

EXTRACT

From Mr. Webster's late speech, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Ten Regiment Bill.

Now, of New Mexico. Of that, forty-five millions at least is a mere barren waste of desert plain or mountain. There is no wood, no timber—little fagots to light a fire carried thirty or forty miles on mules. There is no natural fall of rains, as in temperate climates. The place and scene are Asiatic—enormously high mountains, running up some to the height of ten thousand feet, with very narrow valleys at their bases, through which streams sometimes trickle along; a garter winds along, through the thread of which runs the Rio Grande from afar in the Rocky Mountains down to the latitude of about thirty-three degrees, some three or four hundred miles. There are sixty thousand persons here. In the mountains, on the right and the left, are streams whose natural tendencies would be as lateral streams to flow into the Rio Grande, and in certain seasons of the year, when the rains have been abundant in the mountains, some of them do actually reach the Rio Grande, but the greater part of them always, and all of them for a greater part of the year, never reach an outlet to the sea. They are absorbed in the sandy and desert plains of the country. There is no culture anywhere, save that which can be obtained by artificial watering or irrigation. You can have this along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, in the gorges of the mountains, where the streams are; but you cannot have it down along the course of those streams that lose themselves in the sands.

Now, sir, there is no public domain in New Mexico; there is not a foot of land to be sold by the Government; there is not an acre that will become ours when the country becomes ours—not an acre. But, more than this, the country is full of people, such as they are. There is not the least thing in it to invite the settlement of our planters or farmers. There will go, I dare say, speculators, traders, some of them adventurers, tired of the good country in the valley of the Mississippi, who desire to wander; but I undertake to say there will not be two hundred farmers or planters from the United States in New Mexico in the next fifty years. They cannot live there. Do you suppose they are going to cultivate lands which cannot be made productive in the slightest degree without irrigation? The people that are there produce little and live upon little—I believe the characteristic of our farmers throughout this country is to produce a good deal and consume a good deal. Again, New Mexico is not like Texas. I had hoped and still hope that Texas is to be filled up by a population like ourselves—not by the Spanish race, not by peons, not by coarse, ignorant, vulgar landholders, with tribes of slaves around them, predial and otherwise.

Mr. Resk. Will the honorable Senator allow me one word? I did not like to interrupt the Senator when he was reading an account of the country lying in the valley of the Nueces. When that country comes to be known, it will be found as valuable as any portion of Texas. From its source to its mouth, the valley of the Rio Grande will be found to be the same thing. I did not choose to interrupt the honorable Senator, but we do not claim it as indemnity, believing it to be our just and equitable right. So far as Mexican population is concerned, there is a good deal of it now in Texas, highly respectable, and amongst them those who have distinguished themselves as patriots, men of intelligence and of worth. These are coming over and settling in Texas, encouraged by the prospect of peace.

Mr. Webster. I take what I say in regard to the valley of the Rio Grande from the statement of Major Gaines. I am glad to hear that there is a part of it fit for the foot of civilized man. I am glad to hear, also, that there are some of the inhabitants of New Mexico who are not so besotted with their miserable condition as not to make some effort to get out of the country, and to come into a better.

Sir, I would, if I had time, call the attention of the Senate to a very instructive speech that was made in the other House by Mr. Smith, of Connecticut. It seems to have examined all our authorities, conversed with all our travellers, corresponded with all our agents. His speech contains all their communications, and I commend it to every man in the United States who wishes to know what we are about to acquire by the acquisition of New Mexico. New Mexico is secluded, isolated—a place by itself—in the middle of the mountains, five hundred miles, I believe, from Texas.

[Mr. Resk. Five hundred miles from the settled portions of Texas.]

Mr. Webster. Further from any where else! It does not belong anywhere. It has no belongings about it. Sir, at this moment it is absolutely more retired and shut out from communication with the civilized world than the Sandwich Islands, or most of the islands in the Pacific ocean. It presses hard on Typee, and the people are infinitely less elevated in mind and condition than the people of the Sandwich Islands; far less fit to send their Senators here than are the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; far less worthy are they than the better classes of Indians in our neighborhood. Commend me to the Cherokees, the Choctaws, if you please—to speak of the Pawnees, the Blackfeet, the Snake Indians, and the Flatheads—any thing except the—Indians, and I am satisfied with them, instead of the people of New Mexico. They have no notion of our institutions, or of any free institutions. They have no notion of popular government. Not the slightest—not the slightest on the earth. And the question is asked, what will be their constitution? It is farcical to talk of such a people making a constitution. They do not know

the meaning of the term. They do not know its import; they know nothing at all about it. And I can tell you, sir, that when we have made it a territory, and wish to make it a State, such a constitution as the Executive power of this Government thinks fit to send to them will be sent and adopted. The constitution of our fellow-citizens of New Mexico will be framed in the city of Washington. Now, what says Col. Hardin in regard to New Mexico, that most lamented and distinguished officer, whom I well knew as a member of the other House, and whose death I did most deeply deplore? He gives a description of New Mexico, and speaks of the people of that country in these terms:

"The people are on a par with their land. One in two hundred or five hundred is rich and lives like a nabob; the rest are peons, or servants sold for debt, who work for their masters, and are as subjugated as the slaves of the South, and look like Indians; and, indeed, are not more capable of self-government. One man, Jacobus Sanchez, owns three-fourths of all the land our column has passed over in Mexico. We are told we have seen the best part of Northern Mexico; if so, the whole of it is not worth much."

I need not read the whole extract. He speaks of all Northern Mexico, and New Mexico is not the better part of it. Sir, there is a recent traveller, who is not unfriendly to the United States, if I may judge from his works, for he commends us every where. He is an Englishman, and his name is Ruxton. I believe his work is in the library, and I suppose that gentlemen have seen it. He gives an account of the morals and manners of these people; and, Mr. President and Senators, I will take leave to introduce you to these, your soon-to-be-respected fellow-citizens of New Mexico:

"It is remarkable that, although existing from the earliest times of the colonization of New Mexico, a period of two centuries, in a state of continual hostility with the numerous savage tribes of Indians who surrounded their territory, and in constant insecurity of life and property from their attacks; being also far removed from the enervating influences of large cities, and in their isolated situation entirely dependant on their own resources, the inhabitants are totally destitute of those qualities which, for the above reasons, we might naturally have expected to distinguish them, and are as deficient in energy of character and physical courage as they are in all the moral and intellectual qualities. In their social state, but one degree removed from the veriest savages, they might take lessons even from these in morality and the conventional decencies of life. Imposing no restraint on their passions, a shameless and universal concubinage exists, and a total disregard of moral laws, to which it would be impossible to find a parallel in any country calling itself civilized. A want of honorable principle, and consummate duplicity and treachery, characterize all their dealing. Liars by nature, they are treacherous and faithless to their friends, cowardly and cringing to their enemies; cruel, as all cowards are, they unite savage ferocity with their want of animal courage; as an example of which their recent massacre of Gov. Bent and other Americans may be given—one of a hundred instances."

"One out of a hundred instances;" and these are soon to be our beloved countrymen.

Mr. President, for a good many years I have struggled to oppose every thing that I thought tended to strengthen the arm of Executive power. I think it is growing more and more formidable every day; and I think that in yielding to it in this as in other instances will give it strength which it may be hereafter very difficult to resist. I think it is nothing else than fear of Executive power that commits us to the support of this war for the acquisition of territory—fear—fear—and nothing else. In the little part I have acted in public life it has been my purpose to preserve the people of the United States—what the constitution was designed to make them—one people, one in interest, one in character, one in political feeling. When we depart from that we break it all up. What sympathy can there be between these New Mexicans, these Californians, and the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi or of the Middle States, or of the Eastern States, in the choice of President? Do they know the same men? Have they any general consensuous sentiment? Not at all. An arbitrary Government may have territorial governments in distant possessions, because an arbitrary Government may rule its distant territories by different laws and different systems. Russia may govern the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, and Kamshatka, by different codes or ukases. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else estranged. I think I see then in progress what is to disfigure and deform the constitution. While these territories remain territories they will be troublesome and annoying. They will draw after them a vast expense. It will probably require as many troops on an average as we have been in the habit of maintaining for the last twenty years in defending these territories from the Indian tribes. We must maintain an army at that distance, and when they become States they are still more likely to give us more trouble than benefit. I think I see a course adopted that is likely to turn the constitution under which we live into a deformed monster; into a curse rather than a blessing; into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the grossest inequalities; and I think, if it goes on—for there is danger that it will go on—that this Government will be broken up. I resist it to-day, and always; whoever falters or whoever falls, I resist; although I see that all the portents are discouraging. Would to God I could auspicate good

influences! Would to God that those who think with me on this subject had stronger support! Would that we could stand where we would desire to stand! But with few or alone my position is fixed. If there were time I would gladly awaken the country. I believe the country will be awakened—it may be too late—but supported or unsupported, by the blessing of God I shall do my duty. I see well enough all the sinister indications, but I am sustained by a deep and conscientious sense of duty, and while supported by that feeling of duty, and while such great interests are at stake, I shall defy all augury, and ask no omen but my country's cause!

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Disorderly Conduct of U. S. Volunteers.

MAZATLAN, (Cal.) Feb. 1, 1848.

This important place is now strongly garrisoned by about five hundred seamen from the Independence and Congress frigates, while the ships lie moored in the harbor to protect the garrison and maintain the defence of the city. Outside, within miles are hundred Mexican troops, and they effectually destroy all trade with the interior. Skirmishes are taking place occasionally, and hitherto to the result of those skirmishes has been in our favor.

The Californians are far from being "in quiet possession" of the United States, and Lower California is now in a State of actual hostility, while Colonel Stevenson is daily expecting an attack in Upper California. Indeed our letter writers, and generals, commodores and colonels who have gone home, strangely misrepresent matters, and if, (as they all say,) they "conquered the country," they will some of them have to come and do it over, for the Californians do not seem to be conquered. A launch arrived to day, from St. Joseph's and La Paz, reports that eight men—among them two officers—had been surrounded at St. Joseph's by 150 mounted Californians, and taken prisoners.

This was done in sight of the little band of about eighty men garrisoned at St. Joseph's, under Lieut. Haywood, of the Independence frigate; so that the lieutenant can only defend himself, and does not feel safe to venture his little band among five times his number who now surround him. Lieut. Haywood is a brave officer, and is really in a bad fix, and the actions of his superiors are strange and unaccountable. He has no vessel to flee to, and must remain housed until relief is sent from the commodore. Colonel Burton is at La Paz, in a similar situation, defending himself, but thinks it not prudent to risk an engagement, although he has the means of retreat, having the Cyane sloop of war at anchor near him. Now this is the "quiet possession" of California so much spoken of. The truth is the volunteers cannot be depended upon, and even if they were good, there are not enough of them to do any thing; I think it quite probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy. They submit to no discipline and are disorderly and refractory.

Of course there are among them some exceptions, but the majority of them are only a plague to their officers and not to be depended on. The country should be given up, or a sufficient force sent to protect it and sustain the government; at present every thing is unstable, and in a few days the whole country may be in possession of the Mexicans, from Monterey to Cape St. Lucas, Governor Mason and all.

San Francisco is the only safe place, and the safety of that is to be attributed to the absence of the volunteers, there being but twenty there, and the population about equally divided between emigrants and Californians. As you go South this is not the case, and in Lower California there are ten natives to one of another country. Having been through the length and breadth of the land, I write from observation and not from hearsay.

Yesterday two of those volunteer officers arrived at this place from La Paz under arrest, having been sent over by Col. Burton for disorderly and un-officer like conduct, and are on their way to Upper California to be tried there. They were sent from a place closely besieged by the enemy, and within the last six weeks three several times attacked, and at this moment held, with the enemy, four times their number, daily in sight and only kept at bay by the Cyane sloop of war remaining moored there.

And yet these men Col. Burton finds it his duty to arrest and send away. One of them is a Lt. Lemmon, (a dentist formerly) the other's name I do not know.

February 2.—The barque Whiton, Captain Gelston, is now here. Capt. G. will sail for New York toward the close of March. Officers and crew in good health. The barque Whiton, of New York, was the first American that put into this port after its capture; the city was taken on the 11th of Nov. by Com. Shubrick, having under command the ships Independence, Congress and Cyane.

[From the N. O. Picayune, March 31]

Col. Sevier.—We are glad to learn that Col. Sevier has so entirely recovered from his late attack of illness that he may be expected to arrive here this morning. A telegraphic despatch was received from Mobile to the effect that he had already reached that city. The Edith, one of the most certain boats in the service, is detained for his accommodation, and may be got ready for sea in a few hours.

Illinois.—The returns, so far received, show a large majority in favor of the new Constitution. An article which forbids the residence of free negroes within the State, is in the new Constitution.

THE FRENCH APPOINTMENTS.

The telegraphic despatches butchered names of the appointees under the new Government of France, in such a manner, that their nearest friends would not know them. With the assistance of a French gentleman, we shall endeavor to restore them to their natural shape.

To begin with the Ambassador to this country, the individual there called M. de Facas, is M. de Tracy. We understand he is a grandson of Lafayette, and as such, his appointment must be highly agreeable to all parties in this Union. There seems to be a remarkable propriety in the descendant of La Fayette, bearing in America, the character of the Representative of Republican France.

M. Dalton, the Minister to Turin, is M. Dalton Shee, the descendant of an Irish family, long settled in France.

M. de Boissy, the Minister to Rome, is M. de Boissy. He has lately married a countess Guiccioli. Some accounts say that his wife is the same lady who figures so largely in the memoirs of Lord Byron, but others say that it is a different person.

M. De Moskna, Minister to Madrid, is M. Le Cidevant Prince de Moskwa, the oldest son of Marshal Ney, whose title he inherits.

Gen. Fabor, the Minister to Constantinople, is General Fabvier, a very celebrated name. He was one of Marmont's aids at the disastrous battle of Salamanca, and bore the intelligence of his chief's defeat to the Emperor, whom he found about to fight the great battle of Borodino, (or Moskwa,) participated in the dangers of that bloody day, and was made a Colonel on the field. He joined Napoleon during the hundred days, and was at the battle of Waterloo. In 1823, he offered his services to the Greek Republic, and his offer being accepted, rendered great service to their cause, not only by his valor in several expeditions, but by drilling their troops, and placing them on an European footing. He refused, however, to receive any rank in the Greek army and returned to his own country about the year 1825. He was very active in the revolution of 1830, and is understood to be a warm Republican. He has been much in the East, on which account his appointment is doubtless a very good one. He was sent to Constantinople in 1807, to assist in putting it in a state of defence against the British squadron under Sir T. Duckworth—afterwards accompanied the embassy of Gen. Gardanne to Teheran—and finally went in the suite of the French Ambassador to Ispahan. Gen. Fabvier is now about sixty-five years old. He entered the army from the Polytechnic School, in 1801.

Admiral Boundin, is Admiral Baudin. He is the same who commanded the French squadron which successfully bombarded the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, some years ago.

With regard to the French Diplomatic Corps, some of which all the world is acquainted with by reputation, the opinion seems to be, that it presents a very uncommon array of talent. The New Republic, therefore, has shown that she knows what she is about, and we are induced to hope much from her discretion, moderation and firmness. There seems to be no indication of any thing like a general war in Europe, nor do we believe one will break out, within a short period, at any rate. A war with France, on the part of the great Powers, is too serious matter to be undertaken lightly, and Monarchs are more accustomed to estimate the cost of these martial pastimes, than they were in days of yore. There seems to be every prospect, that France will be allowed to settle her own Government in her own way, and as all the people are on one side, and no parties have as yet arisen to distract counsel, and give edge to political animosity, it is to be hoped that her deliberations will be conducted with all the prudence which has thus far characterized her proceeding. The increase of the voters from 200,000 to 1,800,000, will have a most important effect, and it is to be hoped, that those political changes which have heretofore been decided by the bayonet, will in future be settled by the ballot box.

THE TREATY OF 1815.

It will be seen that the French Republic, as far as it was concerned, has by a mere stroke of the pen put an end to the famous treaty of 1815, the great object of which was to curb the power of France and prevent the dissemination of free principles. There never was, perhaps, in the history of the world, any transaction that more fully developed the vanity of all earthly power, and the instability of every thing of human contrivance. To effect the objects of this treaty, oceans of blood were shed; the whole world was agitated to the very extremity of convulsion; humanity, justice, the rights of nations, became words which subjected those who used them to derision; and brute force resigned Lord Paramount over all the nations of Europe. And yet, the work which shook the whole world in its accomplishment, is at this moment as though it had never been done. Freedom, which its enemies vainly imagined had been killed and buried, has put up as fresh as ever. It reminds one of Burn's ballad of John Barleycorn, the two first verses of which may be applied to the efforts of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, with a very slight variation.

"There were three kings in the East,
Three kings both great and high,
And they have sworn a solemn oath
That liberty should die.
They took a plough and ploughed her down,
Put cloaks upon her head,
And they have sworn a solemn oath
That Liberty was dead."

The tyrants who thus dealt with liberty, were as widely mistaken as their predecessors, who undertook to make way

with "bold John Barleycorn." In the latter instance, we are told

"The kindly spring came gently on,
And showers began to fall,
John Barleycorn got up again,
And sore surprised them all."

Not less astonished, doubtless, were the arch conspirators against Freedom, to witness its resurrection, in 1830, from what they considered its grave, and its expansion, in 1848, into a tree, which, like the cedars of Lebanon, promises to extend its branches over all the earth.

"What great events from little causes spring!" says the poet. What man among the number, that refused eighty-five years ago to wear articles of British manufacture, or that assisted in throwing the tea into the harbor of Boston, ever imagined that he was giving the impulse to a succession of the mightiest revolutions that ever took place on the face of the globe, and in effect producing a change in the destinies of the human race? Yet that such was the ultimate effect of this first movement, all who have been in the habit of tracing events to their springs will at once be able to see.—Rich. Whig.

A Scene in the French Chamber.—A Paris letter sketches the following as the closing scene in the French Chamber of Deputies, prior to the Declaration of a Republic:

"The President put on his hat, and signified a purpose to leave the chair. Remonstrances were vociferated, and muskets were levelled towards him. The Duchess of Orleans sat, pale yet calm, amidst the uproar. High above the din rose the voice of Ledru Rolin, protesting vehemently against the regency, as an usurpation of the rights and liberties of the people, and demanding the immediate establishment of a Provisional Government. Silence being somewhat restored, Lamartine mounted the tribune. He began by alluding, in terms of the most touching pathos, to the spectacle of an unhappy princess fleeing from a deserted palace to put herself under the protection of a nation; then spoke of the sublime attitude of a people battling for their rights against a perfidious government; and closed in strains of thrilling eloquence, by demanding, in the name of the blood which had flowed, in the name of liberty and of the public order, that a Provisional Government should be instituted at once, and upon the spot. The controversy was settled. "Vive la Republique," became the general cry. The President declared the sitting dissolved, and left the chair. The Conservative deputies fled. The Duchess of Orleans and her children were hurried out of the hall by their friends. The Duke de Nemours leaped from a window. The chamber was in the possession of the people.

Amid indescribable tumult, Dupont de l'Eure, an old deputy of eighty, was placed in the chair. Ledru Rolin, surrounded by combatants, took possession of the tribune. He called on the reporters of the Press to note what was done, and then a list of persons to form the Provisional Government—Dupont (de l'Eure), de Lamar-tine, Arago, Ledru Rolin, Garnier Pages, Marie and Cremieux. The nominations were received with acclamations, and the names were paraded round the chamber on the end of a musket. "To the Hotel de Ville!" became the general cry. A workman with a double barrel fowling piece, cried, "Hold! I am going to shoot Louis Philippe," and instantly discharged both barrels upon the figure of the ex-king, in the magnificent picture behind the chair of the President, representing Louis Philippe, swearing allegiance to the French charter.—Salutes were raised to destroy the painting, when a man of the people interfered, and in words of true eloquence demanded that the public monuments of art should be respected. He was answered with applause. Amidst a perfect babel of cries and shouts the names of the new government were read a second time; Dupont left the chair, and the French Chamber of Deputies was no more!"

We find the following instance of heroism in the Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune. It occurred during the last session of the Chamber of Deputies:

"It was at the close of the speech of M. Lamartine that the Duchess d'Orleans, seeing that there was no hope for her, turned to withdraw. But this was no longer facile. The Duchess was separated from her children, and the children from each other. A workman broke the sword of the Duc de Nemours in his face; and a man in a blouse seized the Comte de Paris by the throat as if to strangle him, but was thrown off by a young National Guardsman, Alfred Mary, who, placing himself between the child and the mob—whose guns were levelled at him—told them to fire if they would, but they must take his life first. Then, hurrying the Comte through a side door, he leaped from the window to the pavement beneath. A friend handed down the child, and Mary ran with him in his arms to the Hotel des Invalides, outstripping the carriage which brought the Duchess and her other child to the same place. The heroic conduct of Mary touched the heart of the royal unfortunate, and the Duc de Nemours, taking off one of his epaulettes, gave it to him as a souvenir of the day, and as a token between them."

Death of the Hon. J. A. Black, of South Carolina.

The Washington Union, of Tuesday morning has the following:

It becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of another member of the 30th Congress. The Hon. James A. Black, of South Carolina, is no more. He died in this city, last evening, at 25 minutes after 11 o'clock, surrounded by his wife, son and brother, and most all of the South Carolina delegation. He remained sensible until within an hour or two of his death, although not able to speak since early in the evening.

This distressing event, though looked for almost momentarily for several days past, will not fail to penetrate the hearts of his numerous friends and acquaintances with the profoundest grief.

An English paper states that *abstemious* and *facetious* are the only two words in the English language wherein the five vowels follow each other in their proper order.

Murderers in Philadelphia.—There are now five persons in prison at Philadelphia, awaiting their trials for murder, besides one, a female, under the sentence of death. This beats the South.

CAROLINA WATER

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR

OF LOUISIANA

FOR GOVERNOR

CHARLES M. WALKER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

"We are authorized to announce that J. M. Leach, of Davidson, is a candidate for Brigadier General, of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, of the 3rd Division, of the 1st Army Corps of the United States."

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We observe that many of our papers (with their usual eagerness) are making political capital out of the French Revolution, and are doing all in their power to make the Whigs appear as the champions of the Revolution. We know of no more scrupulous organs of Liberty than these. No one member of the party has ever uttered a word that could be tortured, with any amount of ingenuity, into such meaning. Some pressed doubts as to the true Republican form of Government, long sustained. Every paper has anything about the French Revolution, knows full well, that war-loving people, and Government is likely to become more than ourselves, deserving blessings of free Government over the whole civilized world, such as our sincere wish, every nation is not capable of government, and to be invested with privileges which they do not deserve, would entail nothing and no upon them, and to establish upon a firm basis, a Government must, in the chains of despotism tighter than in Europe.

The Whigs have been ever will be, the firm and advocates of law and order, fighting for the rights of the Constitution to Executive usurpation in this or any other country now going the rounds that title to the establishment of a Republic, is not true; but it has done proves the contrary. A single paper or individual has opinion otherwise than that the attempt now making to "extend the area of Freedom."

We would advise the people of this country not to be led by the rapid strides which Liberty towards despotism in this country, and to be led by the assertions of their hired what has Louis Philippe his Throne? It was for the liberty of speech—for the people had a right to know the people and discuss and the conduct of the Government what drove him from power.

Has not Mr. Polk done this? Has he not so far as he is able, franchised a large portion of the United States of the denouncing them as traitors, and to question his right to the consent of Congress, Message to Congress, and so on.

THE TIME

Is approaching when it will be for the Whigs of this country, choice of two individuals, candidates for the Legislature, prompted from the importance which we are about to urge our friends to be up and take such steps as will be the most available, but the No honorable effort to be in this respect, should be made next Legislature will have a States Senator, in place of Mr. whose term expires on March next. It is important that we have the most it is highly necessary for The Locofocos are defeated they succeed in obtaining Gerrymander the State against us of our just representation in the Legislature. Is there any of the name, willing to do? We trust not one throughout the length and State.

To accomplish this desired would propose to the Whigs, together in each Captain's point Delegates to a Convention held in this place, or some other place, to make selection of men to be in the General Assembly. If pursued, we are sure must prevail—we must be