

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We are almost disposed to retract the congratulations which we have offered to our readers upon the existence of a press...

"Where (the Times asks) are we to obtain the twenty or twenty-five thousand men which would be necessary to march to Mexico? Let not the London Times first blindly deceive itself, and then deceive the Mexicans."

Whatever may have put such a notion into the head of the Administration, or of any Member of it, (the government editor included), as that the London "Times" represents the temper or the sentiments of the British Ministry...

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS STATE."



RULERS. DO THIS AND LIBERTY GOES FOR HIM.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 4, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 24, 1845.

Ministry accountable for either the opinions or the temper of that journal, a man must indeed shut his eyes to what passes daily before him.

"It is with real concern that we find the public sentiment so little represented either in the debates of the House, or in the policy of the Cabinet. We repeat, that if the measure was so sound, so humane, so healing, so necessary, it is the greatest pity that Sir R. Peel did not secure beforehand the sympathy and acquiescence of the people."

Even had there been any sort of foundation, instead of there being none, for the supposition that the London "Times" enjoys the confidence of the British Ministry, surely it is the province of the government paper here, instead of seeking to excite popular animosity against a nation with whom it has just proclaimed the expediency and the duty of amicable negotiation...

Upon the domineering pretension, the spirit of aggression, and the apparent disposition to resort to arms with or without reason, which characterize the above article from the government press, we do not intend here to comment, meaning to do so at large upon the text which the government paper furnishes, in the same columns from which the above extract is copied, as follows:

"Mexico.—The idle complaints and the blustering menaces of Mexico must now be exposed. We have opened the merits of the Oregon question. We must now proceed to Mexico. We commence the discussion this evening, by publishing the first part of a very able paper on the Mexican question, being the first article of the May number of the 'Democratic Review.' We shall finish it to-morrow, when we shall commence a series of original articles on this subject prepared for The Union."

We have had our eye on the article in the 'Democratic Review' which is above referred to, proposing, when at leisure, to review the Review. We are sorry to see that the Administration adopts and avows it. By doing so, however, our purpose of answering the article is confirmed; and we shall now lose no time in doing it.

RELEASE OF DORRITES.—The Providence Gazette announces that Messrs. Bosworth and Heath are again at liberty. They took the oath of allegiance on Saturday night last, and were discharged from custody.

MR. CALHOUN ON OREGON.

Had it not been for the conservative course of the Carolina Senators in the last Congress, (says the Savannah Republican,) the country would at this moment be involved in a war with England. Two votes would have decided the question in the Senate, and passed the House bill which provided for the immediate occupation of the Oregon territory by our Government.

The speech of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, in January, 1843, on the subject of Oregon, lately re-published, meriting particular attention in the present state of affairs between England and America, we make several extracts from it.

"Has the time arrived when it would be wise and prudent for us to attempt to assert and maintain our exclusive right to the territory, against the adverse and conflicting claim of Great Britain? I answer, No, it has not; and that for the decisive reason, because the attempt, if made, must prove unsuccessful against the resistance of Great Britain. We could neither take nor hold it against her; and that for a reason not less decisive, that she could in a much shorter time, and at far less expense, concentrate a far greater force than we could in the territory."

"We seem to forget, in the discussion of this subject, the great events which have occurred in the eastern portion of Asia during the last year, and which have so greatly extended the power of Great Britain in that quarter of the Globe. She has there, in that period, terminated successfully two wars; by one of which she has given increased quiet and stability to her possessions in India, and by the other has firmly planted her power on the eastern coast of China, where she will undoubtedly keep up, at least for a time, a strong military and naval force, for the purpose of intimidation and strengthening her newly acquired possession. The point she occupies there on the western shore of the Pacific, is almost directly opposite to the Oregon territory, at the distance of about five thousand five hundred miles from the mouth of Columbia river, with a tranquil ocean between, which may be passed over in six weeks. In that short time, she might place, at a moderate expense, a strong naval and military force at the mouth of that river, where a formidable body of men, as hardy and energetic as any on this continent, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and numerous tribes of Indians under its control, could be prepared to sustain and cooperate with it. Such is the facility with which she could concentrate a force there to maintain her claim to the territory against ours, should they be brought into collision by this bill."

"I now turn to examine our means of concentrating an opposite force by land and water, should it become necessary to maintain our claim. We have no military or naval position in the Pacific ocean. Our fleet would have to sail from our own shores, and would have to cross the line and double Cape Horn, in 56 degrees of south latitude; and, turning north, recross the line, and ascend to latitude 46 north, in order to reach the mouth of Columbia river, a distance from New York (over the straightest and shortest line) of more than thirteen thousand miles, and which would require a run of more than eighteen thousand of actual sailing, on the usual route. Instead of six weeks, the voyage would require six months. I speak on the authority of one of the most experienced officers attached to the Navy Department."

"These facts are decisive. We could do nothing by water. As far as the element is concerned, we could not oppose to her a gun or a soldier in the territory."

"But, as great as are the impediment by water, they are, at present, not much less by land. If we assume some central point in the State of Missouri as the place of rendezvous, from which our military force would commence its march for the territory, the distance to the mouth of the Columbia river will be about two thousand miles; of which more than a thousand miles would be over an unsettled country, consisting of naked plains or mountainous regions, without provisions, except such game as the rifle might supply. On a greater portion of this long march the force would be liable to be attacked and harassed by numerous and warlike tribes of Indians, whose hostilities might be readily turned against us by the British traders. To march such a distance, without opposition, would take upwards of one hundred and twenty days, assuming the march to be at the usual rate for military forces. Should it be impeded by the hostilities of Indians, the time would be greatly prolonged."

"I now ask, how could any considerable force sustain itself in so long a march, through a region so destitute of supplies? A small detachment might live on game; but that resource would be altogether inadequate to the support of an army. But, admitting an army could find sufficient supplies to sustain itself on its march to the territory, how could it sustain itself in an uncultivated territory, too remote to draw supplies from our settlements in its rear, and with the ocean in front closed against it, by a hostile fleet? And how could supplies be found to return, if a retreat should become necessary? In whatever view the subject may be regarded, I hazard nothing in asserting that such is the difficulty at present on our part of concentrating a force in the territory, that a few thousand regulars, advantageously fortified on the Columbia river, with a small naval force to support them, could, with the aid of the employers of the Hudson Bay Company, and the co-operation of the Indians under its influence, bid defiance to any effort we could make to dislodge them. If all other difficulties could be surmounted, that of transporting a sufficient battering train, with all of its appurtenances, to so great a distance, and over so many obstacles, would be insuperable."

"Having now made good my first position, that the attempt, at present, to assert and maintain our exclusive claim to the territory, against the adverse claim of Great Britain, must prove unsuccessful, if she resisted, it now remains to inquire whether she should resist. And here let me say, whatever may be the doubts of others, surely they who have, in this discussion, insisted so strongly on her power, her jealousy, and her determination to hold the territory, cannot doubt that she would resist. If, indeed, provoking language can excite her to resistance, or if half which has been said of her hostile disposition be true, she not only would resist, but gladly seize so favorable an occasion to do so, while we are comparatively so weak and she so strong in that quarter. However unfavorable the time might be for us, for her it would be the most propitious."

"Her vast resources and military power in the East are liberated and at her disposal, to be directed to assert and maintain her exclusive claim to the territory against ours if she should determine to follow our example, in case this bill should pass. Even I, who believe that the present Ministry is disposed to peace, and that Sir Robert Peel has exhibited great wisdom and moderation in the midst of splendid success, and therefore more to be trusted—do not doubt she would resist, if we should adopt this measure. We must not forget, as clear as we believe our title to be, that the right to the territory is in dispute between the two countries; and that, as certain as we regard our right to be, she regards hers as not less so. It is a case of adverse conflicting claims; and we may be assured, if we undertake to assert our exclusive rights, she will oppose us by asserting hers; and if the appeal should be to force, to decide between us at present, the result would be inevitable—the territory would be lost to us. Indeed, this is so incontestable, that no one has ventured to deny it; and there is no hazard in asserting that no one will who understands the subject, and does not choose to have the soundness of his judgment questioned."

"The President has already issued his proclamations for very extensive sales next summer and autumn, of the public lands in the northwest, west, and southwest, embracing an aggregate of upwards of five millions of acres. In Wisconsin Territory, about 370,000 acres of choice lands, lying on and between Fox and Wolf rivers, and immediately contiguous to Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, will be brought into market in October next. These lands embrace some of the finest timber tracts in the Territory; the soil excellent, and especially suited for wheat; the water privileges abundant, and ready access to a market. Many of the townships bound on the Fox and Wolf rivers, and some of them are adjacent to the town of Green Bay. These will be peculiarly acceptable to a large number of the people of the Territory, now anxiously looking forward to the time when they can possess themselves of valuable farms at a small cost. In Iowa Territory, we discover the largest body of land now under notice, consisting of upwards of two millions and a third of acres. There are two sales to take place at each of the land offices in that Territory, Dubuque and Fairfield, in the months of September and October. These sales include (with considerable additions) the bodies of land of which the sales were advertised to take place in January and February last, but which sales were, in December last, ordered to be indefinitely postponed. The first sale at Dubuque comprises 378,000 acres of land situated on the Makotera river and its branches, at an average distance of twenty-five miles south of the town of Dubuque, and extending west from the Mississippi river about 40 miles. The quality of the soil is good, with a sufficient supply of timber for farming purposes. The second sale embraces a body of about 800,000 acres of fine land, well timbered, commencing about twelve miles west of Iowa city, and extending about 60 miles to the north, with an average width exceeding twenty miles. These lands are intersected by the Red Cedar, Iowa and English rivers, said to afford a abundant water power. The two sales at Fairfield comprise upwards of a million of acres, watered by the Des Moines, which is represented to be a stream of unrivalled beauty, with a rapid current, meandering through a picturesque country. Also by the Checague (with its allies, certainly less euphonious, Skunk) river, also represented as a beautiful stream. These are among the finest lands of the Great West, well watered and timbered, and, like those in Wisconsin, the locations are healthy, and finely adapted to the culture of the small grains, with excellent ranges for raising cattle, for which a market can always be had by driving them to the Mississippi. These lands are said to be fully equal to those heretofore offered in the eastern part of the same district, which are now all nearly sold. Upwards of 90,000 acres of the rich bottom lands of Illinois will be brought into market, embracing tracts on the Mississippi and islands in that river, with small detached bodies of land not heretofore offered. This State has always been the resting place of the industrious and enterprising emigrant, from the salubrity of its climate, the richness of its soil, and the peculiar advantages of alternate prairie

and timber lands, which enable the settler to open up and till his farm with comparatively little labor.

In Missouri, upwards of a million of acres will be offered for sale, embracing tracts in the north, northwest, west, and southwest parts of the State. Most of these lands are of the best quality, and will be highly acceptable to settlers and citizens.

In Arkansas, there will also be brought into market about 1,000,000 acres, embracing three townships in the new district of Champagnole, with other lands in various portions of this young and rising State, affording every facility for planters and farmers for cultivation of the small grains, corn, cotton, &c. &c.

In Louisiana, about 154,000, in Florida, upwards of 600,000 acres of fine sugar and cotton lands will be offered for sale. These lands, it is well known, are inexhaustible—being rich alluvial, and specially adapted to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, tropical plants, and fruit of every description.

In fact, these sales, embracing lands from the northern part of Wisconsin to the southern extreme of the Union, present the greatest variety of soil, climate, and productions that our country possesses, and cannot fail to attract the attention of those desirous of making valuable investments, while it also affords to hosts of actual occupants of the soil a final opportunity of securing their homes, by virtue of the pre-emption privilege afforded to them by a just and beneficent legislation.—Union.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

The N. Y. Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a recent letter, gives the following interesting notice of the documents, &c., never before published, from which Rev. Calvin Colton is preparing a Memoir of Mr. CLAY. The work will be looked for with great interest:

"Mr. Colton has passed the winter with Mr. Clay, and obtained all the documents necessary for a complete life, while no man is more able to put them into shape and order than he. Added to this, Mr. Clay has given up all the papers relative to the great 'bargain and sale' question. They alone form a hundred pages of notes, proving the statements made in the text. These documents, Mr. Colton tells me, make developments that are perfectly astounding, and go to show that all the bargaining was on the side of Jackson and his friends. It is proved by them that Buchanan came to Mr. Clay from Genl. Jackson with a direct offer, and that Houston also went to Roane with another direct offer. The snarl into which it gets Buchanan, Jackson, Eaton, &c., is perfectly laughable. Jackson, in his after attempts to get out of the dilemma, when he found that Clay was too noble to be bought, annihilates Buchanan, and Buchanan in endeavoring to throw the burden from his shoulder, drives the General to the wall, while Gen. Eaton eats them both up.—The disclosures exhibit the Jackson men of that period who surrounded their favorite candidate, in a most ludicrous light, while it fastens a blot on Buchanan's forehead he will find it impossible to wipe out. Hitherto Mr. Clay has refrained from making these disclosures out of regard for Buchanan. But now as his life is to be written for posterity, and he is to take his true position in the constellation of great and good men, and his own life is drawing to a close, the call for every thing that is needed to clear his character from the aspersions made against it, is too loud and imperious to be disregarded. His very forbearance shows how well his enemies know him. They felt they could trust to his magnanimity while they allowed a charge to rest against him they could at any time destroy."

SHOCKING.—The Miners' Journal states that a distressing accident occurred in the mines of Messrs. Wm. Milnes & Co., on Thursday last week. The particulars, as far as we have learned them, are these: Fire-damp was discovered in one of the Breasts, and several of the men were employed in driving it out, when, from some cause—it is supposed from a lamp hung at the top of the gangway—the damp was fired. Four men and a boy were severely burnt. One of the men, Patrick Bodkin, is since dead. Thomas Bodkin and Wm. Powell were badly burnt, but are now doing well; the other two, Tiley, the boy, and Mr. Buckley, were not so much injured.

The State of Mississippi, LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1844

Attachment for \$1,920.00 vs. William Kennedy. This day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kennedy, is a non-resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon it: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that unless the said William Kennedy appear before the Judge of our next Circuit Court, to be holden for the county of La Fayette, at the Court-House, in the Town of Oxford, on the 3rd Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur to said suit of Attachment, judgment will be rendered, and the property so attached will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt, damages, and cost. It is further ordered by the Court, that a copy of this order be published in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, for six months successively. Attest: A true copy, for six months successively. C. M. PHIPPS, Clerk.

6m36-Printers for \$30. BLANK NOTES OF HAND Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

ONE DAY LATER FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Creole, arrived at New Orleans, brings accounts from Vera Cruz to the 22d ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 17th. The following extracts are taken from the Picayune:

We have again to say that Mexico has not yet declared war against the United States, although rumors were rife in town yesterday that she had done so. Verbal communications from some of the passengers by the Creole represent that the general feeling at Vera Cruz is in favor of a war, and that the prevailing impression there is that the Government will declare it as soon as it finds itself in a situation to do so with effect. Nous verrons.

The four American vessels of war were still lying at American wharves.

By this arrival we hear not a word more of Mr. Shannon, the American Minister.

The most interesting intelligence which we find relates to the fate of Santa Anna and those involved in his overthrow. A proposition has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies that Santa Anna, Canalizo, and the four ex-Ministers who took part in issuing the decree of the 29th of November, closing the sessions of Congress, may avoid a trial upon the condition of expatriating themselves for the term of ten years. At the same time another proposition was submitted, that an absolute amnesty should be granted to all those generals and other officers comprehended in the circular of the 6th of January, depriving them of their commands, &c., even though they had been already sentenced.

We do not find that the Chambers have acted upon these propositions, but that they are very likely to receive their approbation we entertain no doubt. The revolution having been so perfectly consummated throughout the entire country, and the present Administration being so secure in their places, it would be an act of dignity as well as clemency to extend a pardon to those who adhered to the last to the fortunes of Santa Anna. The services of a large number of good officers will thus be regained to the Republic. And further to tranquillize the public mind—neither outraging the feelings of the yet numerous friends and partisans of Santa Anna, and at the same time appeasing the demands for justice against him—it would appear to be a highly politic course to allow him to leave the country with those most intimately associated with his tyrannical acts. It is a significant fact that the liberal press, which has been hitherto clamorous for vengeance, indulge in no comments upon the introduction of the above propositions. Had they been offered before the news of the success of the annexation of Texas, there would have been a loud and general cry, it cannot be doubted that it is the policy of the Mexican Government, in view of her differences with the United States, thus to heal all internal wounds, and concentrate the feelings of all classes and parties upon resistance to annexation.

Congress is diligently occupied, through its committees, with the reform of the Organic Bases. On the 16th ultimo, the committee charged with the subject of the interior administration of the departments made their report. Not a word is reported of the discussions upon the relations between this country and Mexico.—These are carried on in secret session.

The nature of the despatches last carried by the Eurydice from Galveston to Vera Cruz for Mr. Bankhead had not transpired. Nevertheless, it was generally rumored and believed in Mexico that they contained an offer from the Government of Texas to reject annexation, if Mexico would consent to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

On the 15th instant, Senor Boyes, in the Chamber of Deputies, read a protest against the memorial or report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He attacked it in every shape, and accompanied his protest with a speech, abusive not only of Senor Cuevas, but of the whole Cabinet. When the motion founded upon the protest was put to vote, Senor Boyes found himself entirely alone, every member voting against him. This shows that the Administration has the most perfect confidence of the House.

We find in our papers a letter dated in Paris, addressed to the Mexican Congress, from ex-President Bustamante, congratulating them upon the overthrow of Santa Anna the re-establishment of a Government of laws. He expresses regret that he could not have shared in the glory of achieving the triumph.

DUELLING IN LOUISIANA.

The Convention now in session to alter the Constitution of the State of Louisiana have expressed their disapprobation of duelling by incorporating a section in the general provisions of the Constitution, which disfranchises and renders ineligible for any civil office under the State any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or carry a challenge to fight a duel.

The Editor of the Boston Courier was recently attacked in a meeting held in Faneuil Hall. To which he replies: "We understand that we have been severely handled in Faneuil Hall by two or three of our friends, but that is all well enough. It is not every one who attempts to speak in that venerable forum that has so good a subject."

School for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons. The course of instruction will be the usual one preparatory to the University of this State. The Charge, \$125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationery. For further particulars address the undersigned at Bethel, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845—4236—afterwards LIT.

DR. J. G. RAMSAY.

HAVING located at Palermo, Rowan county, (the late residence of Dr. R. T. Banker, deceased), for the purpose of attending to the public, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.