

specially directed to protect private property and respect individual rights."

In his annual message of December, 8 1840, the President states that Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande; that this fact is established by declarations of our Government during Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Monroe's administrations; and that the Texas which was ceded to Spain, by the Florida treaty of 1819, embraced all the country now claimed by the State of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

He then repeats the Acts of Texas with the reference to her boundaries, stating, that—

"During the period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her Constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces—such as organizing and defining limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande, establishing courts of justice, and extending her judicial system over the territory; establishing a custom-house, post offices, a land-office, &c."

The President designates by the name of Texas, thecession of Louisiana by France to the United States; and he again calls the territory ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, the Texas. He intimates that the claim of the United States to the territory between the Sabine and Rio Norte was derived from the boundaries of Texas, and that by claiming as far west as this river, the United States did recognize that it was the boundary of the Texas. I really do not understand what is meant by this assertion.

The United States claimed the Rio Norte as being the legitimate boundary of Louisiana, and not of Texas. Neither they nor France had ever been in possession of the country beyond the Sabine. Spain had always held possession, and had divided the territory into provinces as she pleased. One of these was called Texas, and its boundaries had been designated and altered at her will. With these the United States had no concern. If their claim could be sustained it must be by proving that Louisiana extended of right thus far. This had no connection with the boundaries which Spain might have assigned to her province of Texas. These might have extended beyond the Rio del Norte, or have been east of the Rio Nueces. There is not the slightest connection between the legitimate boundaries of Louisiana and those of the Spanish province of Texas. The presumed identity is a mere supposition.

It is not necessary to discuss the soundness of the pretensions to the Rio Norte, asserted by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, since they were yielded in exchange of Florida and some other objects by the treaty of 1819; a treaty extremely popular at the time, and the execution of which was passed with great zeal and perseverance.

Whenever ultimately ceded to Mexico, that republic fixed its boundaries as it thought proper. Texas and Coahuila were declared to form a State; and the Rio Nueces was made the boundary of Texas. When Texas declared itself independent it was the insurrection of only part of a State; for Coahuila remained united to Mexico. But the Rio Nueces was the boundary between the department of Texas and the State of Tamaulipas. The whole contested territory lies within the limits of Tamaulipas, which never was under the Mexican Government, connected in any shape with Texas.

The question now under consideration is only that between the United States and Mexico; and in that view of the subject, it is quite immaterial whether the acts of the United States emanated from Congress or from the Executive. No act of either, recognizing the territory beyond the Nueces as a part of the territory of the United States, can be alleged against Mexico, as a proof of their right to the country thus claimed. Any such act is only an assertion, a declaration, but not an argument sustaining the right. It is, however, proper to observe here that the port of delivery west of the Nueces, erected by the act of Congress, "To establish a collection district in the State of Texas," was at Corpus Christi, a place which was in the actual possession of that State.

It must also be premised that, in the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, the question of the boundary between it and Mexico was expressly reserved as one which should be settled by treaty between the U. States and Mexico.

The only argument in the President's message, which sustains the right of Texas to territory beyond the Nueces, are contained in those passages, in which it is asserted that the jurisdiction of Texas had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces; that the country between that river and the del Norte had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas, had taken part in the annexation itself, and was now included within one of our Congressional districts.

But it is not stated in the President's message, how far beyond the Nueces the jurisdiction of Texas had been extended, nor what part of the country between that river and the del Norte had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas and was then included within one of our Congressional districts.

Now the actual jurisdiction beyond the Nueces never extended farther than the adjacent settlement of San Patricio, consisting of about twenty families. That small district, though beyond the Nueces, was contiguous to and in the actual possession of Texas. On this account it might be rightfully included within the limits which we were bound to protect against Mexican invasion.

But what was the country between this small settlement of San Patricio, or between Corpus Christi and the Rio del Norte, over which it might be supposed from the message that the jurisdiction of Texas had been extended, so as to be included within one of our Congressional districts? Here again, Texas had erected that small settlement into a country called San Patricio, and declared that this country extended to the Rio del Norte. This, like all other declaratory acts of the same kind, was only an assertion not affecting the question of right. The State of Texas might, with equal propriety have declared that their boundary extended to the Sierra Madre or to the Pacific. The true question of right to any territory beyond the Mexican limits of the Department of Texas depends on the facts: By whom was the territory in question inhabited and occupied? and had the inhabitants united with Texas in the insurrection against Mexico?

The whole country beyond the settlement of San Patricio and Corpus Christi, till within a few miles of the del Norte, is a perfect desert, 100 miles wide by the route pursued by Gen. Taylor, as stated by himself, and near 120 miles in a straight line.

The only settled part of it is along the left bank of the del Norte, and but a few miles in

breadth. This belt was settled, inhabited and occupied exclusively by Mexicans. It included the town of Loredo; and Mexico had a custom-house at Brazos, north of the mouth of the river. Till occupied by the American arms it had ever been, and was at the time when invaded by Gen. Taylor, a part of the Department of Tamaulipas and subject to the jurisdiction of the Prefect of the Northern District of that Department.

In the course of the war between Mexico and Texas, incursions had been occasionally made by each party into the territories of the other. A Mexican officer had, once or twice, obtained temporary occupation of San Antonio, within the limits of Texas; and the Texans had on one occasion taken Loredo itself, and more than once had carried their arms not only to the left bank of the del Norte, but even beyond that river. In both cases the aggressive parties had been repulsed and expelled. The last Texan expedition of that kind took place in December, 1842, and terminated in their defeat at Mier.

That the country adjacent to the left bank of the river was exclusively in the possession of the Mexicans, was well known to our Government.

When General Taylor marched to the del Norte he issued an order (No. 30), translated into the Spanish, ordering all under his command to observe with the most scrupulous respect the rights of all the inhabitants, who might be found in peaceful possession of their respective occupations, as well on the left as on the right side of the Rio Grande. No interference, he adds, will be allowed with the civil rights or religious privileges of the inhabitants.

In June, 1845, General Taylor had been directed to select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte; such a site as would be best adapted to repel invasion and to protect our Western border. But on the 8th of July following, the Secretary of War (Mr. Marcy) addressed the following letter to him:

"This Department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue."

On the 30th July, 1845, the Secretary again addressed General Taylor as follows: "You are expected to occupy, protect and defend the territory of Texas, to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to the boundary you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof, which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements, over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation or shortly before that event. It is expected, in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line, the Rio Grande, as prudence will dictate. With this view the President desires that your position for a part of your forces at least, should be west of the River Nueces."

The Mexican settlements, thus excepted, are not those over which Texas did not claim jurisdiction, but those on the east bank of the Rio Grande over which Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period mentioned. The President had no authority to give up the boundary claimed by Texas; but it is clear that at that time, when war was not contemplated, the Administration was of the opinion that, till the question was definitely settled, the occupancy by the Mexicans of the territory adjacent to the left bank of the del Norte ought not to be disturbed. Neither the subsequent refusal by Mexico to receive a residing Envoy, nor the successes of the American arms have affected the question of right. The claim of Texas, whether to New Mexico or to the lower portion of the Rio Norte, was identically the same, as is invalid and groundless in one case as in the other. Why a distinction has been made by the Executive has not been stated. The fact is that he has established a temporary Government for New Mexico, as a country conquered and without any regard to the claim of Texas; while, on the other hand, he has permitted that State to extend its jurisdiction over the country lying on the left bank of the del Norte, which like New Mexico, had been conquered by the arms of the United States. Not a shadow of proof has adduced to sustain the pretensions of Texas to that district; and justice imperiously requires that it should by the treaty of peace be restored to Mexico.

It so happens that the boundary, which may be traced in conformity with the principle, is a natural one and that, as a measure of expediency, none more eligible could have been devised. A desert of one hundred and twenty miles separates the most south-westerly Texan settlements of Corpus Christi and San Patricio from those of the Mexicans on the left bank of the del Norte, than which no boundary could be devised better calculated to prevent collisions hereafter between the nations. It will be sufficient, for that purpose, to draw a nominal line through the desert, leaving all the waters that empty into the Rio Nueces to Texas, together with such other provisions, respecting fortifications and military posts, as may be necessary for the preservation of peace.

The line of the Rio Norte is one from which Mexico would be perpetually threatened, and which their adjacent town on the eastern bank may be bombarded. Such an intolerable nuisance would perpetuate most hostile feelings. With such a narrow river as the Rio del Norte and with a joint right of navigation, repeated collisions would be unavoidable.

Among these, when there was nothing but a fordable river to cross, slaves would be perpetually escape from Texas; and where would be the remedy? Are the United States prepared to impose, by a treaty on Mexico, where slavery is unknown, the obligation to surrender fugitive slaves?

Mexico is greatly the weaker power, and requires a boundary which will give her as much security as is practicable. It is not required, either for the preservation of peace or for any other legitimate purpose, that the United States should occupy a threatening position. It cannot be rationally supposed that Mexico will ever make an aggressive war against them; and even in such a case, the desert would protect them against invasion. If a war should ever again take place between the two countries, the overwhelming superiority of the Navy of the United States will enable them to carry on their operations wherever they please.—They would, within a month, re-occupy the left bank of the Rio Norte, and within a short time effect a landing and carry the war to any quarter they pleased.

Must the war be still prosecuted for an object of no intrinsic value, to which the United States have no legitimate right, which justice requires them to yield, and which even expediency does not require?

[To be Continued.]



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

GEN. TAYLOR.

It having been settled pretty much to our satisfaction, that the great Statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY, will not permit his name to go before the people, at the approaching election, as a candidate for the Presidency, we have run up the name of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, as our choice; subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention.—It is not worth our while to go into a history of the life of Gen. TAYLOR, or of the battles fought and won by him. Every body knows him. Every body has been struck with the unostentatious style and habits of the hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista. As to his political principles, we have not a doubt, but that he is Whig, for how could he be otherwise, if he administers the Government upon the principles adopted by our early Presidents, viz: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, &c., &c. The policy adopted and maintained by these great men is directly antagonistical to that of modern democracy. It is just such as the great Whig party of the present day, have been contending for since the days of Gen. Jackson. The Whigs desire to see the Government administered economically, and the favorite system of Locofocoism, of rewarding partisans, whether qualified or not, done away—our Country brought back to its former pristine purity; and the only qualifications required of men, "is he honest, is he capable." Gen. TAYLOR, we believe to be the very man to bring about such reformation, and restore our Country to its former prosperity and glory.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.
For some time this question has been agitated by many of our Whig cotemporaries. The names of several good men and true have been mentioned; among them, the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Mr. MANLY, R. HINES, JOHN KERR and Col. ANDREW JOYNER.

So far as our personal inclinations go, Mr. STANLY, is our decided choice, though we have not the least fear as to the qualifications of either of the other gentlemen named. Any one of them would adorn the gubernatorial Chair of the Old North. But should the mantle fall upon either of the above mentioned gentlemen, when the State Convention assembles, we shall give him a hearty support. So far as Mr. STANLY is concerned, we are satisfied he would make an excellent canvass, should the Locofocos make it necessary for him to traverse the State, by imposing that labor on their candidate, provided they bring out an opponent to the Whig candidate. In EDWARD STANLY, we have an able and ready debater, one in whose hands the Whig cause would not suffer; and whom the Locos would find an ugly customer to contend with, as he is well informed in both State and National politics.

No time in particular has, as yet, been named for the Convention to meet, but we are inclined to the opinion that it should be at a later period than formerly, say in March or April. This time would give a better representation from all the Counties, which is very desirable, as the weather is likely not to be so inclement. This subject ought to be attended to. Let the Whigs of the several Counties wake up, and delegates be appointed to attend the Convention and a full and fair expression of the voice of the Whigs of the State made known.

We have received the first number of the "North Carolina Argus," printed at Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., by J. W. Cameron. Its typographical appearance is beautiful, and bids fair to be an able advocate of Whig principles.—Success, say we, to the Editor, in his undertaking.

The Union Magazine.—We have received this Magazine for January, Edited by Mrs. Kirkland. It is well gotten up, and the contents, both selected and original, are interesting; and embellished with beautiful engravings. It is important to the Ladies, as it has monthly plates of the latest fashions.

The Postmaster General has changed the site and name of the Post Office at James X Roads to Taylorsville. A. C. McIntosh, Postmaster.

THE WAY THINGS WERE DONE IN THE TWO LAST CONGRESSES.

"Potomac," the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in noticing the discussion in the Senate on the 3d instant, makes the following remarks: "There hangs a tale which will serve to illustrate an important point in the history of the subject matter of debate. Senator Jefferson Davis, who was one of the gallant heroes of Buena Vista, made an impassioned appeal to the Senate to pass the new ten regiment bill without any delay; and in the course of his remarks he declared in substance, that but for the tardy action of Congress in voting men and supplies, the blood of our brave troops shed at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, and Chepultepec, might have been saved! Here is a heavy charge, made in a high Locofoco quarter, against the Locofoco majority in the last Congress! Now what are the facts in the matter? Senator Davis is in part right. But let the whole truth be told and then let the responsibility in the matter rest where it belongs. Senator Crittenden promptly corrected the Mississippi Senator, so far as the action of the Senate was concerned. He showed that the Senate had unhesitatingly voted for every thing that the Administration had asked for, to enable it to carry on the war, after its own fashion.—Mr. Davis thought the other branch of Congress pursued a more dilatory and reluctant course.

And now let the true key to the matter be furnished. Mr. McKay, the great radical Locofoco chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, throughout the last two Congresses, was furnished by the War Department with the necessary estimates for carrying on the war, in which estimates was a single item of ten millions of dollars, placed there upon the earnest recommendation of General Jessup, for the expedition of General Scott's column of the Army to the City of Mexico. This important item, which, it voted by Congress, would have provided every thing that General Scott needed to perfect his plans, was, I am credibly informed, struck out by the prudent and economical Mr. McKay, and not reported to Congress at all! It may be that he had the countenance of Mr. Polk and Mr. Marcy for doing this, as those functionaries are ever studying how to conceal from, or misrepresent to, the people, the real sums which the war is costing them.

Let Jefferson Davis's remarks on this subject go to the country, and let the country see from this statement, who, and who alone, are to blame for the insufficient and tardy action of Congress, which the gallant accuser says caused American blood to drench the battle fields of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras and Chepultepec?

"Let the galled jade wince!
Our withers are unwrung!"

TRUTH NOBLY VINDICATED.

The House of Representatives yesterday, (says the National Intelligencer of the 3d,) signalized itself by a homage to Truth, the more brilliant and striking because unexpected at so early a day in the session, though not doubted in the end by those who believe, as we do, that the ultimate triumph of truth over Error is certain: "Yesterday being Resolution-day, Mr. Houston, the Whig Member from Delaware, having previously given notice of his intention to do so, introduced a resolution of thanks to General Taylor and the Army under his command for the great achievement of the Battle of Buena Vista.

This Resolution, Mr. Henley, one of the Democratic Representatives from Indiana, moved to amend by adding to the words describing the Army these words:—"engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation."

This amendment Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to further amend, by adding these words:—"In a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States."

On agreeing to this last amendment, the yeas and nays were ordered; and the vote being taken, it stood as follows, Yeas 85, nays 81.

So that the House of Representatives has, by a solemn vote, declared that THE WAR WITH MEXICO WAS UNNECESSARILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY BEGUN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 4, 1848.

The estimates of expenditure furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury are deemed so unfair and erroneous, that but an opportunity is wanted in Congress to expose them. The measures recommended by the present Administration will require an appropriation of more than one hundred millions of dollars from the present Congress. The Secretary asks for fifty-five millions for the ordinary expenses of Government, and this, as is shown by the recently published letter of Gen. Jessup, after cutting down the estimates of those more cognizant than the Secretary himself with the wants of the service.

To these \$55,000,000 add fourteen millions to meet deficiencies for the past year, and to these \$14,000,000 again add thirty millions more for the thirty regiments now asked for as a necessary augmentation to the Army. Here you have ninety-nine millions of dollars,—and if the per centage of deficiency for the year, 1848, & '49, shall bear any proportion to the known deficiency for the fiscal year 1847-'48, the sum will be immensely increased beyond the amount named in the estimates. There are also unusual demands upon Congress of a miscellaneous character, all of which are calculated to swell the aggregate greatly if the war continues. The wish of the Department appears to be to keep not less than 50,000 men in Mexico, and more if possible.

Sketch of Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

The Baltimore Clipper gives the following sketch of Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last:

After some unimportant business, the special order of the day (being Mr. Calhoun's resolutions), was taken up.

Mr. Calhoun proceeded to speak in favor of them. He declared the war to have been commenced without just cause and at the arbitrary will of the President; but, he had given his aid in defending the country; and, having done so, he felt bound to present the resolutions under consideration, to define the true policy (as he conceived,) of the country.

He should speak freely of men and measures. In proposing (at last session) the line policy, he believed it the best means of saving blood and money. The President had thought otherwise, and the war had been prosecuted. Our arms had been victorious; but what has been accomplished? We are now no nearer peace than when the campaign commenced. Who is to blame? Not the men engaged in the battles. The fault lies in the origin of the war. With the loss of men and treasure, we have nothing achieved but military glory.

He declared the reports from the departments, in reference to the whole subject, as fallacious. The defensive line would not have consumed so much blood and treasure, and have resulted in practical good.

There are many and powerful reasons, added to former objections, which urged him to oppose the war. Its expense not less than a hundred and sixty millions of dollars, if continued. Where are the resources of supply? Circumstances had rendered us temporarily prosperous—a reverse must come. A great commercial and financial crisis will probably occur. Men you may get, but money, in the future, would be hard to procure—he had reason to believe, from good authority.

He descanted on the idea of an "honorable peace;" and believed that the more successful the war should be prosecuted, the greater certainty there was of accomplishing, what he most feared, the entire overthrow of Mexico's nationality, and the sovereignty of the country transferred to us. This he apprehended, if the President's recommendations should be carried out. The President speaks of keeping down factions, and these (Mr. Calhoun) supposed were to be kept down by our military forces. Where then the preservation of its republican government, as spoken by the President?

He passed in review the influences—religious, political and military—exercised over the people of Mexico; and opposed, most emphatically, the effort to establish a uniform government for Mexico, by our government. If the Executive should fail in this, it is proposed to "hold on the occupation of territory," and "enforce terms," giving the President's language. Spend \$60,000,000, sacrifice thousands of men, and then fail to build up a government, the reason for seizing and holding territory will be increased. End the war, and we can more surely secure indemnity. Push on the war, and you not only defeat the idea of indemnity, and entail a national debt, to operate oppressively upon every citizen of this Union, for generations to come.

He did not doubt the sincerity of those who favored the war. Those engaged in it had won laurels, but he feared honor alone would be meted out to military fame—and greatly to the discredit of our political reputation.

The war is without precedent. We have conquered neighboring tribes of Indians, but never was it dreamed of to annex their territory by conquest; yet it is proposed to subdue and incorporate these Mexicans—whose habits, language, and mixed race, are so dissimilar—into our government.

To incorporate Mexico would be inconsistent with the genius of our government, and dangerous to its free institutions. It would tend to absorb all State and Legislative power in the hands of the President. The English government is an exception to the concentration of power, in preserving territorial government, in the history of the past. But England has not escaped the responsibility of her two hundred million dependent—she is now paying, almost beyond her means, the responsibility of territorial possessions. Shall we annex Mexico—establish a government—and pay expenses? No need of armies now to preserve our government—annex Mexico, and an immense standing army would be necessary to preserve its rule and government.

He had conversed with officers of the army who knew the populace of Mexico, and felt satisfied they were not a proper race to incorporate among us. There exists an error in believing the blessings of free government are to spread from us over the nations of the world. There are few nations capable of preserving a free government. The idea is dangerous to our free institutions. The great anxiety is military fame, and we are forgetting the true course to preserve it. Crusade seems to be the leading influence. The day of retribution will surely come.

With these impressions, he could not support the recommendations of the President. The remedy was not for him to suggest, having opposed the war from the first. But he would say, the only chance for peace, is, to take the defensive line. When the Senate passed upon "declaration of war," he should have preferred, if opportunity had been offered, to have defined the proper policy to have been given in the direction of Gen. Taylor's army, (as simply defensive.)

We should now call back our army, and leave the indemnity to negotiations. We are as tied to a dead corpse, and he desired to get rid of it by the best possible means. Even "masterly inactivity" would be better than pushing on the war.

Advanced in life, he never done—in opposition to the war. He had opposed the war, during the days of France. He appealed to the party in the Senate, the government in a debate as a party, had protested in favor of free trade, but the result of this was all these ends.

It is magnanimous error, and if the administration accordingly, it was glory.

To the other side of the market, that though the marked political friends understood. They had aided in conquering means, and the mutual. He argued the rid of the difficulty tangled, without regulations.

Mr. Calhoun having resolutions were laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

MR. BOTTS' RESOLUTIONS.

On the 21st ult., Mr. Botts introduced in the House of Representatives in Congress a resolution pertaining to the Mexican war, which was referred to the Committee on the subject.

1st. To adhere to the Constitution, and to obey the Constitution, and to resist every encroachment.

2. That territory acquired in violation of the Constitution, and in conflict with the general principles of justice, should be restored to the original owners.

3. That the war with Mexico should be terminated, and that the Executive should be authorized to make peace with Mexico on any terms.

4. That we have no indemnity for the expenses of the war, on by the ill-advised and unwise policy of our public functionaries.

5. That the honor of the Republic should not require the execution of Mexico, to which we have yielded to Great Britain our title to which we do not and unquestionable.

6. That to exact territory would devolve upon us making a similar demand, which would involve insupportable difficulties.

7. That no more territory be annexed to the United States, the war without involving domestic difficulties, and animosities and we connect us together.

8. That if any conquest the object of the war, no good reason for conquest in the heart of the country, which their lives are exposed sources uselessly exposed.

9. That a conquering army to apprehend from magnanimity to a debt.

10. That the withdrawal under preliminary arms, the only hope of speedy peace.

11. That our institutions the rights of man, respect that "might makes right."

12. That if upon the Peace, it shall be found harbor on the Pacific, ought to be willing to yield.

13. That if it shall be the Representatives of the war shall be further then become the men of wish all needful supplies war with vigor and energy.

14. That if it shall be Federalism never chosen is dropped every eight a new one is assumed. It is best as always vigilant, not, its incessant blarney of the public crib would reveal its true character.

True, most true, and we hear of the adoption by those who in the platform, declared—"If we had a drop of Democracy, veins they would let us Buchanan, the "Standard" the Presidency. A gentleman of the "D" whose name and attributes remarked, would be the omission of the first (Gen. Cass), he, too, was Federalist, and were celebrated "Black Cockade" his Federalism to all the wise puts in his "incense" for some time "visible crib," feeding upon the "Not satisfied with this blarney" are now to be "thousand a year, out of this" revealing his illustrating the Scripture. As knoweth his master.

Which of the two "Standard" choose to be "Standard."

Virginia Legislature, Delegates, on Friday, the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Convention, inquire into the propriety of authorizing the Petersburg Company to increase their capital, as to enable them to purchase of the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.