

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

In another column we publish a seasonable letter from the Patriot Sage of Ashland to a gentleman in New York, in which he dwells, with a just pride, upon the beneficial results of that great system of national policy, of which, in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun and the lamented Lowndes, he was one of the founders, and to which, while others have wavered and fallen off, he has, for more than a quarter of a century, given a firm, consistent and efficient support.

One remark in Mr. Clay's letter is entitled to the serious consideration of the country. It is this—that every prediction of the opponents of the Protective System has been uniformly falsified by results. They declared that the revenue would be so much diminished as to lead to direct taxation—yet the revenue has always been larger while the system was adhered to than when duties have been reduced to the "revenue standard."

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ultimo from Beasos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 20th. Among the passengers she brought over were Lieut. Col. Payne, on his way to Washington with Mexican trophies, Majors Erwin and Fowler, Captains Smith, Stockton, and Page, and Lieut. Sturges—all of the army.

Reynosa has been almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, as also the ranchos between Matamoros and the former place. The "Republic of Rio Grande," of the 10th instant, contains the following paragraphs: "From the Mexican Army.—By a Mexican citizen, direct from Camargo, we are informed that the Government has ordered the immediate appearance of Generals Arista and Ampudia in the city of Mexico; the former to explain satisfactorily the causes of the misfortunes which befel the army in its late unsuccessful attempts upon the American forces—the latter, no doubt, to sustain some very serious charges which he has performed against Arista."

"RETURN OF CAPT. PRICE'S RANGING COMPANY FROM REYNOSA.—By the arrival of this company, on the morning of the 13th, we are informed of the safe arrival and occupation of Reynosa by Lieut. Col. Wilson. He met with no opposition upon the way, but found, as they approached Reynosa, mostly all the farm-houses abandoned. The command reached there Wednesday morning, the 10th, and encamped in the suburbs of the town. Thursday the encampment was removed into the public square, the inhabitants offering no opposition. Gen. Canales, upon the Sunday preceding, had caused to be published in Reynosa a bando or order, by which the citizens were called their allegiance, and commanded not to hold intercourse or trade with the invaders. The same decree was published at the different places where it was supposed the American forces were likely to arrive. Canales himself keeps at a distance, and would fain represent the guerrilla parties of other times."

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR, William A. Graham, OF ORANGE COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Hezekiah Turner, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election. We are authorized to announce John L. Graham, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

Gov. GRAHAM will address his fellow-citizens at the places and times following: At Reid's Store, Iredell, Wednesday, July 15. Wilkesborough, Saturday, " 18. Jefferson, Ashe, Monday, " 20. Hamptonville, Wednesday, " 22. Salem, Friday, " 24. Germantown, Saturday, " 25.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

There is a great deal of talk now-a-days about the justice of the war, we are now waging against our weak neighbor, Mexico. The Democrats are strenuous in their support of the President, for the course which he saw fit to pursue in the matter. They say he did right, whilst many brave, patriotic, sensible and good men, declare that he acted without law or authority; and they urge, if the President is to be supported in such conduct, that, as a precedent, it may be the means, one day or other, of upsetting the liberties we now enjoy as a free people.

The charge against the President, it occurs to us is plain and easily made manifest. The President of the United States possesses no power, to declare war against a foreign Nation; neither may he be guilty of a course of conduct towards any Nation which must inevitably lead to war, without the sanction of Congress. In the case before us he was guilty of this very conduct. He ordered the American Army to take a position in a country, (to say the least of it) about which there was a dispute as to title, and which country was at the time, and always had been, in the possession of another Nation. The Commander of the American Army obeyed his orders, and marched directly to the utmost border of the disputed Territory, where he built a fort, and pointed his guns directly against a city of the other claimant situated even beyond the line. What might have been expected in such a case as this, other than what actually took place we cannot divine. The Mexicans, insulted and menaced, pursued the very course which we, as a Nation would have taken under like circumstances. She warned the Commander of the American Army to leave the position he had taken, otherwise a resort to arms would ensue. He refused to obey the order, and we all know what subsequently took place.

But here we are met with the questions—"Well, what else could the President have done—had not a Minister been sent to Mexico to settle this question, and was he not refused?" This is all true: a minister was sent to settle this difficulty. That act of itself implied the fact of an unsettled boundary—a disputed territory. The President appointed Mr. Slidell to this duty, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate at the next meeting of Congress. Mr. Slidell was refused, and returned home without accomplishing anything. That was all regular and according to law. What is the next step on the subject by our rulers. What now shall be done. Does the President lay the whole matter before Congress and ask them to say what shall be done next?—This was his duty, but instead of so doing he orders General Taylor opposite Matamoros as above stated, to the uttermost limits of the disputed country, and orders him to make every security against an attack from the Army of Mexico. Was not this an act of war? He knew very well, if he knows anything, that it would inevitably lead to war. What! march a hostile force into a country under such circumstances as these, to menace her, and not expect a fight on our hands! The President must have known this—he must have intended to provoke hostilities; and therefore, he is responsible for the blood and treasure which it has already cost the country, as well as that which it may yet require to settle the difficulty; and his partisans here and elsewhere will labor in vain to exculpate him. The facts are too plain.

Interesting.—It is a singularly interesting fact, that the Democratic candidates in Rowan, have, all of them, a most remarkable love for the farmers and mechanics of the country. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Fisher, and even "old bald" find it impossible to conceal their affection. What a pity the Whigs had not the good fortune to select candidates of like passions! But it is too late now. Whilst these Democrats are making their confessions, the poor, cold-hearted Whigs, if they have any love at all, keep it locked up in their bosoms, as if it were too sacred a thing to make a talk about. We insist that these gentlemen who recently conceived such an irre-

capable affection for the farmers and mechanics shall manage to weave into their speeches, the following beautiful lines: "If you love us as we love you, Your votes for us we work will do."

The Charlotte "Jeffersonian," a newspaper under the management of J. W. Hampton, well known in these parts, takes a very bold stand against all those who have the independence to express their views in opposition to the course pursued by President Polk in relation to the Mexican war. Tories and Traitors are the epithets applied to such. It is hard under many circumstances, to be thus branded; but when it comes from such a source as in this instance, it only deserves the contempt it receives. We see in the last "Farmers' Journal," published in this Town, an article copied from the Jeffersonian, headed "Murder will out." We cannot suppose Captain Woodson approves the sentiments expressed therein, though the circumstance of his copying it has that appearance. If he does, we are sorry he has so little respect for those friends of his around him, whose patriotism, he must know, cannot be doubted. We ask him to look around, just here at home—count—five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and so on, until, if he will, he may run up to upwards of a thousand—are these all Tories, traitors, &c., lacking in love of country,—home, and all its endearments? We think better things of our Democratic friend, the conductor of the Journal. We know he is not prepared to apply these epithets as the "Jeffersonian" has done. He will not, we trust, even have the ingratitude to apply them to Mr. Adams, who has grown gray in the service of his country, long before either of us had seen the light of day, or knew that our fathers were freemen. There is one or two paragraphs of the article alluded to, which we are certain Captain Woodson cannot approve as a good illustration of the writer's subject. We copy them, to wit: "Nations, like individuals, to merit success in any undertaking, must have right and justice on their side, or the moral sense of the civilized world will condemn them; and though by brute force they may trample upon and conquer a weak enemy, they are as effectually disgraced, as if defeat had attended their arms. Let us, then, take a case of individuals: "A and B go to law. A employs a lawyer to defend his cause, who gets up and says—"Well, gentlemen of the Jury, this client of mine, A, is a very bad fellow. He has very unjustly provoked this suit, without cause or authority, and has incurred such heavy expenses that ruin threatens him and his family. He ought not to be supported in such wrong conduct and extravagance; but, then, since he has got into the difficulty, I am anxious you should give the reason a verdict." Would any jury give A a verdict after such a defence of his cause? and would not A feel like kicking such a lawyer out of the Court House as a traitor to his cause, and his worst enemy?"

THE FOLLOH OF JULY.

Was ushered in here by the firing of platoons and martial music at the dawn of day by the United States Volunteers under command of Capt. Richard W. Long. At ten o'clock, the same company and the Salisbury Guards under Capt. Weant, assembled and fired platoons and marched to the Lutheran Church under Col. J. M. Brown, Marshall of the day, where a large number of citizens had assembled to join in that part of the exercises. After prayer, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, the Declaration of Independence was read by Lieut. Robt. W. Long. After the close of which and after firing a platoon, A. H. Caldwell, Orator of the day, rose and delivered an oration which did honor to his head and heart in every particular; but especially, that that part addressed to those who have so gallantly come forward at the call of their country, beautiful and eloquent. None heard it who did not admire it. As soon as it was concluded, another platoon was fired, when the United States Volunteers together with a goodly number of the citizens of the town and county marched to the grove just below the Church, and partook of a splendid barbecue dinner prepared by the Messrs. Benicini. After dinner, the table was cleared and the following toasts were drank, viz:

REGULAR TOASTS. 1. The Fourth of July: The glorious anniversary of American Liberty. 2. The memory of George Washington: He honored the time in which he lived. Time honors him in return. 3. Our Country: May she always be right, but right or wrong our Country. 4. The Star Spangled Banner: Forever wave that standard sheet, Where freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner waving o'er us. 5. The Mexican War: As it has progressed in glory, may it end in triumph. 6. General Taylor and his brave associates in arms: While we honor the living, let us not forget the dead. How sleeps the brave who sink to rest, By all their country's honors blest. 7. The Volunteer Spirit of the Land: The strongest citadel of human liberty, is the hearts of freemen. 8. The Ladies of our Town and their Banner: While their motto is, "Rowan thy daughters cheer thee onward," let our motto be "Dear Woman."

9. Our own beloved State, North Carolina: The grave of our sires, the nursing mother of our children, and the home of our affections. 10. Rowan County and its Company of Volunteers: The first in the accepted list; we say to you brave companions in arms elsewhere, that we follow where any date lead, or lead where any dare follow. 11. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce: The main pillars of our national prosperity. 12. A shake of the hand—a touch to the heart to all true lovers of our country. 13. The Fair Sex: Our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By Capt. R. W. Long, President of the Day.—The Officers and Soldiers under my command; always obedient to the word of command, attentive in ranks, and desirous to do right; these qualifications foreshadow a glorious and brilliant success in war. By Dr. A. M. Henderson, Vice President.—The Orator of the Day. By First Lieut. Cowan—Gen. Taylor and the American Army. By Second Lieut. Robert W. Long—Mecklenburg, the first in the Revolution, must now yield to old Rowan. By Sergeant S. W. James.—The memory of Major Brown, who fell nobly defending the fort opposite Matamoros; though he be dead, yet he lives in the hearts of his countrymen. By Sergeant Robt. Harris—Here's to the heroes who on the 19th of April, 1776, struck the first blow in defence of American freedom. By Sergeant Ed. Roylet.—The day we march for Mexico, it will dawn upon the Rowan Volunteers with light hearts and joyous faces. By A. H. Caldwell, Orator of the Day.—The Volunteers of Rowan: give them elbow room at the table or on the battle field: they will do their duty. By Dr. Alexander Long.—When soldiers are wanted for Mexico, The Rowan Volunteers are ready to go; And whether they like it or no, They'll give them a touch of Palo Alto. By J. H. Ennis—George Washington: Heaven denied him children, that the nation might call him father. By M. W. Cole.—The memory of Maj. Ringgold. By Col. J. M. Brown, Marshall of the Day.—Success to the Volunteers of Rowan, who have volunteered their services to go into the Mexican war; may they triumph with great success should they be called to the war, and return home with honor to their country. By Nathan Brown—May the Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Company of Rowan, wipe away, under a suitable opportunity shall offer on the Rio Grande, when Gen. Taylor or any other gallant leader, the foul imputation of cowards, and forever put to silence the damning stain attempting to be fixed upon them; let us rally to the standard of the American Eagle with zeal and patriotic enthusiasm—let us vindicate the cause of our country while there is a battle to be fought and until her arms are victorious in establishing an honorable peace, or else let us nobly die. By James Ocas, Esq.—I am thankful that I have the honor to dine with our brave Volunteers who have tendered their services in defence of the rights of our country. By William Walls—Here's to our Officers and their lovely wives. Hoping they may live peaceful and happy lives. By R. B. Pendleton—Gen. Ampudia: The shirt tail Mexican. He catches um "low down in the back."

All passed off smoothly—not the slightest thing occurred to mar the good feeling which seemed to pervade every bosom. Long will the day be remembered by all who were present. "Our friends the Farmers."—This phrase seems to be quite a favorite one with the conductors of the "Farmers' Journal," just issued in our Town, as it appears in several of the editorial articles in the No. before us. Why they should have taken the Farmers under their especial care at this time, we cannot say, unless it be that just now certain gentlemen are in need of the votes of the Farmers. But, let this be as it may, we know the farmers are not to be gulled by this "same old tune" into the support of candidates whose political principles are inimical to them in all respects. It partakes very much of the demagogue. Indeed, it is an insult to the good sense of that respectable class of our country, to think they can be led away by such stuff.

The unkindest cut yet.—The last "Standard" says— "He who votes against the right of the people to elect their own Governor, will vote, when opportunity offers, or when he deems it necessary, against educating the children of the people." Certain prominent gentlemen of the Democratic party may well exclaim—"Save us from our friends!" What will Judge Daniel, Gov. Branch, Weldon N. Edwards, Judge Bailey, and other prominent Democrats, (who voted against the right of the people to elect their own Governor,) say to this libellous charge?—Register.

Awful Fire.—St. John's (Newfoundland), has been totally destroyed by fire. Fifty lives lost.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Nat. Intelligencer of the 2d inst. says:—At two o'clock to-day, according to an order made during the past week, all debate upon the Tariff bill (the bill for reducing some, and adding to other, Duties upon Imports upon Foreign Goods) is to cease in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, and the Committee is to proceed to vote upon amendments, and finally to vote in the House upon the bill and amendments. The fate of the bill in the House is uncertain. We said, when the bill was first taken up for debate, that the majority on that question was not by any means to be taken as a test of the final decision of the House on the subject. Our readers may also remember that it has been our opinion, from the first, that the existing duties would not be materially reduced at this session; and we have never believed that the House of Representatives would, at this session at least, agree to lay the proposed high duties on those necessaries of life, tea and coffee. A perseverance in schemes of foreign conquest may make an absolute necessity for such taxes, as well as for excise taxes on a number of articles of domestic production, home manufactures of all kinds included. But the opinion of Congress upon this point, unless we greatly deceive ourselves, will be found to be, that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; and that it will be time enough at the next session, if the continued expenses of the war shall require it, to tax tea and coffee, and a variety of other articles that are indispensable to the use and comfort of every household in the land. By Saturday morning, we suppose, we shall be enabled to announce the fate of the Tariff bill, so far as it depends upon the House of Representatives.

The same paper of the 4th says: The bill for the reduction of the Duties on the importation of Foreign Goods and Manufactures has passed the House of Representatives. The majority on the final passage of the bill was nineteen votes; exhibiting a combined effect of Executive influence and Party Drill, against the undoubted wishes of the People, and, as we suppose, against their actual instructions to a portion at least of those Representatives who composed the majority on the final vote, such as has rarely been witnessed even in the popular branch of Congress. Tea and Coffee, the object without which no advantage to the revenue can rationally be expected from the passage of this bill, were struck out of it by acclamation; but to secure the votes of the Democracy of the Empire State, (indispensable to the passage of the bill,) a duty of twenty per cent. upon the value has been laid upon the article of SALT, the most indispensable of all the necessaries of life, without the daily use of which the poorest man in the country would be unable to keep body and soul together. An examination of the proceedings of yesterday, and of the Yeas and Nays on the several questions, will show that this duty probably would not have passed the House, could the bill for stripping American Manufacturers of their present protection have been passed without it. So that the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt upon their tails. There are other things also in the proceedings which our readers will find well worthy of their attention. The bill, having passed the House of Representatives, has now to undergo consideration in the Senate. What its reception there will be, we have no means of judging. Whatever its ultimate fate may be, the ninety-five Representatives of the People who have manfully battled against it in the House of Representatives are entitled to the thanks of the friends of Home Industry all over the United States, as well of those who till the soil as of those who prepare its products for market.

One effect of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives will be to prolong the session of Congress to an indefinite length. Had the bill been rejected, the session would, in all probability, have ended on this day fortnight. After finishing the Tariff Question yesterday, the House of Representatives adjourned over to Monday, as the Senate had set it the example of doing. Neither House of Congress, therefore, sits to-day.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONQUEST.

The following interesting intelligence, is taken from the New York Gazette and Times: "An expedition for the purpose of taking possession of California, seems little reason to doubt, has been decided upon by the Government. We have already mentioned the fact that a detachment of the 3d Artillery, about ninety strong, were to embark with their guns, in the course of the week, in the store-ship Lexington, for Monterey, and that, moreover, estimates had been asked for of the probable cost of fitting out the line-of-battle-ship North Carolina, to transport the troops to the same quarter. We learn now that Jonathan D. Stevenson, of this city, has received authority from Washington—to enlist in this city a regiment of volunteers, to be employed in the service against Mexico, wherever the War Department may judge proper to send it. The enrollment of those who choose to engage in this service, it is stated in the Post, is already begun, and active arrangements are making to have the regiment in readiness as early as the first of August, which is the time fixed upon for its embarkation—we presume in the North Carolina."

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The plan of a Sub Treasury now before Congress is a very complicated machine; one, I will venture to say, that very few understand, except its projectors. But there is a Sub-treasury that has been, and now is, in successful operation; simple in its parts, and well understood, not only by the statesman, but all men in business; and that is our manufacturers, taken in the aggregate. They have the happy effect of safely keeping the hard money—that is, the constitutional money—in the country. Indeed, they have got to that prosperous extent that they have become an article of exportation, and consequently bring money into the country. It is now proposed by the Anti-Tariff gentlemen to reduce the protection given to these manufacturers; and, if money should be wanted for the extraordinary purposes of Government on account of our Mexican war, the deficiency is to be supplied by the importation of foreign goods. But does it not follow that these goods must be paid for? which, with the expenses of our unfortunate war with Mexico, will drain the country of all its hard money;—will oblige the banks to curtail their discounts, and consequently produce general distress in the mercantile community. Let the Tariff alone, and borrow money." In the advice of COMMON SENSE. June 29, 1846.

We learn from a gentleman of Stanly county that Mr. SHEPARD stands a little worse than a bad chance in that County. He will not receive the Democratic votes that would have been cast for LEAK. Mr. GRAHAM has given such universal satisfaction that they choose not to displace him.

THE CABARRUS.

Misses. Ennon, in the celebration of the Cabarrus, it may be seen a passing notice in a short time. The organization of the Cabarrus is delayed from two causes: one, the per Post office, of the regular a patriotic attempt to form parts of the County. The other, the fact that the Cabarrus of the Regiment, was not organized. Many beyond the regular officers; and such was the spirit that the people of Cabarrus solved to honor them with a July was fixed upon as the day. Early in the morning of the streets of the village of Cabarrus with the village of Cabarrus.

Belgium's flag. Her beauty and her hero of the Revolution. "Seems weary." His brow is furrowed. And lonely he remains among the hills. For a while, several of the ladies engaged the attention of the officers, who were in the heat and elegant dress of the form, their mainly looking at and determined step, they then as the "Ladies" marched the solemn, and admiration of the Cabarrus, azzas, porticos, and azzas, received the encouraging and daughters of the Cabarrus, and of approbation. With the stripes, these with the stripes." "The spirit stirring of the told of the "prize, pom-pom war."

The procession was led by the Presbyterian church, and a one-third of the procession began with a flourish of Pharr, William C. H. can Declaration of Independence observations on the work of volunteering, although one party might as to the justice and necessity of the less ready to share the country's need. (Then S. Harris. For the Cabarrus could have hardly been in fact the literary and these speeches, was with remark. With less of the usual in such productions, and allusions and allusions. The procession then moved Harris, where three long of the land." Of the day, withstanding a well-directed there, who volunteered, Mexico, the reinforcement resolute landlord and his cloth being removed, D. Coleman and received the after call for Volunteers, promptitude and cheerfulness made by Capt. Shive, J. ger and others. As they were in the glass, repaired and from every eye, wit and "A thousand thanks. And all were merry."

Such was the "Volunteer" with the stiffness and casual, gotten up in the genuine enthusiasm, the natural channels, and eccentricities the poorest deed gratifying to the of personal and political nature waters of patriotism, with one voice to pay a labor of our spirited and Mexico produce such an enemy when we meet an enemy.

P. S. The "Mecklenburg" The reason of this I have dictated from a sense of the country. It is said, that crisis of our country is the good people of Cabarrus the occasion (as they say) county alone all the glory. They prefer, as they have to put themselves on their own achievements, and to abstain from all manner of "Tories," "Traitors of May, 1775," "Harmless and such like themes, and to join their hands in the manner the heroic deed of Mecklenburg, and the world the unknown of the world.

John Bullock—who has been lying in bed for months, for staying from his parents in the bed from prison on the day this week he was tempt to decoy another too much. Twice of whipped, and now a geon, he walks in the least terror of the law. Has he common sense? by the evil one.

P. S. Since the this wretched man "tender mercies" On Wednesday night a rail. This was our protection against the laws would not us. We regret the young men to do as much as any man has been the means upon our community may never return to of such a scene as the night of his late

A most disagreeable Hill, in this county, Henry W. Connor, of Richards, on the first Wm. Stevens, Jno. Stevens, as principals, many heads were not. Some of these answer at our next keep the peace.