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SECRET REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY -HAYM SALOMON-DISTRESS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS-CIVILOF. FICERS, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

of am almost ashamed to reiterate my wants so in santly to you. The kindness of our friend in Front street [HAVM SALOMON] is a fund that preserves us from extremities, but we never resort to it without great morincation, as he obstinately rejects all recompense. necessitous Delegates he spares supplies."-Jumes Madison's Letters to Edmund Randolph, in 1781-'9.

A correspondent, in stating some of the facts aken out of a memorial now before the Senate the United States, says the case of Haym Salomon presents one of the most striking instances of personal devotedness in connexion with the early history of the formation of our Covernment that has yet met the public eye. The rescue from obligion of these biographical acidents confirms several passages in Thiers's listory of the French Revolution, showing that ntensting facts regarding the character and norements of distinguished men, connected with the formation of Governments, are often sidden from view by accident or the death of uch men, of the ignorance of historians, whose works are written an age or two after the occurrence of the prominent facts. The reminisences given in this article show that the pubic history is often silent respecting the deeds, errices, and patriotism of the most worthy inriduals, while others less deserving are exavagantly praised.

Among the distinguished foreigners who beand permanent residents of this country at hat period-Judge Wilson, Gen. Lee, Baron beghen, Col. Fleury, Kosciusko, Pulaski, De Lib Montgomery, Sterling, Hamilton, Robert Morris, T. Paine, &c .- there was not one shore services were more efficient to the memen of the Revolutionary Government and the resentatives of the Monarchs then our allies

e was the native fellow-countryman and infimate associate of those two other pahie and brave Polanders, Kosciusko and Pu-He married in Philadelphia a lady, the the brave Col. Franks and settled where he unexpectedly died some months the neace of 1783, being much younger his two other compatriots. He left no rein this country competent to take charge is estate or affairs, and thereby prevented material remembrance, by suitable rewards indemnities for his sacrifices, which might have been expected from his contemporarin the great work of the Revolution.

The nature of the aid rendered to the holy whylthis patriotic individual, alluded to by Manuson in the heading of this article, wil to force an acknowledgement that the mes lendered to the civil government, or premors of a country, are paramount in ency and importance to those made in fatril power, as governors of a people, enact my laws by which the regulations of the trare sustained, and the movement of the ter directed. But if there be no civil govor they become dispersed by conseof the absence of the means of their histence at the capital of the nation, then anwensues, and the military becomes bri-Haym Salomon was the principal re of supply to the members of the Revoary Government of that day, after every plication had been made in vain, and of Congress " were reduced to exto use the words of Mr. Madison. was he who enabled them to debate mental tranquility those important resolves ecting the great land domain of Virginia, mike what is now several great Western tes, as well as several other important doacts in the immortal periods of their se-

nests from unquestionable authority, it is that large sums were received from Robert Morris, the Superintendent of and funds were given, as may now "when necessity required," to Jef-Wilson, Ross, Duane, Reed, and others s, who were afterwards so much disfor their patriotism and talents as hen in the second and subsequent ses-Lee, Joseph Jones, Harrison, Mifflin, use, Pendleton, Randolph, and others. the archives of the Intendancy of Cuba, time of the Revolution, there is a letter Don Francisco Rendon to Don Diego Jose brarro, Governer General of Cuba, in the former says: " I am entirely indebtthe particular kindness of Mr. Salomon sport my credit with any degree of repuand without it I certainly could not have able to render that protection and assistto the subjects of his Most Catholic Mawhich is enforced on me by his royal This obligation lasted nearly thes, while his supplies were cut off from

autographs now recovered, and other

of Ring Charles III. of Spain. was a most important incident in devotion of Mr. Salomon, even g the last cent in the cause of his aountry, while his two countrymen and friends were spilling their blood and ring the armies of liberty in America, judged from facts gathered out of the apt Revolutionary papers in the Depart-

Don Francisco was the sub rosa am.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 41, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

alliance until sanctioned by his kinsman, Charles III. of Spain.

The latter Prince, as a reward for the faithful services of Don Franciso in the Revolution. appointed him, after the peace, to one of the most valuable Intendancies in the Vice Royalv of New Mexico.

Mr. SALOMON was the sole negotiator of all the war subsidies of France and Holland, (20,-000,000,) on his own personal integrity, which were disposed of to the resident merchants in America, without any loss, at a credit of two and three months.

It was he who, when the people of Philadelphia were deprived of the use of any circulating medium by the act of withdrawal of Continental money, and great distress existed, caused two thousand dollars in specie to be distributed among the poor of that capital.

All that portion which was used in America of the one hundred and fifty millions of livres expended by King Louis in the expeditions by sea and land, the first years of the alliance, passed through the hands of Mr. S. at the regular mercantile commissions, and which made him so large a capital, the entire produce of which was invested in the Revolutionary Cause, its Paper, and its Men. The consequence was, at his premature death, four years before the new Constitution was adopted, the deprivation of his infant children, at such a period, of their entire family patrimony.

When one casts their eyes on those two elegant specimens of American art hanging in the rotunda of the capital, and contemplates the be- tility to our country, of moral treason, of other newspapers. I have this moment and compel her to sue for peace, provided nign countenances of those men who figure in those two ever-memorable epochs which they are intended to represent, and when we recollect that many of the most distinguished were often dependant solely on HAYM SALOMON for their bare subsistence, "when their supplies were cut off," (in the words of Madison,) then, our correspondent asks, with those facts before us, whether the present successors could refuse a proper and suitable indemnity to the surviving son, and thereby cancel so heavy a debt of

THE WAR.

We do not know how the matter may strike other minds, but to ours the following extract from a communication in the Boston Courier, brief as it is, speaks volumes of sober truth and just monition:

"One war was popular; the party that opposed it was annihilated; therefore all our wars must be popular, and whoever is found in opposition must be politically of reasoning adopted by politicians gen- debt !"

erally. Short-sighted men! "Opposition to the war with England [in 1812-15] was unpopular. Opposition to any war with England would be unpopular. For a war with a foe so powerful necessarily becomes, to a great extent, a war of self-defence. We must, in such a war, defend ourselves at home, as well as attack the enemy abroad. And every man would be compelled to stand by his country, in such an emergency, 'right or wrong.' A war with a powerful enemy becomes a war for national existence, to a great extent, and no man can hesitate in such circumstances, and no party could stand a moment in opposition to such a

"The instincts of self-preservation, as well as the dictates of patriotism, would compel us to fly to our country's standard. and enrol ourselves under its banners.

" How different the case in this war with Mexico! Mexico is weak, feeble, powerless. We have her already by the throat. She can scarcely gasp. We know, Mexico knows, the world knows, that if we put forth our full strength we can crush her. Not only has she absolutely no power to attack us, but she can-Congress of the Declaration, and to their not defend herself. In point of strength we are the wolf, she is the lamb. The resemblance is good in this respect, if in no other. Where is the woman or child, throughout this whole Confederacy, that of those bodies, viz: Madison, Mercer, has, by day or by night, one passing fear of Mexico-one passing thought of those horrors which daily fill the minds of the whole Mexican population?

"The war does not touch us in any of its worst forms. We are blind and deaf to its hideous deformities. The sleep of all is sweet and sound, and undisturbed by any one of the ten thousand terrors of an invading army.

"And yet we must prosecute this war with unrelenting rigor, because it is popcard the thought. It is an unscrupulous invention of political knavery, to alarm the timid and stiffen the wavering. When the first heats of this contest are over, to it, and those who, in pursuit of popularity, now urge on the war, are they on whose shoulders the burden of this dreaded unpopularity will rest; while those who dare make a stand now in behalf of dy. philanthrophy and humanity will hereafter stand forth bright in the refulgence of a manly discharge of patriotic duty."

This is a voice from the East. Not less in volume nor less forcible in fact is a letter from our commissioner in the following voice from the WEST, which December, 1777, in which it is we extract from an able editorial article XVI, would not sign the treaty of the Louisville Journal of January 19:

us in number and in vigor.

vigorous prosecution of this war until we an important portion of my command, I is best to be done. It seems to me that conquer an honorable peace'-until we determined on moving on this place. Ac. the most judicious course to be pursued extort indemnity from Mexico, not only cordingly, after collecting 1,700 pack on our part would be to take possession at for the debt due us before the war, but mules, with their attendants and conduc- once of the line we would accept by nefor the expenses of the war itself. Now, tors, in the enemy's country, (the princi- gotiation, extending from the Guli of Mexevery body knows that Mexico will not pal means of transportation for our provi- ico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, submit to such terms unless reduced to the sions, baggage, &c.) I left, on the 5th of or keep what we already have possessesion last extremity of weakness, cowardice, September, to join my advance, which of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope and despair-not unless she be complete- had preceded me a few days to Seralvo, to take in the course of the next month, or ly conquered. This war, then, which we a small village 76 miles on the route, as soon as I can get the means of transare pretending to wage to 'conquer an which I did on the 9th, and, after waiting portation.) will give us all on this side of honorable peace,' is in fact to conquer there a few days for some of the corps to the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Mexico. This peace we are seeking as get up, moved on and reached here on the Saltillo, will include six or seven States honorable to us is to be dishonorable- 19th, with 6,250 men-2,700 regulars, the or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Vicnay, destructive, to the Mexicans. It balance volunteers. For what took place toria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chiwould be dishonorable to them to submit afterwards, I must refer you to my sever- huahua, (which I presume General Wool to such terms even if they caused the war, al reports-particularly to my detailed has possession of by this time.) Santa Fe because their submission would be com- one of the 9th ultimo. pulsory, and not voluntary. But, believ- Ido not believe the authorities at Wash. "Drive us from the country"—throwing ing as they do, and as is the fact, that we ington are at all satisfied with my con- on her the responsibility and expense of are the aggressors in the war, their sub- duct in regard to the terms of the capitu- carrying on offensive war; at the same mission would be peculiarly degrading and lation entered into with the Mexican com- time closely blockading all her ports on despicable.

are now engaged in.

debt, but the war expenses. The previshall we extort from such a country the annihilated. This is the summary process expenses of the war in addition to the difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew sure success if we move on that place, (a at intervals, declaring the unuttern

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR. The subjoined Letter reached us in of its being stated to be a letter to a friend, not intended of course for publication, restrained us, in accordance with a general rule, from transferring it to our columns. It has, however, received something of an official character, by its being published in the Government paper in this city, accompanied by an intimation that Major General Gaines is the friend to whom it was addressed, and by whom, it is stated in the New York Express, its publication was considered due to General Taylor, as a vindication of that gallant soldier from aspersions upon him, made in Congress and elsewhere. We defer with great cheerfulness to the judgment of one himself a veteran in arms and chivalry, and distinguished at all times by his strict regard of the courtesies of life; and, since, by one held in such just regard for these qualities as well as for his undoubted patriotism, the publication has been deemed advisable, we place the letter before our readers.—Nat. Int.

From the New York Express, January 22.

We lay before our readers the following letter, which tells its own story too wel to need any comment. It is but just, however, to its heroic writer, whose courage and judgment are equalled only by his honesty and modesty, to state that it was written to a near friend and relative, now a resident in this city, endeared to him by very many years of personal intimacy, to ular now, and opposition now will be un- whom he unbosoms all his purposes, opinpopular hereafter! Let us forever dis- ions, and feelings, without the least re-

We have more of this sort to communicate, and shall soon be able to show that, they who first precipitated the country in- in his defence against his own secret personal enemies, as well as against the armed enemies of his country, the old hero of the Rio Grande is ever " Rough and Rea-

> Headquarters Army of Occupation, or Invasion, Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 9, 1846.

acceptable letter of the 31st of August here omitted.

"If the object of the war was to avenge After considerable apparent delay on peace by doing so-say at the end of the the invasion of our territory, has not that the part of the Quartermaster's Depart. next twelve months-will the amount of been done already to a sufficient extent to ment, in getting steamboats into the Rio blood and treasure which must be expensatisfy the most implacable? Is it not e- Grande adapted to its navigation, I suc- ded in doing so be compensated by the nough that the enemy has been thrice de- ceeded, towards the latter part of August, same ? I think not especially if the counfeated with great slaughter, and not only in throwing forward to Camargo (a town try we subdue is to be given up; and I driven from our soil, but from half the ter- situated on the San Juan river, three miles imagine there are but few individuals in ritory that belongs to him? It is a mean from its junction with the Rio Grande, on our country who think of annexing Mexiand malignant spirit that cannot be satis- the west side, nearly 500 miles from Bra- co to the United States. fied with such revenge as this, particular. sos island by water, and 200 by land, and I do not intend to carry on my operaly on an enemy so notoriously inferior to 140 from this place) a considerable depot tions (as previously stated) beyond Saltil-

or a traitor. And, if there is any conduct dent and his advisers, as well as by many land route, in a country like this) for a which constitutes moral treason, it is an others at a distance, particularly by those large force, and certain to be attended attempt to embark or to encourage the who do not understand the position which with an expense which will be frightful country in a war against God, as is the we occupied, (otherwise they might come to contemplate when closely looked into. case in a war of aggression like that we to a different conclusion in regard to the From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the matter.) yet, on due reflection, I see noth- next place of importance on the road to "The war is as great a blunder in pol- ing to induce me to regret the course I the city of Mexico is three hundred miles: icy as it is a wrong in morals. It is wag- pursued. The proposition on the part of one hundred and forty badly watered. ed for indemnity, not only for the previous Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in where no supplies of any kind could be determining my course in the matter, was procured for men or horses. I have inous debt Mexico was unable to pay. How based on the ground that our Government formed the War Department that 20,000 had proposed to his to settle the existing efficient men would be necessary to enwas the case without knowing the result) city containing a population of 60,000, which was then under consideration by where the enemy could bring together the proper authorities, and which he (Gen- and sustain, besides the citizens, an army eral Ampudia) had no doubt would result of 50,000.) a force which, I apprehend, favorably, as the whole of his people were will hardly be collected by us with the print some days ago, but the simple fact in favor of peace. If so, I considered the train necessary to feed it, as well as to further effusion of blood not only unne- transport various other supplies, particucessary but improper. Their force was larly ordnance and munitions of war. also considerably larger than ours, and In regard to the armistice, which would from the size and position of the place, we have expired by limitation in a few days, could not completely invest it; so that the we lost nothing by it, as we could not

place nearly as strong as Quebec, well worse. I did so to sustain the Adminisfortified under the direction of skilful en- tration. gineers-their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly sup- from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left plied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7,- their respective States to join me in June, 000 regular and 2,000 irregular troops, in the latter had just reached Camargo; the posing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light necessary to recruit their horses.) and

able occurrences of the times. I am decidedly opposed to carrying on but a very short time, the war beyond Saltillo in this direction, which place has been entirely ahandoned with a view of finding fault with any one, by the Mexican forces, all of whom have but to point out the difficulties with which been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; I have had to contend. and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires-which I have notified the Mexican authorities will be the case on the 13th instant, by direct twelve thousand) being in part surrounded

My Dean ***** : Your very kind and General Scott) under the necessity of the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, "conquering a peace," and that by taking with their strongly enclosed yards and ***** reached me only a short time since the capital of the country, we must go to gardens in high stone walls, all looped for for which I beg leave to tender you my Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march musketry, make them each a fortress with sincere thanks. [A few confidential re- on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any in itself. It is the most important place the head by a bar-keeper, from whom marks on certain public transactions are other direction I consider out of the ques- in Northern Mexico, (or on the east side manded liquor, refusing at the same to tion. But, admitting that we conquer a of Sierra Madre.) commanding the only for it.

of provisions, ordnance, ammunition, and lo, deeming it next to impracticable to do "But it is said we must persist in the forage, and then, having brought together so. It then becomes a question as to what and the Californias, and say to Mexico, mander, which you no doubt have seen, the Pacific and the Gult. A course of this "We have said that this nation is the as they have been made public through kind, if persevered in tor a short time, ggressor. Let us not be accused of hos- the official organ, and copied into various would soon bring her to her proper senses, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let received an answer (to my despatch and there is a Government in the country sufus not be told of the maxim, 'Our country, nouncing the surrender of Monterey, and ficiently stable for us to treat with, which right or wrong.' This as a maxim of self- the circumstances attending the same) I tear will hardly be the case for many defence is indisputable, self-evident-it is from the Secretary of War, stating that years to come. Without large reinforceself-love expanded into patriotism-self- "it was regretted by the President that it ments of volunteers from the U. Statesdefence expanded into national defence. was not deemed advisable to insist on the say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previ-But, in any other sense, we repudiate all terms I had proposed in my first commu- ously sent out having already been greatsuch principles as infamous in ethics or nication to the Mexican commander in re- ly reduced by sickness and other casualpolitics. He who will not speak the truth gard to giving up the city," adding that ties)-I do not believe it would be advisais a liar, and he who dares not is a cow- "the circumstances which dictated, no ble to march beyond Saltillo, which is ard. He who will not or dares not tell doubt justified the change." Although more than two hundred miles beyond our his countrymen the truth on questions of the terms of capitulation may be consid- depots on the Rio Grande-a very long the most vital public policy, is a coward ered too liberal on our part by the Presi- line on which to keep up supplies (over a

greater portion of their troops, if not the move even now, had the enemy continued whole, had they been disposed to do so, to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, the could any night have abandoned the city. first wagon has reached me since the deat once entered the mountain passes, and claration of war was on the 2d instant, effected their retreat, do what we could, the same day on which I received from Had we been put to the alternative of ta- Washington an acknowledment of my any thing but "progress" backwards, king the place by storm, (which there is despatch announcing the taking of Mon- hands. no doubt we should have succeeded in do- terey; and then I received only one huning.) we should in all probability have lost dred and thirty-five; so that I have been, fifty or a hundred men killed, besides the since May last, completely crippled, and wounded, which I wished to avoid, as am still so, for want of transportation.there appeared to be a prospect of peace, After raking and scraping the country for even if a distant one. I also wished to miles around Camargo, collecting every avoid the destruction of women and chil- pack-mule and other means of transpordren, which must have been very great tation, I could bring here only 80,000 rahad the storming process been resorted to. tions, (fifteen days' supply,) with a mod-Besides, they had a very large and strong erate supply of ordnance, ammunition, fortification a short distance from the city, &c., to do which all the corps had to leave which, if carried with the bayonot, must behind a portion of their camp equipage have been taken at great sacrifice of life, necessary for their comfort; and, in some and with our limited train of heavy or instances among the volunteers, their per- liberal constitution for his subjects. All battering artillery, it would have required sonal baggage. I moved in such a way, cessary precautions are taken to know twenty or twenty-five days to take it by and with such limited means that, had I is poison in his food; he keeps at a not succeeded. I should no doubt have from him the old intelerant cardinals That they should have surrendered a been severely reprimanded, if nothing Jesuits; and lately he has formed his

Of the two regiments of mounted men addition to some thousand citizens capa- former had not got to Matamoros at the ble of (and no doubt actually) bearing latest dates from there. Admitting that arms, and aiding in its defence-to an op- they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time train of artillery, is among the unaccount- were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico at the door of the College, many in fear

The foregoing remarks are not made

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan river, where it comes out of the mountains-the city (which contains a population of about tion of the President of the United States. by them-at the head of a large and beau-If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk tiful valley. The houses are of stone, in

pass or road for carriages f between it and the Gulf of M table-lands of the Sierra, !

which the city of Mexico can I much fear I shall have your patience before you get this long and uninteresting le you can only commit it to the think no more about it, as I w haste, besides being interrupte minutes; so that you must allowances for blots, interline. blunders, as well as want of c many parts of the same.

Be so good as to present me ly to your excellent lady, and sincere wishes for your continue prosperity, and fame. I remain, truly and sincerely, y

From the New York Expres

MORE ABOLITION IN FANEUIL HALL

Seeing what they have seen, and what they have heard, within these past, it seems to us inexplicable how mon Council of such a city as Bosto themselves to consent to place a r character of Faneuil Hall, at the d or three times a year, of a band of to do therein according to their p to bring disgrace upon the place. which professes to cherist it as its The " Liberty State Convention nual meeting, we learn from the Wednesday, at Boston, in Fancuit was attended by delegates from of the State of Massachusetts. Lançaster, (a man, who, from his p former career, we could hardly have taking part in such proceedings.) w ed the Presiding Officer, and the next to send out Joshua Leavill, at the Committee to arrange the business of vention. This was putting the arra into precious hands for the security of the ness and good order, in their cor afternoon was passed pleasantly away. ing to a harangue from a runaway negr name of Henry Bibb, -who is in example set by Frederick Douglass,

Hegira to England. Things appear, from all accounts, gone on beautifully, in the enjoyment Foster, (Abby Kelly's husband,) had was expedient that, at that particular is not a "Liberty Party" man,rison Anti-Slavery" man. He goes t hog," whereas the Liberty men abate was like "bearding the Douglass (great enemy of the Liberty Party, and that he should not be permitted to oper in that Temple, consecrated to Free

Foster sprang to his feet, and essaye alterable hatred of the Liberty m from Hell, he said, were his and Foster hen, the meeting adjourning, Foster rostrum, and made quite a long and c istic speech, on matters and things in

Now, descendants of the Warrens, cocks, the Adamses, the Winthro ty? -Surely, Anti-Slavery can net

Pope Pius IX.—An Italian gentier ting from Italy to the editor of the N Courier, expresses a high opinion of the and of the prospects of Italy under his We make the following extract from hi

" In Italy the universal opinion is the may fall a victim of Jesuitical poison. the fate of Pope Ganganelli. not withstanding all the anonymous sent him by the opposite party, and the council altogether of laymen. When I to visit a convent, or to mass in a takes with him the wine, the water, a Such is the life of our greatest P I saw him, when in Rome, going to Jesuit College, the people in the stree out to him, " Celebrate no mass there, food there; the poison of the Jesuits, is terrible, and the Christian Jesuits ar chemists to prepare it." He answered vices of his faithful people by bless and he said that he would do always good people wished. A crowd of pe because he remained there too long; they were assured that he had not said their fears were quieted. I believe Rome we have six political and literary and that we use the Diario Romana, paper of the Jesuits, to light our pipes. ing of Jesuits reminds me that every flocks of these ecclesiastics are depa it is said they sail for the United States

The Pennsylvania Volunteers con very turbulent in New Orleans. the most disorderly were marched to the house on the 13th ult., with a request fr Colonel that the civil power would take of them. They were put in prison. same day one of them was dangerous

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