

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
IS SAFE.



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From the Raleigh Register.  
**THE FIELD OFFICERS.**

The "Standard" rants and raves through a column in each of its last numbers, against the appointment of Field Officers for the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We will not charge that his purpose is to "give aid and comfort to the enemy," by sowing the seeds of dissension among the troops before they are organized, though this would be justified, could we understand to the grossness of that print. But we must see that the tendency, if not the effect of these articles, if they were not imposed by their shallowness, is to produce dissension in the Regiment itself, which might lead to the worst results.

The Editor launches, among other things, that the "Standard" is a "whig paper," and that Mr. Miller, of Danbury, was not appointed. Who believes that the "Standard" is a whig paper? He substitutes any opinion in their behalf? He substitutes any opinion in their behalf? He substitutes any opinion in their behalf?

It is strange, that while the democratic press effect to be very patriotic in their devotion to the Mexican war, they should throw obstacles in the way, and engender disaffection and applaud revolt among the troops.

The *Journal* accuses Gov. GLAHAM of having made the appointments of the officers of the Volunteer Regiment, under the command of a whig caucus; and this he asserts in the face of the proof that they were made under the influence of democratic recommendations.

If there is not "one in a hundred" of the volunteers who approve of the appointment of Messrs. PAINE and FAGG, then have the democratic leaders betrayed those whom they represented in the Legislature. But this is not the fact—we are confident, if the matter could be tested, that a majority of the whole Regiment would approve of these appointments—as they would of the appointment of Mr. STOKES, a democrat, as Major, and Mr. BRAX, a democrat, as aid to Col. PAINE.

It appears that the crime for which it is the desire of the *Journal* to proscribe and degrade these officers, is that of having expressed an opinion as to the manner in which this war was brought on by the President of the U. States. This we see by the vindictive, unpatriotic, and scandalous clamor of the *Washington Union*, against this high privilege of American citizenship, is taken up and re-echoed by the "rag, tag, and bobtail" of the party. As does the great political Muffin at Washington, so must do the "small fry" in North Carolina and every where else. And our readers can have the test of patriotism, at the present day. Is it to sacrifice the comforts of home and abandon the sweets of social life, for the sake of their country's cause? No. Is it to "bare their bosoms to the shafts of battle"? No. Is it to cheer and encourage, by precept and example, our brave volunteers in sustaining the honor of our flag and vindicating the glory of the American name? No—for all these things have been done by the Whigs. But the test is to say that every thing done by Mr. Polk is right, and all this done by the democrats, or a considerable number of them.

In his allusion to the "day of retribution" the *Journal* evidently refers to the next election; and we are thus led into the political secret, that the subject of these appointments is to be made a party issue on the election grounds.—The success of the democratic party at home, and not the triumphs of our army abroad, is the matter that comes nearest the hearts of such politicians as the editor of the *Journal*.

From the Greensborough Patriot.  
**THE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.**

The Principle of Executive appointments to army offices is sustained by Polk, and probably by this time sanctioned by Congress, where the Locofocos have a large majority. The same principle is sustained by our neighboring States on the north and on the south. We believe the principle is right, and that the introduction of the suffrage principle into the armies of the country, would, in the end, destroy their efficiency.

The actors, aiders and abettors of the Mecklenburg disorganization are left with few friends on this point.

Let us look a moment at the political influences which operate in the military appointments of the President and our Executive. Our Governor appointed two Whigs and one Democrat,—none of them from among the volunteers. No complaint is made by any one of the appointment of the Democrat. But the Polkites flare up in exceeding wrath at the appointment of the two Whigs. "See how a plain tale will put them down." You don't catch President Polk appointing a Whig to any army office, and you see that he does not recognize the fact of a man's being a volunteer as a pre-requisite qualification for office. Among a number of recent appointments by the President, published in the "Union," are the four following Staff Officers for the North Carolina Regiment—not one of them, it is said, is a Whig and not one was a volunteer:

Appointments by the President.—Exum L. Whitaker, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of captain.

William L. Dancy, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Gaston D. Cobbs, of North Carolina, to be Surgeon.

James A. McRae, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Surgeon.

Now the same principle which ostensibly governed Captain Caldwell in refusing to serve under the Field Officers appointed, would of course prevent him from receiving pay and rations from the hands of the Commissary or Quartermaster, and from taking the pills and pukes of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon! We reckon it is well enough that he would not enter the Regiment—his independence would have starved him.

Provisions for Ireland.—One house in New York city has orders for fifteen hundred tons of provisions, such as beef, bacon, pork, &c., for Ireland. The British Government have also sent out discretionary orders to agents in all the American cities for Indian corn.

**THE MECKLENBURG "SECOND" DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

Some of our readers, say the "Wilmington Chronicle," may be curious to see an account of the proceedings of the Mecklenburg Volunteers when they came to the magnanimous determination not to enter the Regiment. We, therefore, copy a history of the transaction from the Mecklenburg *Jeffersonian*:

Old Mecklenburg right side up.—The Spirit of '75 yet alive.—Last Thursday was a proud day for the sons of Mecklenburg. On that day, Capt. Caldwell, of our volunteers, addressed his company relative to the action of the Legislature in voting ten thousand dollars to the Regiment, and the appointment of Field Officers by Gov. Graham. He said he did not address them as Whigs or Democrats, but as independent freemen of Mecklenburg, who had volunteered in a glorious and patriotic cause. Although among the officers of the company, there were to be found the blood-relations of Gov. G., he felt well assured that all would freely join in an expression of indignation at the treatment our volunteers have received at the hands of the Legislature and Governor. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which, by acclamation, were adopted unanimously. So that if Cols. Paine and Fagg want men to command, they will have to get them elsewhere than in Mecklenburg. Such men can never command the sons of Mecklenburg on the field of battle. But here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we view the action of the Legislature, in the passage of the law granting \$10,000 to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, as a gross insult to the Volunteers—requiring them, as it does, to endorse a lie upon their own government, and a stigma of disgrace upon the cause in which they are to peril their lives, should they receive the money.

Resolved, That we decline to receive a cent of said appropriation on any such terms; but that in return we will divide pro rata among the patriotic partisans who helped to pass the law, to be divided according to grade, that to be regulated by the agency each man had in passing the law.

Resolved, That we regard ourselves as freemen, capable of appreciating the service in which we have volunteered, and also, of appreciating the qualifications of suitable Field Officers, and that together with our brave commanders thrust upon us against our will, we now insist our Captain to tender our Company to the President of the regular service, as a Company of Dragoons, for the service of the war.

**SANTA ANNA'S PLANS.**

*La Patria*, the Spanish paper published at New Orleans and which is generally well posted up in Mexican intelligence, states, on authority of a letter from a well informed source in the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna will not leave San Luis de Potosi, but will retain there constantly, about 25,000 men. His plan is "to take all the means and precautions to fortify well a single point (San Luis) with all the reinforcements and appliances necessary, within a radius small but well defined; distracting as much as possible the enemy, and dividing his attention by insignificant movements." It is calculated (says the New Orleans Atlas) that by this means he will cause loss of time and vast expense to the American army, will scatter their forces, and put off any decisive operation until the hot weather has decimated our ranks, when "los valientes" will pounce upon us in every direction, from "the point in small radius," as spiders from the centre of a web upon unsuspecting flies, and utterly destroy our army. This the Atlas thinks a capital plan—original and Mexican. It is not impossible, however, that this fortified point may be passed altogether, and that a blow will be struck in another quarter while Santa Anna is amusing himself with the idea of catching our army in his net. The last accounts from the seat of war, showing that small detachments of the Mexican army are scattered in various directions, seem to confirm the idea, however, that the plans of the Mexican leader are accurately set forth in the letter from Mexico.

The proposition to create the office of Lieutenant General will, it is confidently stated, be revived; and it is generally believed that it will now receive the vote of a majority in the House of Representatives, and consequently, that its adoption or rejection will depend upon Mr. Calhoun and his friends in the Senate. If the House, after repeatedly rejecting this proposition by decisive majorities, shall hereafter sanction it, the people will not hesitate to ascribe its vacillation to (in our opinion,) its proper cause, flagrant and unblushing corruption. We shall scrutinize carefully the yeas and nays, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the changelings, and of those who may conveniently *dodge the vote* (a very common and a very reprehensible practice)—in order that the honesty of their *change*, or of their convenient *silence*, may be tested by the future appointments of the Executive. If themselves, their brothers, or their cousins, shall be "rewarded," the country will know the EXACT PRICE OF THEIR VOTE, as truly as though it had been labelled upon their foreheads, "FOR SALE," with the stipulated compensation annexed.—*Richmond Whig*.

The St. Joseph's (Mo.) Gazette has a letter from Santa Fe, which says: "There is a rumor in the city to-day that the Mexicans have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many deaths." The poison is said to consist of some vegetable substance, not powerful enough to produce instant death, but sufficient to derange the digestive organs, and neutralize the operation of medicine on the system. The St. Louis Reveille, however, doubts the truth of this rumor. It thinks that a strange climate, confinement, and a lack of usual comforts are sufficient to account for the mortality that has occurred among the troops at that point.

From the Baltimore American.  
**THE THREE MILLION BILL.**

The debate in the Senate on the bill to entrust three million of dollars to the President for obtaining a peace with Mexico, promises to be long and elaborate. The following amendment was submitted by Mr. Berrien:

"Provided, always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress, in making this appropriation; that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition, by conquest, of any portion of her territory; that this Government, ever desirous to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations, and particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

This proviso will not suit the views of those who look upon the war with Mexico as a war of conquest. Yet it is a little singular that the advocates of acquisition, who maintain that Mexico must be compelled to cede to us territory as an indemnity for the charges of the war and in liquidation of the claims of our citizens upon her, are nevertheless willing to pay money in advance to Mexico—three millions—thus acknowledging the balance of obligations against us. In other words we are to take territory on the ground that Mexico is indebted to us, yet we pay money to her to induce her to give us the territory. Here is a strange confusion.

In truth the whole business is strange every way. The President of the United States asks for three millions of dollars in order to bring the Mexican war to a speedy and an honorable conclusion. The inference would be from this demand that the President intended to levy new troops and to strike a decisive blow; for that would be, in time of war, the most natural mode of proceeding in view of a speedy and an honorable peace. But no; we are given to understand otherwise. The Finance Committee of the Senate, asking for the appropriation, announces openly that it is intended for the Mexican army! An underhand chaffering, it seems, is going on between President Polk and General Santa Anna; the latter promises to be convenient, but he can do nothing unless his men are at his disposal; and his men will not do as he wishes unless their wages are paid them. Now Santa Anna has no money, or if he has he wishes to keep it. If Mr. Polk will furnish him with three millions he can pay his men, his men will do as he wishes, and he will do as Mr. Polk desires, and then we shall have peace. It is a new version, as our readers will perceive, of the nursery legend which tells how the fire burnt the stick, the stick beat the dog, the dog bit the pig, and they all went through the gate.

This notable arrangement is proposed for the sanction of the Congress of the United States. A proposition to pay the enemy's troops! A solemn enactment to constitute Santa Anna a disbursing agent of the Government—a Sub-Treasurer—and that, too, without bond or security? Is not this monstrous? It passes comprehension how any Senator could have the face to make an avowal such as the chairman of the Finance Committee made on this subject. As for Mr. Polk's part in the business it is scarcely worth the while to be surprised at anything which emanates from the profound Statesmanship of that dignity.

**THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.**

The Washington Fountain, [which has shown a great fondness for being quizzed, and of quizzing others, by the utterance of idle and unfounded rumors and surmises,] publishes the following Card:

"We respectfully submit to the consideration of the Whig National Nominating Convention, and of the American people, without respect to party, the illustrious name of Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, the hero of the Rio Grande, as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States."

This Card is signed, "Many Members of the Senate and House of Representatives;" but we doubt whether it has the sanction of even a few of that body. The time has not yet arrived to select candidates for the next Presidency—and certainly the FRIENDS of Gen. Taylor ought not, under existing circumstances, to place him in a position, which, if any thing can, will prevent justice being done him, should the course of the Administration towards him compel him to assume a defensive attitude.

The House of Representatives has adopted the resolution calling upon the President for such parts from Gen. Taylor's correspondence as he may think proper to furnish. It will doubtless be garbled to make out a case against the old General. Very well. He will know how to defend himself against domestic, as well as he has done his country against foreign enemies.

It is stated that Mr. Calhoun will define his position in a day or two, on the Mexican War Question, when the Three Million Appropriation Bill, now on the table in the Senate, shall be taken up.

**THE THREE MILLION BILL.**  
*Sketch of Mr. Johnson's Speech.*

In the Senate of the United States on Saturday, the pending question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Cass as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Berrien.

Mr. Johnson of Md. said he found himself unexpectedly thrown into this debate. He took it for granted that the Senator from Michigan would not allow his amendment to go to a vote without saying one word upon it. The amendment embraced a high and momentous principle of public policy, and he supposed the mover would like to be heard upon it.

He paused now to give the Senator a hearing, but he was still as the grave. If not defended, it ought to be withdrawn. Had it the concurrence of the President's friends, we had a right to ask the aid of lights not belonging to ourselves. The American people had a right to expect it—the reputation of the Senator invoked it—the people would not be satisfied without it. He hoped he would even yet be heard in defence of his proposition, and that we might know why it was that it should be appended to the three million bill.

Many Senators believed that the war with Mexico was not brought on by the act of Mexico. Many had voted for the bill containing this declaration in May last, because they were not willing to record their votes against the body of the act. That principle had been sufficiently demonstrated before this, but the majority omitted no occasion to assert a principle not germane to the matter, and which seemed to be persisted in for the purpose of either bringing Senators to a vote against their will, or to a vote which expressed an opinion that the war was just. The amendment looked to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but the object of it would seem to be not to fight a peace, but to buy a peace.

It was asserted by the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs that we were beginning to feel the effects of the war—that many lives were lost—and if it continued a good while longer, it would be necessary to impose heavy burdens upon the people. This looked like being tired of the war, and the \$3,000,000 asked for was a proof that we were tired of it. But the amendment went on to say in this peace bill that there must be "a vigorous prosecution of the war." How would such an amendment read as a preamble to the bill, as this? "Whereas it is necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war, be it enacted that three millions are hereby appropriated for obtaining peace." (Laughter.) How would it look for two persons engaged in a private quarrel to say, Come, I will give you my purse if you will give me your sword, and we will cry quits.—(Renewed laughter.)

The Senator from Arkansas contended that we might have a minimum compromise by taking California and New Mexico. If Mexico would not agree to this, we were to take all of Mexico.

Mr. Sevier—"Yes, all." We should have that cry again, as we had heard it before from the Senator from Michigan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cass, in his seat, shook his head.—He did not go for all or none.

Mr. Johnson—You went for fifty-four forty, and he did not know of any body who asked for more.

Mr. Cass—I went for all I could get.

Mr. Johnson—And will be content to take nothing less than all of Mexico now.

Mr. Johnson passed in a pointed and eloquent review of the "blunders" growing out of the admission of Santa Anna to Mexico. He put it to the Senator to say whether it would really be "vigorous prosecution of the war," or "an honorable peace," to give three millions to it. Why was Santa Anna to have \$3,000,000 now, when only \$2,000,000 was asked in August last. Had the Mexican General risen in his demands now that he was at home, and at the head of a larger army than he was a year since? Or was this \$3,000,000 to be regarded as a part of the expenses of the war?

Mr. Sevier—It is.

Mr. Johnson. Then money is to be taken from the National Treasury to pay both Mexican troops and our own, and we were to pay ourselves by dismembering Mexico. The act was wrong—the principle was wrong—and rather than be a party to it, he would have his arm palsied. Had the object been avowed in May last, as it was now, that act of war could not have passed. No man was so blind as not to see that questions growing out of the admission of new territory might involve questions affecting the peace of this Union.

We might see what the South thought of this subject by the resolutions which had been introduced this morning from the member from Alabama, Mr. Bagby, (declaring the New York resolutions to be in derogation of the rights of the constitution and at war with the States where slavery existed.) The New York resolutions were read and the Alabama resolutions also. These resolutions showed the deep and abiding feeling upon the subject both at the North and at the South. The North would not change its opinion, and

any man who should oppose the pending sentiment here, could hardly be taken here. This was a matter of principle—a spirit of liberty having its home in the heart. If this spirit were not already covered the North, it would spread to this result.

There was one way, thank God, to rid of this question, and to leave this Union united and happy. That way was to keep the foreign territory out, and to be the subject of so much contention and regard to it. This was consistent with honor. We had all the territory we needed—enough to administer to the wants of all.—The prosperity and peace acquired by our people under the constitution, was enough to satisfy any man. The war would be forgotten, except in the glorious achievements growing out of it.

The South was safe as she was, when a new element was introduced into territory as large as the original thirteen States—there would spring up a new strife calculated to frighten the nation. In the name of Heaven, were we willing to risk such an end, at so small a price? Had we not territory enough? Had not the constitution given us territory enough? It was reared for immortality, but might perish in an hour from rupture and negligence.

What, asked Mr. J., was to be done such a crisis? The North as firm as the soil on which she rests—the South equally firm and determined to do what it conceived to be its rights. War or a disruption of this Union would be the fruits of such a struggle. The situation, now the cement that keeps all as one, is to be dissolved, and the mighty republic, the admiration of the world, is to be broken into fragments. And all by our own suicidal act, and because Mexico, not being able to pay our own, we are determined to force her all that she may hold dear.

Mr. J. added in conclusion that he gave the President his hearty support in the prosecution of the war. He had done so at the risk of differing from friends whose judgment he esteemed, but he followed his own instinct and felt that it was necessary, while the country was in danger, to vindicate her honor. He had known but one party, and that was the country. The spirit which made his heart leap for joy when he first heard of the achievements of our soldiers, made him anxious for his country's honor now. He could not participate in conduct toward an impoverished and feeble enemy which the world would denominate rapine and plunder. We were great and magnificent. Public virtue had given us great prosperity. Let that virtue fail us—let the moral sense of the nation—indulged in unbridled lust of dominion—and we are sure as there was a God who rewards virtue and punished vice, the gaze of judgment would be upon us.

Mr. Cass surprised the Senate by saying that he had offered his amendment for the purpose of voting against it! He had intended to vote for his amendment only as a preference for the amendment of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Berrien). If any amendment was offered he preferred his own, but he should vote against both.

**RAIL ROADS IN NEW YORK.**

The following were the receipts and expenditures, including interest on debt, of the Railroads in the State of New York for 1846. The expenditures are exclusive of new fixtures and constructions, and the receipts are the ordinary earnings only:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Mohawk Road,	\$118,857	\$ 69,930
Utica & Schenectady,	428,395	167,820
Syracuse & Utica,	257,637	124,936
Auburn & Syracuse,	119,038	43,464
Auburn & Rochester,	290,170	110,355
Tonawanda,	143,818	59,534
Attica & Buffalo,	86,494	33,560
Schenectady & Troy,	36,788	31,545
Rensselaer & Saratoga,	50,534	38,630
Cayuga & Susquehanna,	17,157	14,537
New York & Erie,	185,516	123,175
Saratoga & Schenectady,	32,118	26,339
	\$1,701,522	\$ 876,330

The aggregate length of these roads is about 500 miles, and the amount of capital invested \$12,750,000. The net income, therefore, is about 7 per cent. per annum. Some of the roads have divided 8 per cent. during the year.

Ireland.—In no former period of her history has this part of the United Kingdom exhibited such a miserable and alarming aspect as at the present time. Starvation of the most dire description stalks throughout the length and breadth of its provinces; disease and death harry their victims from off the stage of time, and millions of a brave but misguided people know not how and where to brave the awful misery which haunts their non-day walks and midnight visions. So great and unparalleled is the amount of destitution now prevailing that the efforts of Government to abridge and mitigate the sufferings of the distressed prove unequal to the emergency, and private benevolence starts back at the horrible picture of misery which daily demands relief. In fact, in many instances, the Irish cabins are little better than charnel houses, where the dead, uncared for, unburied, lie festering by the side of the dying.—*Liverpool Times*, January 4.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, struck the Missouri Senator—the Lieutenant General in participation—in a vital part last Tuesday. The question arose in debate, "where is the boundary of the United States?" to which several answers were given. "Some," (said Mr. Johnson,) think it is on the Rio Grande; others California; while the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) but a few months since expressed his opinion, to the effect that we had no business on the Rio Grande—the frontier of the States being near the Nueces." The Diplomat Generalissimo was silent!