

The United States and Mexico.

The following is the correspondence between Senor Cuevas, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the American Minister, in which he informs Mr. Shannon, that diplomatic intercourse between the two countries cannot longer be continued:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, MARCH 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself for the last time to his excellency Mr. WILSON SHANNON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, desires to inform him that, as both Houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted? Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous (vecinos) and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his excellency Mr. Shannon the protest already directed against annexation; and, moreover, would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which, in the midst of its misfortunes, (disgracias) seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency Mr. Shannon his personal respect, and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, MARCH 31, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Senor Cuevas's, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has sanctioned the annexation of Texas to its territory; that the Minister at Washington had terminated his official relations and protested against the said act of the Congress and Government of the U. States; and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual Government of Mexico had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be arranged amicably, upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of his excellency Senor Cuevas that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure his excellency Senor Cuevas, that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit, that the United States has not adopted the measure of annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably, and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charges made against his Government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly. The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his Government in regard to the annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

WILSON SHANNON.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to his excellency Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c., in reply to the note of his Excellency of the 31st March, that the Government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcilable with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union; that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, (agravio) such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his excellency Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government (Mexico) is very far from en-

THE CAROLIN WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR BUSINESS."

RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY GEN'L HARRISON.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 2, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 10, 1845.

From the Rutherfordton Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT.

I take pleasure in declaring to the District, that I am no longer a Candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States; for the very cogent reason, that I am thoroughly convinced that my running, would jeopardize the interest of the Whig Party, of which I have so long been a humble member. Whatever may have been my prospects of success at the time of allowing my name to be tendered to the independent voters, or at any subsequent period, has no weight in influencing me to persist in the contest, when I am satisfied, to do so, would engender discord and jealousies in the Whig ranks, and loosen to some extent that cord of friendship which has so long bound us together as a band of brothers.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Senor CUEVAS has also addressed a general circular to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France, and Spain, which is translated as follows:

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his excellency the Minister of — the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an act which, wounding to the last degree the rights and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis of international intercourse, (internacional politica.) His excellency Senor — will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this act of the Congress and Government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be a useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of comity (buena amistad) between foreign nations, and finds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The Government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance to this measure of annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feeling excited among friendly nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor (buen nombre) of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his excellency Senor — that the American Government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the U. States have been as old as the friendship which it was sought to confirm, first, by a treaty of amity, and by another for the adjustment of boundaries, which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice, [as against her], has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure her power and her resources; and, trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurance that, whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his excellency Senor — to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

[From the Columbus Democrat of April 19.]

NEGRO STEALING.

A gentleman of Randolph county had eight of his negroes enticed away from him on Monday last by some rascally white man. In the morning when the fact was discovered, pursuit was instantly made and the negroes were found in the swamp about half way between Cuthbert and Lumpkin. The white man made himself scarce. On the return of the negroes to within a short distance of their homes, one of them, a mulatto girl of about 15 years of age, slipped one side into the woods, and had not been found up to Wednesday morning.

Another case of stealing took place in Upson a few days since. A young man who had been engaged in school teaching, and who maintained a good character, stole a horse and decamped westward. He was pursued and arrested, having in his charge a negro belonging to a Mr. Walker of Upson, who had been a runaway for some time. The horse which he stole had been swapped for another. The culprit was taken back to Thomaston, and we suppose committed to answer for the double crime. The negro stated that the man was to take him to Mississippi and sell him once—after which the negro was to meet him—divide the spoils, and proceed to a free State! It will be well for the owners of slaves to keep an eye out for the many rascals who are now prowling about seeking whom they can plunder.

From the Albany Argus.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Its Extent—Its Soil—Its Productions—The American Title, and the British Claim.

At this time, when the Oregon territory is justly exciting so much of the attention of the people, it seems not unwise to draw a brief sketch of the situation, climate, and other advantages of that region of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains now claimed by Great Britain.

First then as to its extent—always assuming that we are speaking of the country between the 42d and 54th parallel of north latitude—on the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 400 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the N. American possessions of Russia and England.—This area or immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or forty states of the dimensions of Massachusetts.

Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Van Couver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlott's or rather Washington Island, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals have been found.

The region between the parallels of 42 and 49 degrees, is undeniably a splendid and desirable country. It possesses that variety of soil and climate and productions so necessary to form a desirable whole—consisting of prairie and woodland, in a rich profusion and variety. The forest trees are gigantic—from 15 to 50 feet in circumference, and from 100 to over 300 feet in height! This may seem incredible, but these facts are vouched by every traveler from the time of Lewis and Clark to the present day. The trees are principally pines, cedars, and firs. To farmers in the Atlantic states this may seem a strange growth of timber for a fertile soil. Mr. Franham, who spent some months there, and who describes with great power but perhaps with some exaggeration, remarks for the country north and between the Columbia river and the straits of Juan de Fuca, that "The forests are so heavy and so matted with brambles, as to require the arm of a Hercules to clear a farm of 100 acres in an ordinary lifetime; and the mass of timber is so great that an attempt to subdue it by girding would result in the production of another forest before the ground could be disencumbered of what was thus killed. The small prairies among the woods are covered with wild grasses, and are useful as pastures. The soil of these, like that of the timbered portions, is a vegetable mould, 8 or 10 inches in thickness, resting on a stratum of hard blue clay and gravel."

The Columbia takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, as high as the 54th parallel—and in its various windings traverses a distance of 1500 miles. It enters the Pacific Ocean at the latitude of 46 degrees. Frazer's river (350 miles in length) enters the strait of Juan de Fuca at the 59th parallel. One hundred and fifty miles south of the Columbia, the Umpqua river enters the Pacific. This stream is about 100 miles in length—at its mouth, three-fourths of a mile wide, with 15 feet water on the bar—the tide sets up for 30 miles—above that, it is unnavigable on account of falls and rapids. Forty miles south of the Umpqua, the Klamet river (in latitude 42, 40) enters the Pacific. Its length is 150 miles. Mr. Franham remarks, as something peculiar, "The pine and cedar disappear upon this stream, and instead of them are found a myrtaceous tree of small size, which when shaken by the least breeze, diffuses a delicious fragrance through the groves."

On the south of the Columbia there is more prairie than wood land. This is stated to be the finest agricultural section in Oregon.—The trees (pine and cedar) on the uplands are of the same enormous size as they are on the banks of the Columbia river. The tallest and heaviest trees in the Atlantic states seem mere saplings in comparison.

It is singular, though it is so stated, that Indian corn will not thrive in any part even of southern Oregon. This seems scarcely credible, for they can raise wheat, barley, oats, and even the most tender garden vegetable in a great portion of the territory, as well as the finest variety of apples, pears and strawberries. The dry chilly nights in summer, even when the days are very warm, are represented as the cause of its non-adoption to corn.

In relation to the general aspects of the Oregon territory, taken as a whole, Mr. Franham remarks: "The mineral resources of Oregon have not been investigated. Great quantities of bituminous coal have however been discovered on Puget's Sound, and on the Willamette. Salt springs also abound; and other fountains highly impregnated

with sulphur, soda, iron, &c., are numerous.

"There are many wild fruits in the territory that would be very desirable for cultivation in the gardens of the states. Among these are a very large and delicious strawberry—the service berry—a kind of whortleberry—and a cranberry growing on bushes 4 or 5 feet in height. The crab apple, choke, cherry, and thornberry are common. Of the wild animals, there are the white tailed, black tailed, jumping and moose deer; the elk; red and black and grey wolf; the black, brown, and grizzly bear; the mountain sheep; black, white, red, and mixed foxes; beaver, lynx, martin, ermine, woodrats, and the small curled tailed, short eared dog, common among the Chippeways.

"Of the feathered tribe, there are the goose, the brant, several kinds of cranes, the swan, many varieties of the duck, hawks of several kinds, plovers, white eagles, crows, vultures, thrush, gulls, woodpeckers, pheasants, pelicans, partridges, grouse, snowbirds, &c.

"In the rivers and lakes are a very superior quality of salmon, brook and salmon trout, sardines, sturgeon, rock cod, the hair seal, &c., and in the bays and inlets along the coast, are sea otter an inferior kind of oyster."

Capt. Wilkes on the same subject observes:

"FISHERIES.—It will be almost impossible to give an idea of the extensive fisheries in the rivers and on the coast. They all abound in salmon of the finest flavor, which run twice a year, beginning in May and October, and appear inexhaustible; the whole population live upon them. The Columbia produces the largest, and probably affords the greatest numbers. There are some few of the branches of the Columbia that the spring fish do not enter, but they are plentifully supplied in the fall.

"The great fishery of the Columbia is at the Dalles; but all the rivers are well supplied.

"The last one on the northern branch of the Columbia is near Colville, at the Kettle falls; but salmon are found above this, in the river and its tributaries.

"In Frazer's river the salmon are said to be very numerous, but not large; they are unable to get above the falls some 80 miles from the sea.

"In the rivers and sounds are found several kinds of salmon trout, sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, ray, perch, herring, lamprey eels, and a kind of smelt, called "shouk," in great abundance; also large quantities of shell fish, viz; crabs, clams, oysters, muscles, &c., which are all used by the natives, and constitute the greater portion of their food.

"Whales in abundance are found along this coast, and are frequently captured by the Indians in and at the mouth of the straits of Juan de Fuca.

"GAME.—Abundance of game exists, such as elk, deer, antelope, bears, wolves, foxes, muskrats, martins, beavers, a few grizzly bears, and siffleurs, which are eaten by the Canadians. In the middle section, or that designated as the rolling prairie, no game is found. The fur-bearing animals are decreasing in numbers yearly, particularly south of the parallel of 48 degrees; indeed it is very doubtful whether they are sufficiently numerous to repay the expenses of hunting them.

"In the spring and fall, the rivers are literally covered with geese, ducks, and other water fowl.

"In the eastern sections, the buffalo a bound, and are hunted by the Oregon Indians, as well as the Black Feet. Wolves are troublesome to the settlers, but they are not so numerous as formerly.

He then finally sums up his interesting narrative—"To conclude, few portions of the globe, in my opinion, are to be found so rich in soil, so diversified in surface, or so capable of being rendered the happy abode of an industrious and civilized community. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed. It is peculiarly adapted for an agricultural and pastoral people, and no portion of the world beyond the tropics, can be found that will yield so readily with moderate labor to the wants of man." Mr. Franham dissents from this opinion, and holds that Oregon is not equal in its soil or capabilities to California or the valley of the Mississippi.

Great Britain claims without reservation, all the territory north of the Columbia river, and with an equal right to navigate that river. It is said she has offered to make that river the boundary between the two governments. This claim, if allowed by the United States, would take full one half of the Oregon—perhaps more. To this, our country will never accede.—During the discussions in the papers and in congress, our title to the 49 parallel was considered valid and unquestionable.

As if to perfect our title, it is not denied that the Lewis and Clark and Wallamette rivers, its tributaries which spread through all Oregon, were first explored by the Americans by the expedition sent out by the American congress at the suggestion of Jefferson, under Captains Lewis and Clark. There was a minuteness and a fullness in their discoveries which gave the highest authenticity to a title founded upon prior discovery.

Oregon is ours also by purchase (in 1819) from Spain, undeniably the first discoverer and occupant of the coast even as far north as the 55th parallel. In 1819, Spain, for a consideration of \$5,000,000, ceded the United States Florida, and also all her rights, title, and claim to all territory on the Pacific coast north of the 42 parallel of latitude.

The only circumstance calculated to weaken the perfectness of the U. States title is the well known Nootka Sound contest (in 1790) which terminated in a convention between England and Spain in the year 1790, some twenty years before our purchase from Spain, and with which condition our title is undoubtedly clogged. The terms of that convention have been the source of infinite dispute. After an examination of the terms of the treaty—the debates in the English parliament, when the treaty was laid before that body—the contemporaneous action in relation to the surrender of the English possessions on Nootka Sound, which had been seized by Spain—which surrender, by the way, an English historian, Belsham, insists was never made—the whole convention seems to be resolved into a joint occupancy on the part of Englishmen and Spaniards for commercial purposes. Such a one now exists and has existed for twenty-seven years between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the very same territory. Yet we doubt whether any American considers that we yielded in the least our ultimate title to the Oregon, by that joint occupancy. Applying the same principle to the convention between England and Spain, and the convention which will arise that the title was left in abeyance to be determined by subsequent agreement. The following is a clear summary of the American title:

- 1. Discovery of the mouth of Columbia river by Capt. Gray, of Boston, giving the name of his vessel to the river.
- 2. The discovery of the head of same river by Lewis and Clark, under the authority of the United States.
- 3. The settlement of Astoria under the auspices of Mr. Astor, an American naturalized citizen.
- 4. The treaty of 1803 with the French republic.
- 5. The treaty of Spain of 1819, acquiring all rights of Spain to land north of 42 degrees beyond the Rocky Mountains.
- 6. The Nootka Sound contest (1763) between England and Spain.
- 7. The treaty of Utrecht (1763) between France and England, settling boundaries—this settlement becoming ours, as the successor of France in that part of her dominions.
- 8. The treaty of Ghent (1815) restoring Astoria to the United States as American property.
- 9. American citizens were once in sole possession of the Columbia river region.

Even should the Nootka Sound convention be considered a cession of title and sovereignty to England on the part of Spain, it only applies to places named therein, and those are situated north of the 49 parallel of latitude. It is well remarked, "Not an inch of soil in the valley of the Columbia and its tributaries was included in the provisions of the convention of 1790." South of Nootka Sound all parties in this country concur that our title is "clear and unquestionable." And there is not the remotest probability that our people will ever consent to surrender an acre.

Though this question is evidently surrounded with complicated difficulties and embarrassments, growing too, in no small degree out of the joint occupancy, we have the hope that it will be settled peaceably, honorably, and satisfactorily, under the auspices of our president and his able secretary of state.

MEDICAL RECEIPTS.

Inflammation of the Brain.—Blood letting is the anchor of hope in this disease, which should be employed copiously on the first attack, and repeated as the symptoms and strength of the patient will admit. Immediately after this some cooling purgative must be given.—Ice pounded and put into a bladder or folds of cloth, wet with vinegar and cold water, should constantly be applied to the head, the head should be shaved and blistered—bathe the feet and legs in warm water, give camphorated or antimonial powders, or nitre dissolved in the patient's drink.

Bad Colds.—Treatment of colds consist of cooling remedies—when it is slight, little else will be necessary. Live abstemiously, avoid cold. Bathe the feet and legs in warm water. Drink frequently of weakened liquors, flax seed, balm or ground-ivy teas. Weak wine whey, &c., when the disease is more violent, bleed; if pained, blister. Give an anodyne at bed time, &c. Inhale the steam of hot water, or vinegar and water.

Putrid Sore Throat.—Indications of cure are similar to those of the nervous or malignant fever. On the first attack, an emetic is necessary, which may be repeated on the next day, which may be followed by a mild cathartic. It will be necessary after this to recruit the patient with bark and wine. Ulcers in the throat demand early and constant attention. Hence, the use of gargles must be resorted to; common and astringent are sufficient.

The Mumps.—When slight, it is necessary, only, to keep the head and neck warm, with a spare diet, and a laxative state of the bowels. If however, there be much fever or pain of the head, it is necessary to bleed and blister the back of the neck, drink freely of diluting teas, such as flax seed, barley or rice water. If the swelling should fall into the testicles, administer a dose of calomel.

Falling of the Palate.—If fever accompany this affection, bleed, and give cooling purgatives, using nothing but a vegetable diet, avoid speaking, and gargle throat with an astringent gargle—apply salt and pepper by means of a spoon.