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FROM NEW MEXICO.

Particulars of the Insurrection. In the St. Louis Republican of the 8th and th ult., we find in the painful events, of which ablished in our last, an account received Pittsburg. We ropy the letter below. From the St. Louis Republican of March 8.

INDEPENDENCE, March 1, 1847. have news to communicate to you again, M Santa Fe, but it is of a different character on any heretofore given. Mr. Miller of Sane county, and Mr. Hoffman of Baltimore, and me others, are just in, having left Santa Fe the 13th January. The twenty arrested on upition were released, and all apprehensions ned to be quieted, when our informant left. her they had progressed some few days on or foule, they were overtaken by some men. to told them of an insurrection about to take see or just then going on, at Taos. They little reliance on the report, until overion by Mr. Lucien Maxwell and a Spaniard. had been in the employ of E. Leitendsorf-Maxwell, who had a farm, was fortunate. apprised of their movements, and escaped by taken. Through the Spaniard, upon hom reliance can be placed, and who had alnoing them and their families of all they had non; but in this they foiled them, by travel-My miles a day. On that day they attackwey's distillery, in the valley of the Taos. des having a kind of breast work thrown

Some Fe, advising them to be on their guard, le and whose desire was plunder, (about in number.) were hurrying on to the Pueladian villages and settlements to arouse witon of that place and all that was in it. are an he done there no one knows. Messrs. brand Hoffman say that there are only afür hundred effective men in Santa Feat all on the sick list, or have gone down mian; and of course they cannot send ide to the neighboring points, and in all ability will not be able to defend themwhere. The fort is not completed, as the losses are not finished, which renders it wetreat to it with their sick in case of an The cannon are all in the square town, and are in a bad situation to be of

inud his establishment.

klup the remaining stock and other propwhich they could find.

what been received by him of Gen. Wool. laBrown, one of the lessees of the penilary, left Santa Fe a few days before Messrs. er and Hoffman, with the express mail, and tu Chihuahua, there would have been no the anywhere in New Mexico. J. M.

From the St. Lauis Republican, March 9. ERESTING LETTER FROM LIEUT.

R. Campbell has placed the following The letter is full of rest, as every thing must be, coming from a where so many untoward incidents have My occurred. The insurrection at Taos. he murder of Gov. Bent, the Lees, and othtens, who are well known and had many ols in St. Louis, calls for the prompt action Government, and the necessity is urgent meading of additional troops with all poste to New Mexico. Lieut. Abert, it perceived, speaks of the death of Gov. without expressing any doubt of the corof the information or of the extent of thuities of the Mexicans.

Abert is of the United States Topo-Engineer corps. He accompanied Anneat with Lieut. Emory to make a toposurvey of New Mexico. For severpast Lieut. Abert has been laboring the meeting. evere indisposition, insomuch that the ent at the instance of his friends, has him to be relieved from duty for a time. the men with him have suffered great nons and hardships on the plains-hardwhich it is impossible for those at home by their comfortable firesides to form any

TURKEY CREEK, Feb. 20, 1847.

16th of last month, Gov. Bent, with Americans residing in Taos, were cruassacred by the New Mexicans. For me an outbreak has been threatening, then I was in Santa Fe the troops were in strictest vigilance and every one lay o rest with drawn sabre or pistols by ades. Eight Mexicans had been arrestimprisoned; the most eminent were Ortiz, second in command under Armijo; which was to have taken place on Christhight, but the arrest of the conspirators Camargo, &c.,

THE CAROLINA

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 48, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1847.

but received letters from that place up to the 12th of January.

Our little band of men are in a dangerous situation. From the official returns that fell into my hands, when in Santa Fe, I find the population of the department of New Mexico estimated at 100,000—this includes the Pueblos or India villages.

As to the character of these people, the horrible murder of Gov. Bent, togother with the Americans in Taos, on the 19th of January last : the battle charge of the government troops and militia, at Brazito, under a black flag, gives one a faint idea. They are entitled only to be dealt

with as outlaws, bandits or pirates. Near the crossing of the Arkansas, I lost all my mules, they were stolen by the Pawnees. February 20th, Mr. Brown, who I met carrying the mail to Fort Leavenworth, and who kindly let me have some oxen to carry the lugto fee for his life, we learn that Governor gage of the men, lost two mules, frozen to death, his comr ... "November last, and for considharles Bent, who went to Taos a few days be- and the next morning six more. I had to dig erably more than he is likely to get." well as Stephen Lee, then acting sheriff, boxe them for the depth of five feet; one of them who had a day or so before imprisoned some was dead—the other half frozen—but we still

insurrectionists,) Gen. Elliott Lee, entertain hopes of his recovery. We were on ent Leal, and all the Americans in the place, the head of Turkey creek at the time of the storm, entirely exposed to its fury for thirty-six earth, and killing also all the Spaniards at hours. My men were obliged to leave bedding, favorable to the Americans, the chief alcade provisions, guns and cooking utensils covered Thos being one of them. This occurred on up with five feet snow. We had a long and gosday, the 17th. Oh Wednesday it was their difficult march of twenty-seven miles, when we reached Cotton-wood Fork; here we found the master from Fort Leavenworth, with plenty of provisions, and we are again comfortable.

with eight men, defended himself for ed me with the testimony of some of the insur- lor, knows that he will do what he says. His rectionists whom he had in confinement. They memorable despatch, written just before the were not allowed to converse together, and yet | battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Inhecommencement of the insurrection, the all give testimony to the same effect; in fact, when the administration had pressed him on ade of Taos sent word down to the alcade of their evidence is so similar that I shall only with an inferior and illy-provided force, to en- plaint is stated to be water on the chest better subserved thereby, he is authorized and of their movements, and wished him to send you a copy of one, translated from the counter a superior and dropsy in the legs-fatal symptoms to despatch said vessels upon the service

Testimony of Don Jose Maria Sanchez .- On the mob, who were composed of the lowest Tuesday last, the 15th of December, I was called in the name of Thomas Ortiz, by Miguel Pino, to the house of the former, in the evening, the enemy oppose my march, in whatever numwhich I will verify. When I entered, I found and march directly to Santa Fe, and take the following persons assembled: Don Thomas Ortiz, Don Diego Archulette, Don Nicholas Pino, Don Santiago Armijo, Don Manuel Chavez, Don Domingo Baca, Don Pablo Dominguez, and Don Juan Lopez.

against the actual Government. Don Diego Archulette commenced the discourse, and said : I make the motion that there be an act to nominate a Governor and commander general, and I would nominate Don Thomas Ortiz for the first sible for the troops or citizens of Santa officer and Don Diego Archulette for the second. This was unanimously carried, and the act signed by each individual present.

After this was concluded, they commenced a discourse relative to the method of surprising her the mob had attacked Taos and Turley the Government at Santa Fe and taking possesm their intention to take some Government | sion of the place. They decided upon the folgoing into Santa Fe with supplies .- lowing plan: On Saturday evening, the 19th in the news was received at Bent's Fort by of Dec., all were to assemble with their men in me men who had fled there with Mr. Miller's the parish church. Having divided themselves many they immediately sent out a few men into several parties, they were to sally forth, some to seize the pieces of artillery, others to go to the quarters of the Colonel, and others to d Doniphan had representations made to the palace of the Governor, (if he should be that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, there,) and if not, to send an order to Taos to der a few easily obtained victories he was seize him, because he was the one who would men down sufficiently far into the interior give the most trouble. This act was also amarrounded and all his men cut off. No greed on by all. The sound of the church bell was to be the signal for the assault for the forces concealed in the church, and those which Don Diego Archulette should have brought near the city-night was the time agreed on-all were awa short distance from here in distress. to enter the "plaza" at the same moment, has been sent him. It is the opinion of seize the pieces of artillery and point them into

at Santa Fe, that, if Wool had gone on di- the streets. The meeting now dissolved. On the 21st I went to the house of Don Thomas Ortiz, and he and Don Diego Archulette told me that on the evening before they greed to fix on Saturday, the 26th of December, for which reason I was called; and they told me before Don Blas Orreg and Jose Sanchez, that, until they could gain over the people of the whole department, Thomas Ortiz was going to El Bada, Don Diego Archulette to the valley of Taos, Thomas Baca to the Rio Abaxa. When I entered, Blas Oretega delivered a letter to Thomas Ortiz, from the priest Leyba, of San Miguel. It was in answer to one from Ortiz; and Thomas Ortiz commenced conversation, and told Don Diego Archulette that Leyba was a man best calculated to excite the people but because of ill health could not come to the capital. Archulette said the priest was all talk. Ortiz got offended-said he would wait there no longer, but at once put the first plan into ef-

Thomas Baca then came in to take leave, as femont on one of his expeditions to the he was going off to sound the people. Ortiz and subsequently was despatched by the said that Pablo Dominguez and Miguel Pino would go and sound the "Vacarra" at Rio Yours truly.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported in Washington that Mr. Atocha, the agent who sent to Mexico, and whose return thro' Vera Cruz we announced in our last telligencer and Union are, however, silent on

We have, however, a multitude of rumors from Washington. The correspondence of N. Y. Journal of commerce, under date of the 18th, after alluding to the arrival of Mr. Atocha, says ;

There is scarcely a doubt that the Mexican Government will agree to a treaty, giving us the Rio Grande as a boundary, up to 38deg. 30, and all the territory north of that parrallel.

The movements now talked of favor peace. Santa Anna accelerates a peace by marching Archujette, formerly a member of the his army to Saltillo, and surrendering it to Gen. an Congress, Nicholas Pina, Santiago Taylor. It is a much easier way than for Gen. Manuel Chavez, and others. These Taylor to go to San Luis-and there underhad arranged a plan of attack upon the take to feed the Mexican army. The object of Santa Fe, which was deferred in order Santa Anna's movement, judging from his deand it so as to produce a complete revo- sponding manifesto, must be to enable the arthroughout the department of New Mexi- my to obtain food, as prisoners of war, from the well-stored depots of the U. S., at Monterey,

lest Santa Fe on the 28th December last, at the same time, will effect a speedy peace.

General Taylor may, after all, become the ne-

gotiator with Santa Anna. at Saltillo. The same correspondent notices a report that Gen. Butler is shortly to be made Secretary of War; but the report was probably founded on the circumstance noticed in the correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post, that "Gen. Butler has been requested to come to Washington,the President and Secretary of War doubtless desiring the benefit of his suggestions as to the management of the war."

We also learn that Gen. Scott has made requisitions on the War Department, which have been refused. The correspondent of the Post, indeed, (himself a friend of the Administration,) admits the fact. He says :-

"Gen. Scott has called for 'all creation,' as my informant expressed it; that is, he is reputed to have called for much more than he supposed would sufficient, before starting for

Whilst the administration is thus denying to General Scott what he regards as necessary for the success and safety of the army under his command, we have rumors that orders have been sent from Washington to Gen. Taylor to push forward with ten thousand troops to San Luis Potosi! It is also said that Gen. Taylor, tired out with the querulousness and ignorant presumption of those in Washington, who have assumed to regulate the movements of the army three thousand miles off, has expressed his determination to advance upon San Luis, no matter how small the force he may be able to While in Santa Fe, Col. Price kindly furnish- carry with him. Those who know Gen. Tay. determination. In that despatch, he announc- inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it ed to the War Department that he was going to advance from Point Isabel, and he said, "if bers, I shall fight him!" They did oppose his march, with greatly superior numbers-he did fight them, and he conquered.

The people have faith that he will conquer again, should he encounter Santa Anna, if there The consultation was to form a conspiracy their forces. Even while we write that meeting may have taken place, and result as it may every body is perfectly sure that "Old Rough and Ready" and the men under him, will give a good account of themselves.—Balt. Pat. of an address to his poorer tenantry in the

" VOLUNTEERS."

Under this head, our friend of the Carolinian, of Saturday last, makes some remarks about the manner in which the Volunteers were treated by Lt. Fremont, in transporting them from this place to the Brazos, which, we apprehend, must be the result of the want of a proper acquaintance with the facts connected with the subject. The Carolinian seems to think that the "Government Agent" has not performed ernment, is strongly opposed.—The steahis duty in providing proper accommodation for the North Carolina troops, when, in fact, we venture to assert that at no place has there been more attention paid to this very point than here. The Caro. one of the partners of the house of Baring linian speaks of the smallness of the vessels employed. Does our friend know that the vessels employed are the very largest and best, in all respects, which ever visit our port? Does he know that a larger class of vessels cannot get over our bar? With regard to the "packing," we would merely observe that the births were fitted up as they are in all transports for regular had concluded to suspend the assault, and a- troops; indeed they are more roomy and comfortable than in most of the transports employed by the Government. Surely it cannot be expected that the United States Government would provide each Volunteer with a state room. As to the sea sickness, of course this is one of the incidents of going to sea, in any fashion. We make these few remarks merely in justice to Lieut Fremont. For there is no one who would more deprecate anything like bad treatment towards the brave men who have gone forth from our midst to fight the battles of our common country than ourselves. But we are certain that the Government Agent here did all he could to ameliorate the condition of the troops. He employed the very best vessels he could find. He personally inspected their fitting up, and saw that they were comfortable, so far as he could. And surely if he em-Tesuca. Thomas Ortiz kept the minutes of ployed the vessels at as low a price as possible, this ought to be subject of commendation rather than of censure. We also can assure our friends of Fayettville that Major Stokes, who himself has been in the Navy for nearly ten years, examined the Gott before any troops went on board, and pronounced that she was properly fitpublication, has reached Washington. The In- ted up. and that the troops would be as comfortable on her as they ever are on such occasions .- Wilmington Journal.

> The Col. Cumming appointed a Major General, is Col. William Cumming, of Georgia, who was somewhat noted some twenty five years ago, for his succession of duels with Mr. McDuffie, and the queer correspondence accompanying the quarrel, for several months kept the whole country in a roar of laughter, and finally resulted in a pistol bullet being lodged in the fleshiest part of Mr. McDuffie's body.

THE TONGUE.

There is a world of meaning in the fol lowing from an old scrap book: If thou wishest to be wise,

Keep these words before thine eyes-What thou speakest and how beware, Of whom, to whom, when and where.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

By last night's train of cars from Philadelphia, we received a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th instant, brought by the steamer Hibernia. which arrived at Boston on Saturday evening. The political news for the entire continent of Europe is devoid of interest, and we, therefore, confine our extracts principally to commercial and shipping intelligence :- Balt. Amer.

Alarming accounts of famine come from every part of France. Vast supplies are ordered from every quarter. Complaints of war, and those weapons directed against are made in the papers that so much less the bosoms of the people of this country. grain comes from the United States to should now be returning to the shores of French than to English ports. Large orders, it is said, have come out by the steamer. It is said that the French are about to take military possession of Majorca, Minerca, and Ivica. Very large ship- the mutations of fortune : ments of grain for England and France have been made at Constantinople. The French Chamber has voted to increase the Presse.

sicians have announced that he is too weak the purpose of transporting to the famishto write letters, and his son stated this at ing poor of Ireland and Scotland such conone of the repeal meetings. Wilmer & tributions as may be made for their relief; Smith's Times says:

state of his health prevents his removal Robert B. Forbes. of Boston, the United to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley left States sloop of war Jamestown for the Dublin, by express, to attend him in Lon- like purpose; or, if the Secretary shall be don, where he now remains. His com- of opinion that the public interest will be force, shows in what spirit he carries out his ever at this time of life. The number of is said a servant from the place is amongst the number.

The Irish poor are emigrating in great numbers, chiefly to the U. States. All the ready ports are crowded, but the Chronicle says, 'unfortunately they are those whose loss will be severely felt, as they be not too great a disparity in the numbers of possess pecuniary means and are not destitute.' Freight for steerage passengers has risen to 4 guineas. Landlords are aiding their peasantry to emigrate.

Mr. R. S. Guinness, of Duplin, has issued the above and adds .country of Wexford, offering £3 to each person in a family, provided the whole go tegether, and also £1 for each individual, the latter sum to be paid on arrival in New York, Quebec, or any other American port that may be fixed upon

The progress of starvation among the Irish still continues. Rev. Mr. Newell writes that in the parishes of Oranmore and Ballimacourty, 54 persons have perished from lack of food since December. The new poor law, proposed by the govmer Great Western is advertised for sale. The new steamers for the British company are to be called the America, Canada, Niagara and Europe. S. S. Gair, Esq., & Brothers, and chief manager of the Liv-

erpool branch, died on the 13th. It is said that the Great Britain steamer is now secure. The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the establishment of the Telegraph in his dominions without his permission. The French government has authorized the concession to a company, headed by Messrs. Herout & Handel, of FOUR steamers belonging to the navv. to establish a line between Havre and New York. These vessels are worth 1,600,000 francs, and are to carry the mails for nothing. Immense numbers of French people are preparing to emigrate to the U.

The Pope is making new concessions to the Jews, and the Sultan in Turkey is doing the same towards the Christians. In France, the scarcity is on the increase, and prices are advancing. The most alarming accounts have come in from Lower Normandy, and a general scarcity is apprehended along the coast. The cold in Paris has been intense, the thermometer has fallen to 13 degrees below the freezing point. M. Martin du Nord, Minister of Justice, was so ill that his recovery was not expected. The Bank of Marseilles has raised its discount to 6 per cent.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LONDON CORN MARKET, March 3.

The weather is as fine as possible for the season of the year. The arrivals this week are swelled by a number of little cargoes of oats from Holland, Hanover, and Hamburg. Wheat-Several purchasers have appeared to-day on Belgian account, and have taken new English red wheat at 76s. per quarter, put free on board. The town millers hang back. Barley is dull; the sugar market has given way, and it is not improbable that sugar will be used by some of the distillers. Oats are exceedingly dull. In beans and peas there is no alteration from Monday. Flour

-Slow dragging trade, though it is reported that 42s. has been made of a small parcel of Baltimore; but some parcels are offered at 41s., and of New Orleans at 38s. to 39s. Some of the sellers of American flour have displayed anxiety to realize, and Western Canal, which could not have been procured below 42s. per bbl., wasin partial cases sold at 1s. to 2s. per bbl. lower. On the 1st. inst., the wheat trade opened slowly, but was afterwards somewhat enlivened by some purchases made for Francet principally of red. The local trade bought. very sparingly, and business on the whole companies, and is 1128 strong

closed heavily at about the terms on Monday last. Indian corn was in demand at advancing prices. Yesterday, March 3, red English wheat was more saleable on about the same terms as on the 1st inst. Foreign oats receded 1s. per qr.

the following resolution received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. How singular that the Macedonian which came to our shores upwards of 30 years ago, freighted with the deadly implements her native land, if we may use the expression, laden with food to fill the hungry mouths of her former masters. Such are

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A. merica in Congress assembled, That the the army by adding 210,000 troops. The Secretary of the Navy be and he is here-Epoque newspaper has been merged in by authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. DeKay, of New Jersey, O'Connell is rapidly sinking. His phy- the United States ship Macedonian, for and that the said Secretary be also author-Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The ized to place at the disposal of Captain armed force, a nation, or territory aforesaid as public ships,

MR. CLAY AS PEACE MINISTER TO MEXICO

We are authorized to say that the appointment of the Hon. Henry Clay, as Min- did. He claimed the left bank of ister to Mexico, would meet the appro- Grande as ours; it was in the posses bation of many sincere friends of that eminent citizen, as well as the concurrence of good friends of the administration in this city .- N. Y. Sun.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette copies

No doubt of the authority-no doubt of the concurrence. But Mr. Clay will not be appointed. The war with Mexico, badly as it has been managed, has not brought on this country much distress; and those who are sent to make peace, must have as profitable an appointment as they would have had, had they been sent to make war. Mr. Clay is not wanted. It is deeper national distress, more national alarm, and closer evil, that would make the Government send for such a man. The people of Athens never sent for Demetrius, whom they had banished, until their distress rendered his presence necessary to the salvation of the city.

From the Sumterville, S. C., Banner, of March 17th ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. BRADFORD SPRINGS, S. C.,

March 15, 1847. Mr. Editor.—To prevent the publication of any incorrect statement concerning the attempted assassination of the Rev. Dr. Dubose, I send you the following, upon the correctness of which you may rely. Respectfully Yours,

ISAAC AULD.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, 10th inst. Mr. J. A. Backhouse, a Baptist Minister, formerly principal of the Darlington Male Academy, called at the Bradford Springs, and, not finding the Rev. Mr. DuBose at the dwelling house, walked towards the building used as a temporary school room, taking his horse with him: on his way thither he was met by Mr. DuBose and myself, and returned in company with us. Mr. DuBose received him kindly, and taking his horse led him towards the house, where we found Mr. John Nettles and Col. Wm. Nettles. After a few minutes conversation, Mr. DuBose proposed to Col. Nettles to walk out with him and look at some of his stock. During their walk about the premises, Mr. DuBose and Col.

Nettles while passing the stable observed Mr. Backhouse within, where he had placed himself as he afterwards acknowledged, with the hope of finding an opportuniof effecting his purpose. Mr. Backhouse returned with them towards the house, walking a few paces behind. Just before they reached the house Mr. Backhouse stepped quickly between Col. Nettles and Mr. DuBose, and placing himself in front of the latter, stabbed him with a pocket knife. He struck him twice but only one blow took effect. The thrusts were well aimed for the heart; but most providentially the knife struck against a rib and glanced, inflicting a painful but not a fatal wound. Mr. Backhouse immediately attempted to escape, and had nearly succeeded, but was seized just as he had mounted his horse. The knife with which he inflicted the wound was seen in his hand by Co!. Nettles and Mr. DuBose, but could not be found afterwards. We suppose that he must have thrown it away while running towards with her." his horse. I say nothing about the motive, as that will be a subject for judicial

The Virginia Regiment consists of

investigation.

SKETCH Of the concluding part of Mr. Band

on the Three Million

I come now, Mr. President, preamble and resolutions adopt eral Assembly of North Caroli lutions appropriate the sum of dollars for the support of the reteers, raised in the State, until mustered into the service of the and to this no objection has been ken. The preamble asserts that involved in the war with Mexico. tion of the Executive, and subse of Congress." and I propose to all assertion is in the fullest sense tru In order to do this, I shall not have

he strong and convincing, if not o gument offered by the Senator from (Mr. Benton,) on a former occasion that the true Texas which was re the United States, did not include of the Rio Grande; nor shall I at ble views of the Senator from Obio, win,) that Texas as a revolted prov ico, could have no right to anythi had not conquered; and contifle could not extend beyond her act sion. On the contrary, I shall a Texas had at the time of annexa and indisputable title" to the left Rio Grande, and that this title by nexation became vested in the Now it is admitted on all hand never had any possession on the that river, that she never reds it to subjection, or established any part of it; but that the occu co, and the jurisdiction of her law part of it, continued unbroken till of General Taylor from Corpus C with an armed force expelled the M thorities from Point Isabel, and took of the left bank of the river, against of the Mexican authorities, which that time maintained possession and in over it.

Now, sir, I lay it down as a clear putable proposition, that to disposs claimed by her, is of itself an act of act of war, justifiable if the territo rightfully belongs to the party seiz justifiable, if it rightfully I from whom it is taken; but in cit plain act of war. How can this be scription shall we define an act of war marching an army into territory pe claimed by a sovereign State, and by possessing that State, is not an act of is, what can be such an act? Yet this actly what the President of the United under the actual jurisdiction of Mexico never been in order under ours : and to this claim, he in the month of Januar Congress was in session, without congress was in session. that body-sent an army to dispossess. that army did dispossess Mexico of te held and claimed by her, and of which

er had possession. Assuming, as I have done, that the was ours, this act of war would have if authorized by the war power of the ment. But being done by the Pres out the authority of that power, he there menced a war, was guilty of an unco al usurpation of authority, and for all its quences he is justly responsible.

Mr. President, if any member doubts rectness of position I have assumednot ready at once to admit, that the se General Taylor to dispossess Mexico disputed territory was an act of warbe able to remove every doubt by an a directly in point, and entitled to the deference and submission. The Pre the United States seems to have cons cedents by which to support his the three millions proposed to be given bill on your table. It is a pity that he before marching our troops from Corpu ti, think it worth while to see if our ry furnished no precedents worthy to g on that occasion.—Had he done so, have found that to which I am about to attention of the Senate, and to it, if would hardly have been rash enough himself in opposition.

It is well known, that after the Louisiana from France, difficulties tween the United States and Spain, i to the possessions adjoining. December 1805, a confidential Message ceived by Congress from Mr. Jefferse lation to these difficulties. In this Me ter referring to a Convention nego Spain for indemnity to our citizens, of depredations on their commerce, I taken by Spain at the cession to u ana, and her refusal to ratify the C without alterations injurious to us-1 dent states, that he had sent a speci "to endeavor to procure a ratificat former Convention, and to come to standing with Spain as to the boundar isiana;" but that, " after nearly five fruitless endeavor," our Minister end ference without having been able to demnity for spoliations of any descri any satisfaction as to the boundaries ana. The Message then proceeds

"Our injured citzens were thus any prospect of retribution from the doer; and as to boundary, each t take its own course. That which chosen to pursue, will appear from ments now communicated. They inference, that it is their intention on our possession, until they shall be by an apposing force. Consider gress alone is constitutionally inc power of changing our condition I war, I have thought it my duty for authority for using force in any could be avoided. I have barely officers stationed in the neighbor gressions, TO PROTECT our citizen lence, to patrol within the borders DELIVERED TO US, and NOT TO GO OF but when necessary to repal an rescue a citizen or his property; at ish Officers remaining at New Or quired to depart without forther de to be noted here, that since the la the state of affairs in Europe, Spain ed her cruisers and courts to respo

And in conclusion Mr. Jefferson " But the course to be pursued the command of means which it ! gress exclusively to yield or to den I communicate every fact material formation, and the documents nee