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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.



"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."

Do this, and Liberty is safe.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 11.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1848.

From the Boston Traveller.

General Zachary Taylor.

Messrs. Editors:—I do not know in what estimation you hold Gen. Taylor in a political point of view, and do not know as you prefer him to Mr. Clay, or that you would support his claims to the Presidency, or consider him as in any degree qualified for that high office. But I believe you would be willing to do him justice as a man. Let him be as he may, he ought not to be charged with crimes and conduct of which he is not guilty. General Taylor has rendered some service to his country. He has been honored for that service. His name, without his knowledge at first, has been associated with the Presidency of the Union. He has already felt the penalty which is paid for such distinction. His private life at once becomes public—all the evil he has done in his life-time is spread out before all men. Acts and deeds repugnant to his nature are ascribed to him—his moral character is assailed with the voice of a trumpet—the defence feeble, and hardly heard. With your permission, I wish to say a few things in respect to Gen. Taylor. They may be interesting—they may do some justice to the character of a worthy man.

Gen. Taylor is a man of medium stature, large frame, with a massive chest and shoulders, and though not imposing when on the ground, he appears finely on horse-back. From long exposure to the climate of Florida and the far South, his complexion is almost the color of mahogany. The same cause affected his eyesight, and he has formed the habit of half closing his eyes. He looks when not in conversation, as if he was quizzing some one; but when engaged in conversation his eyes sparkle and his face lights up with intelligence. He is exceedingly fascinating in social life. Plain and unassuming in his appearance and manners, he reminds one of a New Hampshire farmer, who has seen much of hard toil.—He is distinguished for great common sense, for modesty in the utterance of his opinions, and great firmness in adhering to what he conceives to be right. Some years ago he was called to Washington to unravel some perplexing matters in connection with the Indian Department. He displayed such profound knowledge of that whole Department,—he undid the knotty questions with such dexterity, and displayed such strong common sense and practical wisdom, that a bureau was offered to him in that Department but declined.

His family relations are honorable.—Mrs. Taylor is one of the most elegant women in the army. And that is great praise; for some of the most elegant and accomplished ladies in the country are united in marriage to the officers in the army. She is elegant in her person and manners; a lady of humble but decided piety, being a member of the Episcopal Church. His son has recently graduated from Yale College. His daughter is distinguished for accomplishments and beauty. She has declined offers from many officers of her father, who does not wish to see her married to a soldier.

Gen. Taylor is not a profane man. He has been accused of profanity. Words said to have been uttered by him on the field of battle have gone through the Union. But no one who knows Gen. Taylor believes such a report. Men who have been with him in scenes most trying, under circumstances the most provoking, never heard him utter an oath; he restrains from principle.

Gen. Taylor was two years in a fort as the commander of 1600 men, many of whom were among the worst of the race; and in that fort, swearing was as common as plumes; the very moral sense seemed to demand an oath as a test of a gentleman. The chaplain who was with Gen. Taylor during his whole command, and saw him under circumstances of the greatest provocation, says he never heard an oath from his lips. His principles and practice in this respect are known to the whole army.

Gen. Taylor is a strict teetotaler. He conforms to the customs of the army and keeps on his sideboard such liquors as are drunk in the army; but he pledges his officers only in cold water. At the close of a parade, it is etiquette on the part of the officers to call at head-quarters and pay respects to the Commander-in-Chief. It is etiquette on the part of the Commander to allow the officers to drink his health. It has been General Taylor's custom for years to pour out his glass of cold water, and drink the health of his staff in that alone. When he assumed the command of Fort Jessup, he found intemperance to be the prevailing sin. Whipping, imprisonment and fines had been exhausted.—It was proposed to attempt to reform the men. Gen. Taylor gave the chaplain his warm co-operation, by authority and example. And all know that in the army nothing can be done without the aid of the commander. A change was seen at once; and in less than two years, more than six hundred reformed men marched in procession with badges and banners.—Some of them who joined the army because of their intemperance, obtained their discharge through Gen. Taylor, and returned home to their families sober men. Some of them are in good business in Boston at this time.

Gen. Taylor is a friend to the Sabbath and to public worship. You cannot judge men severely who are in the hands of committees, as Gen. Taylor was at New

Orleans a few months ago. By such a rule J. Q. Adams, Mr. Webster, and others, must be set down as enemies to the Sabbath. A single act over which, as public men, they had no control, must weigh more than a long life. It is a common thing for officers in the army to take exercise on the Sabbath by walking or riding after public worship. During the whole time he was at Fort Jessup, the chaplain says he never saw Gen. Taylor riding for exercise, nor so much as walking before his quarters. He regarded the Sabbath as essential to good order and morals, and he threw the force of his example fully in its favor. He was regular and devout at public worship. Whenever the chaplain preached, whoever else was absent, Gen. Taylor was in his place.

In politics Gen. Taylor is a Whig; so he has ever been regarded. The army is no place to disguise a man's morals—his politics, or his religion. A thousand or sixteen hundred men confined for years in a small fort, will learn each others opinions. Open and decided, but moderate, Gen. Taylor has always been known as a Whig; some of his staff were violent politicians. Gen. Twiggs, for example.—Setting on a log or on a camp stool, the politics of the country have been discussed by General Taylor and his officers.—Both Democrats and Whigs have regarded him as a Whig. The fact that he bore a commission would as soon have been disputed as his position in politics.

[From the Washington Union.]

REVOLUTION!—We do not know when we have been more astonished than by the open and unqualified avowal of the New York Express, that, "as Congress is to be the government under Gen. Taylor, to securing that Congress all our efforts must be bent."

We give it precisely as we find it quoted in the National Intelligencer, italics and all.

Look at it, ye men of the South, and weigh it well. "CONGRESS IS TO BE THE GOVERNMENT UNDER GEN. TAYLOR."

President Log is to be given to this Union by the Whigs, who is to sit still, with his arms folded, and see the Constitution, which he has sworn to support, overturned; and Congress is to be the government!

Where will (under such circumstances) be the compromises of that glorious instrument? Trodden under foot, and the dearest rights of the South crushed, and crushed forever!

We will say no more at present.

This spasmodic fright of the official editor, over the announcement of the true spirit of this Government, and of the Constitution, shows the practical difference between the Whigs and Tories, *alias* that class of Loco Focos who hold with the Union that the Executive is the Government, having certain inalienable, or imprescriptible prerogatives; and demonstrates to us also, the value of the precious Whig principles laid down in the Allision letter. The object of the "official" is, clearly, to frighten the South from voting for General Taylor, because he has pledged himself not to veto acts of Congress,—the very reason for which the people of the North will vote for him, and in which we shall rally upon him.

But the South even, we apprehend, understands itself too well not to know that its defence is in Congress, and Congress alone, and never in the Executive, whom the Free States can take from the Free States, and solely upon Free State principles, whenever they will. By its Slave property representation, the South is protected in the House of Representatives; and in the Senate also, where there are 15 Free and 15 Slave States, the South is enough protected again. Not even a Wilmot Proviso can pass a Congress, unless slaveholders vote for it!

The theory of the Constitution, and of the Government, viz: that Congress is, or should be, the Government, alarms the official Union. What is Congress? A monster self-elected, or self-appointed? No,—but a pure representation of the will of the people, save in the Slave States, where three slaves are counted as two white voters. The South is not to be frightened then, we apprehend, by this constitutional defence there of its slave property. Congress is the embodiment of the people, in the Capitol at Washington. It is nearest the people, and springs directly from the people, through no intervention of electoral colleges, and by no commingled and combined State and Federal action of Freedom and Slavery, such as creates a Chief Magistrate of the Union. Congress is from everywhere, and represents everybody. The President is one man, from one state, and in true constitutional theory, represents nobody. He is only the Executive, that is the executor of the acts of Congress. What Congress enacts as law, he is bound to see carried out. True, he has the arbitrary veto power, borrowed from the Royal Prerogatives of the British Monarch, almost the only feature of the British constitution we borrowed in full,—but this veto power was given him to protect himself from Congress, not as the "Government,"—nor as a co-ordinate legislative branch of the Government. It

was not deemed possible by the framers of the Constitution, that the Executive could or would veto acts upon mere expediency; or set his will, opinion, or judgment against Congress, when the Constitution was not endangered by the Representatives of the people, the fair presumption being, that Members of Congress, sworn to maintain the Constitution, would as effectually maintain it, as the Executive himself. But as a writer in the Boston Advertiser admirably expresses our views in this matter, we quote from him:

"If there be a curse in the practical politics of this country, and one which more than any other inflates the Executive while it debauches the legislative power, it is the practice of White House legislation. The initiative, the great public measures, has been so regularly taken by the President, and the Veto has been so regularly applied when the President's personal opinions were against the action of Congress, that it would really seem that the President had grown to be an officio member of Congress, with the additional advantage of having a casting vote upon all questions where a majority was less than two-thirds. So far has this iniquitous perversion of the Constitution been carried, that a member of Congress under the Tyler administration, we think a Massachusetts man, had the effrontery to declare the President to be a co-ordinate branch of the legislative body. Certainly, if this course of Executive legislation is to be continued much longer, it will render quite nugatory the careful separation of the three departments of government devised by the framers of the constitution.

"It needs now but to give the President a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, in addition to his executive and legislative functions, to enable him to embody all the three national powers; and then, in Mrs. Malaprop's language, like 'Berberus, three gentlemen at once,' to guard all the avenues of liberty and justice, and growl his three-headed defiance at the people till the end of time."

The true and real distinction between a Whig and a Tory is in this difference on Vetoes, Prerogatives, Royalities,—and whenever even the Loco Focos will properly study the Constitution, those among them not Tories, but who are true Democrats, will agree with us, that the Government is in the People, or what is the same thing, the Representatives of the People, and not in one man, elected by the machinery of National Conventions, and elected by the machinery of Electoral Colleges.

True then, as the Union sets forth in its word "REVOLUTION,"—we Whigs, under General Taylor are intending a Revolution of the practices of the Executive since 1829 up to 1848. To have this "Revolution" is the very purpose for which we support General Taylor. We demand improvements for Harbors and Rivers, and by "a Revolution" in the Veto Power, we mean to have them. We demand that, in matters of Finance, and of Protection, Congress be the Government, and not the Executive, and by "a Revolution," we mean to so order it. We demand that the Executive Power be curtailed in many and various ways,—and by "a Revolution," we mean to perfect it. General Taylor is to revolutionize this Government from the track on which it has run down for twenty years past, and to roll back the Constitution to the days and practices of "the early Presidents." "Revolution" is the order of the day. "Look out," Mr. Ritchie, "for the crossings, when the Bell rings."—N. Y. Express.

THE NEW STAR.

The new star, says the London Literary Gazette, observed by Mr. Hind in the constellation of the Serpent, occupies the attention and interest of astronomers. It continues of the same brilliancy of the fourth magnitude, and exactly in the same position, within the triangle formed by the three stars, zeta and eta Serpentarius, and nu of the Serpent. Recently Mr. Hind has noticed singular changes of color, red and blue or green and yellow tints. When the star is near the horizon, its color is yellow, deepened with sudden flushes of red light. Its appearance is stated to be certainly different from that of any other star. It is supposed to be the lost star of Flamsteed, observed by him in 1690, which, however, was of the sixth magnitude. Scientific American.

French Railways.—We are afraid that the French Railways are in a bad condition, as we have seen accounts of materials sent back to England that had been sent to France for the construction of some of the main lines. A vessel recently brought back from Bologne to London 57 wagons, 114 pair of wheels, 3 brakes and a number of other railroad articles. We hope that France will not neglect her internal improvements in the midst of her revolutionary excitement.—16.

The first locomotive that ever travelled in Vermont, appeared there on the fifth inst. It is supposed to be a swifter horse than the famous Morgan breed.—16.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
U. S. SENATE.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1848.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill. Mr. B. made a few remarks, stating his reasons for moving to strike out the 12th section, and his motives for withdrawing that motion. But the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) had renewed the motion, and it had been followed by the Senator from Mississippi with an amendment, involving in its discussion the most serious consequences to the Union. Under these circumstances he would present a paper, which he proposed to offer at the proper time as an amendment, on his own responsibility, and which he believed would satisfy the great body of the American people—there were some whom nothing would satisfy. It was substantially the Missouri Compromise—providing that in all territory north of 36 30, to the Pacific ocean, embracing New Mexico, California, and other new territories acquired, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime shall be permitted, providing that slaves escaping into such territory shall be surrendered to their owners.

After a few remarks Mr. Berrien, explanatory of his view in renewing the motion to strike out the 12th section, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate. The South desired the enactment of no laws to give them any peculiar advantages. They simply desire that the territories, shall be left open to all, while they remain territories and when they come into the Union that they shall be left to make their own laws, with no farther restrictions imposed upon them than are provided by the Constitution.

On the great question whether the non-slaveholding States have the powers to prohibit slavery in the territories, he should claim for the south nothing to which they were not clearly entitled, and yield no right guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

He stood here unconnected with party considerations, and should examine the question solely with a view to what he considered the true interests of the country.

He contended that the constitution never intended that their should be any discrimination, in regard to the rights of property, between one section of the United States and another. And yet they were told, without a particle of proof to establish it, that Congress has the absolute control over the territories.

Where was the power to be found, he asked, by which this absolute control is conferred? The clause of the Constitution to which the Senator from N. York, (Mr. Dix) had referred, giving to Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," referred solely to the public lands, and in it is not to be found the semblance of governmental powers in reference to the people of the territories.

Was it to be supposed that if the framers of the constitution intended to give governmental powers to Congress, they would have made another provision by which legislation was given to the people of the territories?

In reference to the District of Columbia, he said that though Maryland had ceded certain powers to the Government of the United States, within the District, the sovereignty still continues in Maryland, and it was under this view that Alexandria had been retroceded to Virginia.

In regard to the ordinance of 1787, he proceeded to show that it was enacted under different circumstances, and without any intention to establish it as a precedent for future governments on this subject. It was a compromise to terminate a long continued controversy, between two States, in reference to the delivering up of fugitive slaves—a compromise which the South has ever since faithfully observed; but yet this very faithfulness on this point is now quitted against them. And he referred to organized associations in different States, for enticing slaves to run away from their owners, as one of the results of that compromise.

He next alluded to the struggle, from the admitting Missouri into the Union, and the adoption of what is termed the Missouri compromise—an arrangement which he said, had never received the sanction of the South, though they had strictly observed all its requirements.

He quoted a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the late Hon. John Holmes, of Maine, in which he disapproved of the Missouri compromise, as unfortunate for the peace and happiness of the country, and calculated to lead to most unhappy local divisions and discussions. And yet he had been here quoted as the originator of the ordinance of 1787.

From what he had shown, he contended the ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise, both fell to the ground, and were of no effect.

contemplated. They are mere trustees for the benefit of the United States, without the authority or right to make a discrimination, in reference to that trust between the citizens of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

Neither have the territories that power. All the arguments which he had used in reference to the powers of Congress, he contended, applied with equal force to the territories. Neither Congress nor the territories have the power to exclude slavery.

Nor is there any power in the laws existing in the territories, when so acquired, to exclude it. No power, in any form or shape, exists by which it can be excluded. The slaveholding States, he said, are partners with the rest, having contributed their share in money and in lives to the acquisition, and could not be excluded from an equal participation in the benefits.—They have been full contributors, under every aspect of the case, and who could stand up, and in transaction under similar circumstances, in private life, say that they were not entitled to be full participants? Nothing but deed, abiding prejudice could insist on the contrary.

If the non-slaveholding States were disposed to do right, let them vote for the amendment of his friend, (Mr. Jefferson Davis.) And to the slaveholding States he would say, if they were prepared to concede this right they had greatly degenerated.

This is a time, he said, when the country feels that great movements are in agitation which may burst asunder the ties of the Union—and that this is the time for a settlement. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, he was in favor of leaving the question to the Constitution.

And if left to the Constitution, it would be settled very nearly by the line of 36 to 30—the existence of slavery would vary very little from that line. It was nearly impossible that it should be otherwise. And he trusted the time never would come when there should be a white man at the South to perform manual labor.

He then proceeded, in an ingenious argument, to prove that all men are not born "free and equal"—that there is not one word of truth in that declaration "All men are born," it is declared; but men are not born—infants are born. Nor are infants born "free and equal." They are not free until they arrive at a certain age. Nor are all men created "equal"—for only two were created—one man and one woman. All men, in a state of nature, may be said to be equal, but even here, he showed that the term is a misnomer.

The only state in which man can exist as a race, and develop his great moral and physical energies, is the political state. The first cannot be considered a natural state, because repugnant to our feelings, and yet the only state in which we can exist. The second is only one that is termed artificial. That which is necessary to the preservation of the human race, is a much higher state than that which is only necessary to preserve the individual.

Instead of one uniform rule, that all men shall enjoy an equal amount of liberty, the distribution of liberty among individuals is the unequal thing in the world. And this doctrine, that "all men are born free and equal," as understood, is powerful to the pulling down of liberty, and if not restrained will produce anarchy, not only throughout Europe, but throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Berrien followed. He said that, having moved to strike out the twelfth section, it might be expected that he should state the reasons which had influenced him. But the speech of the Senator from S. Carolina afforded sufficient food for one day's reflection, and he would therefore postpone his remarks until to-morrow.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The annual post office appropriation bill, from the House, was taken up, and Mr. Atherton, chairman of the committee on finance, moved to amend, in the provision, for carrying the mail from Charleston to Havana, so as to require the steamers so carrying it to touch at Key West. The amendment was adopted; and also another, by Mr. Berrien, requiring them to touch at Savannah.

Mr. Butler proposed further to amend, by inserting in the bill the resolution which passed the Senate several days since, authorizing and requiring the Postmaster General to renew the contract for carrying the Southern mail, with the Potomac, Fredericksburg, and Richmond Steamboat and Railroad Companies. The yeas and nays ordered on the amendment, and resulted—ayes 16, nays 27.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

SUBSTANCE
Of the remarks of Henry W. Mason before the "Rough and Ready" of the City of Raleigh, on the 29th ult:

The Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, we are told contain the substance of the Democratic Party. One Resolution declares "that the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and maintain a general system of Internal Improvements." Yet, they nominated a man who by his vote on public acts has proved himself an advocate of the exercise of such a power. Let us appeal to the facts there found speaking for themselves. On page 268-9 of the Journal 1845-6, is the following:

"The Senate resumed as in consequence of the whole, the consideration to apply certain alternate sections of public domain towards the completion of Internal Improvements of the State of Michigan and for other purposes."

On the question, shall this be grossed and read the third time determined in the affirmative. Nays 11. Mr. Cass voted Yeas one fact to show what the Baltimore Resolutions were from their candidate on the internal improvements by the Government. But this is only a beginning. On the very next page of the Journal, is the following entry:

"The Senate proceeded to consider in Committee of the whole the State of Mississippi in relation to a Rail Road from Jackson Brandon to the western boundary, and having been amended reported to the Senate, that was concurred in."

On the question, shall this be grossed and read the third time determined in the affirmative. Nays 8. Mr. Cass voted Yeas.

This is another fact from which the advocates of the Resolutions should explain why they be "too much noise and confusion." But there are still others. 407th, of the same Journal of 1845-6, is the following entry:

"The Senate then proceeded to consider in Committee of the whole to provide for the Improvement of Navigation of the Rivers of Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, and been amended, on motion of Mr. Atherton, it was reported to the Senate, amendment concurred in."

On the question shall this be grossed and read the third time determined in the affirmative. Nays 12. Mr. Cass voted Yeas.

This is another fact still more consistent, he will not carry the people of the Baltimore Resolutions his friends wish him to believe ed votes? If not, how can think that the prosperity of the and the salvation of the Country depend upon the Baltimore Resolutions with any assurance that veto such another bill for improvements passed by Congress.

But there are still other facts, record, more extraordinary than those already given.

On the 440th page of the Journal referred to, is the following: "On motion of Mr. Dix, he proceeded to the consideration, making appropriations for the improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers."

Mr. Atherton moved to amend by inserting at the end thereof the following: (Mark the language) "Provided that no money be taken from the Treasury on account of PROVISION CONTAINED IN THIS REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT BE SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE CURRENT OF THE YEAR, WITHOUT RESORT TO SUBSIDY NOTES OR LOANS."

It was determined in the Yeas 18, Nays 33. Mr. Cass voted Yeas.

So eager then was he to see a system of Internal Improvements General Government, that he was not sufficient to pay its expenses unwilling to dispense with the provisions towards that object, even time! He was ready and vote proves, to borrow money came necessary, to carry on Internal Improvements by the Government!

Mr. Cass voted for this bill seen by reference to the 443rd Senate Journal, before quoted. This bill Mr. Polk vetoed, and the Democrats (of the South) declare, contains the true substance of the Baltimore Resolution. This was unconstitutional—that it was voted for—that vote he has not yet—that vote he dare not yet we are told that by Mr. Cass the principles of Internal Improvements avowed in the Baltimore Resolution will be Who believes that he would other "Harbor and River" can believe it unless he has base enough to believe and vote he has given on the were thus to act would be confidence of honest and will be relied on, in the prove him an ultra friend of Internal Improvements by the Government, but here at the Baltimore Resolution will be containing the real Simon-pure all good Democrats! Let us to this.

But there are other facts of attention. In this State the Party in most of their, primary