4th of March, 1799, till the 31st of March, 1813; and that the late Governor Stokes, of the County of Wilkes, was elected in 1816, to fill a vacancy, and at the same Session was elected for a full term, serving in the whole, from 1816 to 1823. These gentlemen, it is true, happened to have their residences on the North side of the Yadkin river, but both of them were West of that river, near Salisbury. Now let us see how it has been with other portions of the Western part of our State, for under the old division of Eastern and Western, all the Counties West of Raleigh, were regarded in all questions affecting Eastern and Western interests, as Western Counties.

Mr. Clingman, in the same page of his address, says that twenty years ago both the Senators, Messrs. Iredeell and Branch, were from the East, and that since that time the Senators have been taken exclusively from the Counties of Wake, Orange, Caswell and Cumberland. This is true, but even in this case the West has had the advantage, for three out of the four Counties named, to wit: Orange, Caswell and Cumberland, were under the old division referred to, considered Western Counties. But who, let me ask, aided by his vote in 1810, and in 1816, in giving to the County of Orange, the honor of a Senator, but actually "two?" Would you believe it, fellow citizens, that this same Thos. L. Clingman, who now complains so loudly of an abandonment of the rights of the West, should have so far forgotten those rights himself, as to vote for two persons, living in the same County, for United States Senators, and that County too, as he says, in the centre of the State? Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true! What then, no individual in that great region who could bear Senatorial honors with becoming dignity? Alas! that we were then so destitute! The Honorable gentleman who lately aspired to the station of Senator with so much ardor, had not then been to Washington. He had not fixed his eye upon one of those crimson cushioned seats in the Senate Chamber, and fancied to himself with what grace and dignity he would fill it. Had he done so, no doubt the members from the West in the Legislature of 1840, would have made the grand discovery that the rights of the Western section of the State were all embodied in the person of the Senator from the Buncombe District, and that the only way in which those rights could be vindicated and maintained, was by transferring the said Senator from a seat in the State Senate, to one in the Senate of the United States. They failed, however, to make this important discovery, they were ignorant of its nature.

In relation to "the other high officers of the State," which Mr. Clingman says have usually been taken from the Middle and Eastern portion of the State, I think a slight reference to the facts will show that in the distribution of these offices, there is no cause to complain. For some years past two out of the three Judges of the Supreme Court have had their residence in the West—and at the present time all three reside in that section. Out of seven Judges of the Superior Courts, six of them lived West of Raleigh, and only one East of that City; of the seven late Governors, including the present incumbent, four of them were from the West, two from the East, and one, the present Executive, from the Centre.—The Secretary of State is a Western man. Three out of the five last public Treasurers, including the present incumbent, who is from the Centre, were from the West. The Comptroller of the State, altho' a native of the East, was living in the West at the time of his election. So that it appears when you apply the test above indicated, to the reference which has been made to the other high offices of the State, proves just the reverse of what has been stated.

I have already extended this Address much further than I intended, but there is one other point to which I wish to call your attention, that you may be enabled to understand, how far those who may think themselves so much fault with, have acted differently from what we would have done, under the same circumstances. To ascertain this, fortunately, we are at no loss, for Mr. Clingman has told us, in so many words, what course he would have pursued. On the third page of his Address, he says—"Being in Raleigh, on my way to this place, (meaning Washington) when the Legislature assembled, and understanding fully the condition of things, I advised my personal friends to make no opposition to Mr. Badger's election. In fact, I went on so far as to state, that I should, if a member, have felt bound, by my former course, to yield so far to party obligations, as to cast my vote for him, as the nominee of the party." Of what, then, is it, that Mr. Clingman so loudly complains? Of what have a majority of the representatives from the first Congressional District been guilty, to merit such severe punishment as Mr. C. advises you to inflict? What crimes have they committed, to justify the use of such language as he has applied to them?—such as "THE SEPARATION OF CENTRAL MARCHES"—"WHITE SLAVES"—"and who know he is JOLOED OR INTIMIDATED INTO AN ABANDONMENT OF YOUR RIGHTS?" Their offence "hath this extent, no more!"—they voted for the Hon. George E. Badger, for Senator of the United States—and Mr. Clingman says, if he had been a member, he would have done the same thing—but not being a member, he advised his friends to do it! Now, where is the difference between what Mr. Clingman, if a member, would have done, and what your representatives did do? Upon the strange inconsistency of the course pursued by Mr. C., I leave you to make your own comments, and to award your own judgment.

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, I have to express my regret that any necessity existed for addressing you on this occasion, as it is painful to me to be brought in conflict with those I have heretofore esteemed. It was a necessity, however, not of my creating. I deemed it due to you, as one of your representatives, to say what I have, in vindication of my public conduct as such, leaving you to decide the issue which your representative in Congress has made between himself and your representatives in the State Legislature—and with that decision I shall be content.

Thanking you most cordially for the generous confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and expressing the hope, that upon proper enquiry, you will be satisfied that that confidence has neither been misplaced nor betrayed.

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow Citizen,
GEO. PATTERSON.
Caldwell County, February 10, 1841.
Editor of Newspapers who have published or may publish Mr. Clingman's Address, will oblige me by also publishing the above.

INTERNAL ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

From the Missouri Expositor of January 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—The attention of those intending to go to California next spring, is directed to the following letter of Colonel GILPIN, for important facts in relation to the trip: JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, Jan 8, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: You are correct, gentlemen, in anticipating an immense influx of emigration from our own country and from Europe to the delicious new territories of our western seaboard, which peace and legislation have, for the first time, now opened to the enterprising citizens of all countries.

Independence, now for twenty years theemporium of the commerce of the prairies, possesses indisputable and peculiar advantages over all other places as the point of rendezvous and final embarkation for emigrants and travellers going to the Pacific. It is upon the bank of the Missouri river, but beyond the river—just where the Indian line divides the populous and timbered country from the extensive, open prairies that extend to the Rocky Mountains—the great river here deflecting to the north, makes it the extreme available landing for steamers towards the west; and hence depart the great land routes, passing by the UPPER ARKANSAS, into Western Texas, Mexico, and Southern California, and by the PLATTE to Upper California, Oregon, and the sources of the Missouri.

Apart from the decided excellence of Independence as a geographical point, it recommends itself from the unlimited abundance of supplies to be had at all times, their excellent quality, and adaptation to the journey of the plains and mountains. The habitual annual depopulation and arrival of emigrants and travellers has created a body of skillful mechanics, and all kinds of complete manufacturing establishments in every department of the trade, combined with stores filled with supplies for all wants and tastes. Here are manufactured (of all sizes) the peculiar wagons, strongly ironed, adapted to resist the dry climate of the high altitudes; harness, saddles, and pack-saddles, for mountain use; tin ware, riveted, to resist fire and accidents—in short, every thing needed for the journey; and furnish articles of a substantial and durable character, calculated to carry the traveller safely beyond the wilderness, without the necessity of repair or renewal.—Here may be had the small tough horses and mules, brought from California, Mexico, and the Indian tribes of the mountains and prairies, as well as the horses, cattle, and mules, of larger size and good blood, raised upon the prairie grass of the settlements. Let me here state that every article of equipment, not destroyed or consumed, is of greatly enhanced value at the end of the journey. Experienced hunters, guides, and teamsters abound in the neighborhood, and many of our citizens are veterans of the mountain life.

By the recent census the population of Independence is 1,616. Provisions, forage, and pastures are infinite in quantity and of the best quality. Only twelve miles to the west also is the beautiful country of the Shawnee Indians, abounding in delightful camps, and after the first of May covered with nutritious grasses.

The only road practicable for wagons, at present known from the States to the Pacific, is the one through the South Pass, beyond which it branches near the Salt Lake; the right hand fork descends by Snake river to the Columbia; the left hand traverses directly west, through the Great Basin of High California, crosses the Sierra Nevada by the sources of Salmon Trout river, and the Rio delos Americanos, descending the latter to the Sacramento, and down it to San Francisco Bay. These roads, which four years ago were uncertain, difficult, and dangerous, are now become permanently established, easy, and safe. The large and prosperous settlement of the Mormons at the Salt Lake affords a central point to rest and recuperation. Excellent management of their animals, at no expense but the small cost of provisions and groceries, so excellent are the roads, the climate, and the pastures.

The following table of latitudes and longitudes shows the directness of the routes and the distances:

Table with columns: Latitude, Longitude, and various items like Independence, South Pass, Mormon City, etc.

The expense of an outfit under the first head will fall within the following estimate: TRANSFORMATION. Large wagon, \$100; Oxen, \$40 per yoke, 160; Or mules, at \$60, 480; Harness, 60; Extra rope, leather, tools, axes, spades, tar, &c., 25. PROVISIONS. Flour, at \$2 per cwt, 150 lbs. each; Bacon, at \$2 50 per cwt, 75 lbs. each; Coffee, at 8 cents per lb, 20 lbs. each; Sugar, at 8 cents per lb, 30 lbs. each; Salt, pepper, vinegar, &c., 25. MEAS. Skillets, oven, and frying pans of iron. Kettles, cups, &c. of tin. BEANS. Mackinaw blankets, at \$10 to \$15 per pair. A small assortment of Indian goods. The expense for a single traveller under the second head may be thus averaged: Riding horse, \$60; Two mules, at \$60, 120; Saddle, bridle, and spurs, 12; Two pack saddles, \$4, 8. Provisions and supplies the same as above. Should parties of six or ten unite their means and substitute a four-horse or six-mule wagon, this would be equivalent to ten pack-mules in so long a journey. These wagons cost \$75; the harness \$6 a set. I have stated a hundred and twenty days as the length of the journey; but parties of young men, having packs and good animals and guides, may easily reach the Sacramento in forty-five or fifty days, not need such confine themselves to the wagon road, but may take the route of the Arkansas, or by Santa Fe. Independence has been the point of departure of the State and National Governments for the departure of the military and exploring expeditions to Oregon, Mexico, and California, both before and during the war, and of their return and discharge. Other points higher up the Missouri—near Weston, St. Joseph, and the Mormon settlement near the Council Bluffs—have occasionally been selected by emigrating parties. These places have all the disadvantage of being on the western bank of the Missouri, and, as yet, far behind Independence in the abundance, and adaptation, and cheapness of supplies. The maritime country on the Pacific extends along the ocean from San Diego to Vancouver's Is-

land, and is confined between the snowy ridge of Sierra Nevada and the beach. Its average width exceeds one hundred and fifty miles, its length two hundred; which gives room for a series of fine rivers—the Bouanventura, San Joachim, Sacramento, Shastah river, the Triampah, Umpqua, Wallamette, Columbia, and Puget's Sound.

The whole region, therefore, abounds with the same mineral productions as Spanish America; whilst it has its own grand excellencies for commerce, agriculture, both arable and pastoral, infinite fisheries, forests, internal navigation, and position between the valley of the Mississippi and China. A delicious and tranquil climate, and sublime scenery, make this incontestably the finest new country of which the human race has yet anywhere possessed itself.

Yours, respectfully,
W. GILPIN.
To Messrs. SAMUEL RALSTON, SAMUEL D. LUCAS, and SMALLWOOD NOLAND.
City papers are requested to copy.

[From the Pennsylvania] GOLD.

BY PAUL BROWN.
"This yellow slave—
"Will knit and break religions; bless the accursed,
"Make the harlot leprosy adord—place thieves,
"And give them title, ease and approbation,
"With Senators on the Bench!"
The slave and tyrant!
Slave to the rich, and tyrant to the poor;
Thou bond of union between adverse hearts,
That binds and blends their sharp antipathies,
And knits them into one—Thou subtle fiend
That canst dissolve all the ties of blood—
O Truth, of Friendship, of devoted Love;
Arm brother against brother, and unite
The filial band in our unbroken league
Against the breast that bore and nurtur'd them!
Glutting their rage 'gainst their source of life!
—That thou canst wither all the bloom of youth,
Or smother the wrinkled brow of dotting age,
Gild o'er a felon's crimes—or paralyze
The heart that beats—the arm that strikes for Virtue—
Thou, that canst give form, feature, health and nerve,
Reference, renown, pride, dignity and state,
To the decrepit, worthless, weak, and idle,
Contenting Time—reversing Nature's model,
Resisting the decrees of Heaven itself
In open, shameful, sinful, bold revolt:—
Where's thy dominion's limit? In the grave—
Where Xerxes—Cressus—Cyrus—Cæsar—all
Resigned their millions for an epitaph,
And with their pamper'd bodies fed—the worm.
But turn we from these thundersbolts of war,
Who interwind their diadems with laurel—
Leave them to rot—while we abuse our eyes
Upon a crawling, ragged, wretched crew,
Clive, Elive, and a motley soldier race,
Still boarding, and still starving, 'midst their stores;
Where—where are they—their predecessors or their
Successors?
Living or dead, they are alike despised;
The lazy worm will scarcely deign to feed
Upon their famish'd corpse. Yet these are they
Who by the touch of their almighty wand
Made the soul quake, or bow'd the aspiring spirit
Even beneath their level. Such—such, alas!
Is the emboding spirit of mighty Gold.
Philadelphia, 15th Nov., 1840.

THE PROSCRIPTION OF THE PROSCRIBEDS.
The N. Y. Express has the following pertinent remarks on this subject:
The Whigs, since 1828, have been a proscribed Party. They have, from the advent of Gen. Jackson's administration, been hunted down and driven out of place, not only as if they were enemies of their country, but as if they were infidels or dogs too miserable for the country to hold. In 1840 they succeeded in obtaining power, but the recreancy of Tyler robbed them of all the honors and emoluments to which they were entitled; and thus for twenty years full one half of the people of this country have been hunted out of office and proscribed. It is not to be expected that such a state of proscription will be continued, or is to be endured, or that Gen. Taylor will not change it at all, as soon as there can be a change with reason and decorum. We do not wish nor believe that Gen. Taylor's will be a proscriptive administration; but we do believe that he will restore to full one half of the people their lost rights, and take them from under the ban of excommunication which Power has laid upon them full twenty years.
Twenty years of proscription is the proscription of a whole generation of men, and yet under this proscription this generation have lived! We have seen, and seen with a necessary submission, the injustice inflicted upon us of taking men for foreign missions, and high places at home, without any proper qualifications, when the country was full of Whigs every way qualified to fill the vacancies happening or created,—and yet excluded or proscribed only because they were Whigs. No matter, indeed, how humble the place, be it even the sweeper of offices of the Custom House, no Whig could hold it, not that he was not honest or capable, but solely because he was a Whig. From such a state of things we are of course as much emancipated now, by the election of Gen. Taylor, as were the Roman slaves when emancipated by their masters. If not freedmen yet we were freedmen the moment we threw off the proscriptive yoke; and we but wait now for his arrival and settlement in Washington to be freedmen who have their share of the honors and emoluments of a great Republic like this.

A howl, and a general howl! in profundissimo as well as altissimo, is to be expected, of course, whenever General Taylor or his administration sees fit to turn out any twenty-year-proscribing office holder, and to put in any twenty-year proscribed Whig.—PROSCRIPTION" will be a word concerted, pitched on the highest note, and run down to the lowest,—dwelt upon in a monotonous and monotonous drawl, and tripped over lightly in a hurried demi-semi quaver. We must expect all this. We must accustom our ears to it. A half a million of our Locco Foco brethren, who have been fattening for twenty years, solemnly believe they have a life lease for office, and that we are bound to be their serjeants as long as we all live; and the very first effort we make to dispel this illusion, they will roar, and rant and scream, and yell, as if Balaam's ass were loose, with the whole of his interesting court and train.

A HANDSOME BEGINNING.
The Times states that "a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pittsburgh on Tuesday last, at which Dr. McClellan presided, to take action upon the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as authorized by the Act of the last session. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in an able and satisfactory manner; after which the discourse was addressed by Messrs. Giles Mebane and Hugh Waddell, of Orange, of whose speeches our informant speaks in the highest terms. At the conclusion of Mr. Waddell's speech, on motion of Mr. Haughton, subscription books were opened, and upwards of 50,000 dollars subscribed immediately. The best spirit prevailed, and an interest was manifested, which we can venture to say, renders the completion of this work sure."
"Mr. Thompson, the Engineer, it is said, has offered to take the entire work, in conjunction with Major Gwynn, and finish it for \$185,000, giving bonds for the faithful execution of the contract.—Star.

The English houses in Mexico have sent a conduct of two millions of Mexican dollars to buy up California gold dust with.

From the National Intelligencer.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

After a very long and tedious journey, General Taylor has finally reached the metropolis. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon he and his suite arrived at the Relay House in an extra train from Cumberland. At that place he was welcomed by Committees of the Corporation and of the Flag and Ready Club and other citizens of Washington. Before the party left the Relay House, an extra train of cars arrived from Baltimore; and the concourse of people which there assembled, including a large number of the yeomanry of Maryland from the neighborhood, could not have been less than three thousand. The enthusiasm which prevailed seemed unbounded; and as the party was compelled to wait somewhat over an hour for the regular evening train from Baltimore, a partial opportunity was given to the multitude to congratulate the President Elect. He was ushered into the parlor of the hotel, and there welcomed by a party of ladies.

On resuming his seat in the car, the multitude still continued to press about him, when Z. Collins Lee, Esq. stepped forward and delivered a short speech of welcome. The reply made by General Taylor was brief, but full of excellent feeling, and to the point. He alluded to his military career, and said that the battles attributed to his valor were won by the bravery of the soldiers he had the honor to command. He also alluded to the high station to which he had been elected by the American People, and could not but hope that he might succeed in allaying the asperities of party and promoting the best interests of his country. He intended to do all in his power to benefit the American People; but if he should commit errors, as he necessarily must, he would depend upon the magnanimity of those who had placed him in office to attribute it to error of judgment and not to his heart. This speech, and every sentence, in fact, which the General uttered, was received with deafening applause. During his brief stay at the Relay House he had a number of conversations with the people who crowded around him, and uttered a number of exceedingly happy remarks.

A gentleman who accompanied Gen. Taylor from Cumberland informs us that his car was literally waylaid by a party of miners in the vicinity of that place, who determined to have a single sight at the General. In a few remarks that he had made to them he uttered the following sentiment: he said they were the men who developed the wealth of the country, and added that good roads and good laws were all that we wanted, for the American people knew how to take care of themselves.

Gen. Taylor, we are happy to state, is in the enjoyment of his accustomed good health, though he suffers some inconvenience from the lameness of his right arm, which was unfortunately injured by an accident which happened to him on his journey.
Among the gentlemen who came from Baltimore to meet Gen. Taylor was his brother Col. J. P. Taylor and Major Dusenbury, U. S. Army. As the cars from Baltimore were a little delayed, General Taylor, with his party, came into Washington after nightfall, but the stars shone brightly and the railroad track was occasionally illuminated by bonfires on the route. By bonfires also, and the roaring of cannon and flights of brilliant rockets, was the General heralded into the city, and the mass of human beings which blocked up the Railroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenue, on his arrival, was greater than any we have witnessed on any former occasion. The immense multitude accompanied the General's cortege to his lodgings at Willard's Hotel, where, after a short time, he stepped out on the balcony and returned thanks to the people for their enthusiastic welcome, which were received by deafening huzzas from the immense crowd.

ARRIVAL OF VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Hon. Millard Fillmore, the Vice President Elect of the United States, arrived in this City on Saturday night last, and has taken rooms at Coleman's Hotel, Lehigh Street.

REMARKS OF MR. BOYDEN.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th February, in Committee of the Whole, upon the bill to provide for carrying into execution in part the 12th article of the Treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Chairman: I desire to avail myself of the brief space of five minutes which remain before this debate closes, in order to reply to and repel the implication attempted to be drawn from a vote in its favor by the distinguished gentlemen from Georgia, in the eloquent appeal he made to the Committee on Saturday last.

Sir, I embrace the occasion to say that I have taken a directly contrary view of this subject. I agree with the gentlemen from Georgia that this Mexican war was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; that it was unnecessarily and unjustly commenced by the Executive, and that consequently all the blood and treasure expended in this war are justly chargeable upon the President of the United States. I agree that his object in its commencement, and its protraction, from first to last, was conquest, notwithstanding he stiffly denied it during its whole progress; and that the impartial historian will convict the present Executive of the same duplicity and insincerity that has so strikingly marked his whole administration; and, altho' I shall vote for the appropriation in this bill, yet I repel the inference attempted to be drawn from that vote by my friend from Georgia.

In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, it is not he who votes for this appropriation, but he who refuses to give that vote, who makes himself a participator in all this aggressive, avaricious, and tyrannical policy of the Executive towards Mexico; nay, sir, he goes a bowshot beyond him in the same direction. We have got the country; the deed has already been executed and delivered; it has been recorded and registered; the title and possession have both been developed upon us; our bond for the payment of the purchase money has been signed, sealed, and delivered to the Mexican Government, and the day of payment thereof specified will arrive before the meeting of the next Congress and the question now presented to this committee is, whether we shall keep our pledged faith to Mexico, by voting the sum necessary to discharge our bond on the day it falls due, or refuse to vote the money, and hold it to this new acquisition of territory by right of conquest, and thereby subject ourselves and the country to the charge of violation of our pledged faith, and of national repudiation. Sir, if I refuse this appropriation, we tarnish the national honor, and throughout the civilized and christian world subject the heretofore proud and unexcused honor of the American name to the charges of Punic faith, and of national repudiation. This shall never be done by my vote.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for this bill, and I indignantly repel the idea that, by so doing, I thereby give the slightest sanction to the usurpation of the President, in daring to negotiate this treaty, containing such large pecuniary stipulations without first consulting the representatives of the people. No, sir, I hold no sanction to such usurpations, and I hold that it was the duty of the President, before negotiating a treaty requiring such large sums of money for its fulfilment, to have come here to this House, and to have asked the People's representatives if they were willing to vote these large sums for the purchase of territory which all knew would be but an apple of discord among the sister States of this confederacy. This, sir, the President should have done, before pledging the national faith for the payment of the money. But, sir, this is per-

Sheriff's Sale

WILL SELL, at the Court House, on the 19th day of March next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will cover the cost for advertising, viz: Owners names Acres

Table listing names and acreages: John H. Biggers 114, Thos. W. Davis 77, S. W. McLellen 100, etc.

COLVIN & CO

\$50,000 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND Class 18 to be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 1st day of March 31, 1841.

Table for Lotteries for March: Date, Capitals, No. Bal, Tickets. March 1, \$19,000, 78 13, \$5, etc.

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. held on the 2d January, 1841, the following Resolved, That an assessment of \$100,000 be levied on all the premium notes outstanding on the 2d January 1841.