

Terms of the Watchman. Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged. Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. Requests to the Editors must be post paid.

Newspapers. The Boston "Weekly Symbol" thus sums up the duties of those who "take the papers."—After perusing carefully this admirable piece of advice, let the reader deliver us "of his daily applications, and thus toll over the weary of his remorse, until he has "paid the price of the paper."

How to take the paper.—Be sure to pay in advance, and thus you have the privilege of reading your own paper instead of the publisher's. If you change your residence, inform the publisher immediately, stating your new name, the place you move from, and the place you move to, so that you may not be missed.

How to stop a paper.—The only honest way to stop a paper when not wanted, is to pay into the hands of the postmaster when it comes to you, and to inform the publisher that you have stopped it. There is no use in sending the publishers letters or papers with the postage unless you fall to do this, do not complain if the publisher continues to send the paper.

Our Course.—We continue to send papers to subscribers after the time for which they first subscribed has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We never stop a paper until all arrears are paid up, unless at our option. It is useless, therefore, to advise a paper stopped unless you say what is owing for it.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper to be discontinued.

BELVOIR CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THIS School, which is now in a more flourishing condition than it ever yet has been, is continued on the same premises heretofore published. The BOARD AND TUITION IN THE RECTOR'S own family, \$125 per annum. Board may be had for \$100 per annum, which will reduce the whole yearly expense to \$20 or \$30, according to the studies pursued. The year divided into two sessions of five months each. No charge made till after the pupil has entered. After entrance no deduction for absence during the session on account of illness except in cases of long and painful illness or explosion from the school. Where the pupil boards in the Rector's own family, no deduction is made for fuel or other expenses on the score of board or tuition except for the same reasons. For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Belvoir, near Lenox, Caldwell County, N. Carolina. THOS. S. W. MOTT. January 17, 1849. Jan 37

Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased of J. & W. McGary their interest in the CAPE FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY, are the sole Proprietors of the Line. We are now prepared to forward goods with great dispatch up or down the River, on as good terms as any other line. Goods consigned to us at Wilmington will be forwarded free of commission, and at Fayetteville at the usual charge. Address, DIBLE & BROTHERS, Wilmington or Fayetteville. Wilmington, August 15, 1849. 16

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY, IN EQUITY.

Henry W. Clifton vs. James E. Kerr and wife; Martin G. Smith and wife; James C. Beatty and wife; Nancy S. Beatty and wife; William C. Beatty and wife; Edward Long and Anne B. Long; Julius Love, Elizabeth Long and Harry Love. In this case, it appearing that the defendants, Richard W. Long, Anne B. and Edward Long, infants, Martin G. Smith and wife, James C. Beatty and wife, Nancy S. Beatty and wife, and William C. Beatty and wife, are inhabitants of another State; they are notified and requested to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan County, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, next, and defend, plead to or answer complainant's Bill, or judgment pro contra, as will be considered and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to them. A. H. CALDWELL, C. M. E. Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 23, 1849. 616

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS!

THE subscriber has a Foundry in operation, near Mocksville, and would be pleased to furnish Castings in order. He is provided with a superior SLIDE LATHE, and also with up machinery, dress mill, spindles, and all kinds of iron work. Carriage makers can be supplied with brass circles on any terms. Ploughs, Mould-boards, Oxen Lids, &c., all kept on hand. The jobs will be done in workmanlike style, and every effort made to give satisfaction. M. CLEGG, Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C., {3m16 Aug. 17, 1849.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having removed from the shop to the room in the BRICK BUILDING, formerly occupied by Gould & Hawley, would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to cut and make all kinds of Garments in the most durable and fashionable style. He is also, in the receipt of the Fashions from the Northern Cities. To those who have favored him with their patronage, he returns the most sincere thanks, and hopes that the attention to his business, and a desire to please, both in respect to the style and price, to merit a continuance. To those who have never tried him, he would say call and see me, as I am determined to spare no pains in the execution of all work. JOHN A. WEIRMAN, Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1849. 18

Brown & James

HAVE just received a variety of other articles, and a large quantity of superior salad OIL. Salisbury, April 12, 1849. 49

ATTENTION.

FINE Millinery, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Combs, Tackles, Sofas, Rocking Chairs, &c., very cheap for cash by country produce, for sale by ROWZEE & HARRISON.

50 PIECES COTTON BAGGING

JUST received and for sale cheap at the Store of M. BROWN & SON, Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1849. 23

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, have for sale at the store of Messrs M. Brown and Son, a variety of Bibles and Testaments of New York and London. Three sets on hand, on hand to supply any auxiliary society not requiring over 400 copies. J. G. CAIRNES, Pres't. Rowan Bible Society. Salisbury, Oct. 10, 1849. 23

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors. } KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES. } DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. } Gen'l Harrison. } NEW SERIES. } VOLUME VI—NUMBER 27.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

Letter of Kossuth to Lord Palmerston.

The following appeal of the exiled Governor of Hungary to the sympathy of Lord Palmerston is fraught with an affecting interest, and strongly belies the statement that the writer has embraced the faith of Islam:

WIDEN, (Turkey,) Sept. 20.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, already informed of the fall of my country—unhappy Hungary, assuredly worthy of a better fate.

It was not prompted by the spirit of disorder, or the ambitious views of factions; it was not a revolutionary leaning which induced my native country to accept the mortal struggle maintained so gloriously, and brought, by nefarious means, to so unfortunate an end.

Hungary has deserved from her kings the historical epithet of "generous nation," for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithfulness to her sovereigns, by any nation in the world.

Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, through adversities so numerous, were able to rouse her to oppose the fatal stroke aimed at her very life, to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburgs, or to accept the struggle for life, honor and liberty forced upon her.

And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which with the aid of Almighty God she prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm when attacked by the Russian giant, in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world.

But this is over; what tyranny began has by treachery concluded; on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great empires, but by the faults, and I may say the treason, of her own sons.

To these untoward events I pray God that my unhappy country may be the only sacrifice, and that the true interests of peace, freedom and civilization through the world may not be involved in our unhappy fate.

Mr. Francis Pulsy, our diplomatic agent in London, has received ample information as to the cause of this sudden and unlooked for change in the affairs of Hungary, and is instructed to communicate it to your Excellency, if you are graciously pleased to receive the same. It is not antipathy to Austria, though so well merited at the hands of every Hungarian, but a true conviction which makes me say that even Austria has lost far more by her victory, gained through Russian aid, than she would have lost in merited defeat through honorable arrangement.

Fallen from her position of a first-rate power, she has sunk into the obedient instrument of Russian ambition and of Russian command.

Russia only has gained at the sanguinary game; she has extended and strengthened her influence in the East of Europe, and threatens already, in a fearful manner, with outstretching arms, not only the integrity, but the moral basis of the Turkish empire.

May it please you, my Lord, to allow me to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon us prior homeless exiles.

I, the Governor of unhappy Hungary, after having, I believe, as a good citizen and honest man, fulfilled to the last my duties to my country, had no choice left me between the repose of the grave and the inexpressible anguish of expatriation.

Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me in the Turkish territory. I followed thither, in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there, under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for a while my wearied head on the hospitable shores of your happy Island.

But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than caused any difficulties to the Turkish Government, whose situation I will know how to appreciate, and, therefore, did not intrude upon the Turkish territories without previously inquiring whether I and my companions in misfortune would be willingly received and the protection of the Sultan granted us.

We received the assurance that we were welcome guests, and should enjoy the full protection of his Majesty the Padishah, who would rather sacrifice 50,000 men of his own subjects, than allow one hair of our heads to be injured.

It was only upon this assurance that we passed into the Turkish territory, and according to the generous assurance, we were received and tended on our journey, received in Widien as the Sultan's guests, and treated hospitably, during four weeks, while waiting for Constantinople further orders as to the continuation of our sad journey to some distant shore.

Even the ambassadors of England and France to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

His Majesty the Sultan, was also gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequences was the suggestion; sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary under my government, and the Generals Messaros and Perczel (all present here,) would be surrendered unless we chose to adjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ and become Mussulmans. And thus thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, and could hardly have been expected in the 19th century.

My answer does not admit of hesitation.—Between death and shame the choice can be neither dubious nor difficult. Governor of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to the owner to the honor of my country even in exile. Even as a private individual I have an honorable path to pursue. Once Governor of a generous country—I leave no heritage to my children—they shall, at least, bear an unsullied name. God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interests I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Appich for their generous aid against this tyrannical act. In full reliance on the noble sentiments and generous principles of your Excellency, by which, as well as through your wisdom, you have secured the esteem of the civilized world, I trust to be excused in enclosing copies of my two letters to the Grand Vizier and Sir Stratford Canning.

I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschid Pacha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition, in order to lower it in public estimation and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain that in the grand council held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the ministry against it. No decision was come to, in consequence of the altercation which took place; but, notwithstanding, the ministry took it to make us the revolting suggestion I have named.

The mode of solving the difficulty would not, I am convinced, save the ministry, because a protection only given, in contradiction of the Sultan's generous feeling, at the price of five thousand Christians abandoning their faith, would be revolting to the whole Christian world and prove hardly calculated to win sympathies for Turkey, in the event of war with Russia, which, in the opinion of the most experienced Turkish statesmen, is approaching fast.

As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given to Hungary at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy. But it appears to me that it would be a very ill-advised mode of gaining Hungarian sympathy by sending me to an Austrian scaffold, and forcing my unhappy companions to abjure their religion, or accept the same alternative.

No friends to the Turkish government would spring up from my blood, shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes. My lord, your heart will, I am sure, excuse my having called your attention to our unhappy fate, since it has now assumed political importance. Abandoned in this uncivilized land by the whole world, even the first duties of humanity give us no promise of protection, unless, my lord, you and your generous nation come forward to protect us.

What steps it may be expedient that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well-known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord, and in the name of humanity to throw myself under the protection of England.

Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. I am a man, my Lord, prepared to face the worse; and I can die with a free look at Heaven, as I have lived. But I am, also my Lord, a husband, son and father; my poor, truehearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary.—They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to those cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

As to my poor, my loved and noble country, may she, too, perish for ever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to, annihilation by her tyrants?—Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?

The political interests of civilized Europe, so many weighty considerations respecting England herself, and chiefly the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, are too intimately bound up with the existence of Hungary for me to lose all hope. My Lord, may God the Almighty for many years shield you, that you may long protect the unfortunate, and live to be the guardian of the rights of freedom and humanity. I subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect and esteem.

(Signed) L. KOSSUTH.

The Mosquito Question.—The Washington Globe has the following sensible suggestion upon this subject:

"Much better would it be for the U. States and British Governments to unite cordially in an *entente cordiale*, and make the canal across the Isthmus at their joint expense, if it can be made, and thus become benefactors to this continent and to all mankind, than to quarrel about the right of way, thus defeating the project, perhaps, the one claiming through the Nicaragua Government, which has the sovereignty *de jure*, the other through a miserable, naked, stupid savage, whom, to their no great glory, they have set up as a sovereign Prince, and furnished him with a pair of breeches for his coronation—the first he ever wore.

C. N. B. Evans, Esq., Editor of the "Chronicle," has been appointed Postmaster at Milton. Glad to hear it.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th instant.

Her advices, so far as our telegraphic accounts go, are not important. The question between Russia and Turkey remained unchanged and unsettled. The following paragraph (the only allusion to the subject which has yet reached us) confirms the disapproval of Mr. Poussin's conduct by his Government:

FRANCE. In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussions in the Chamber on the subjects of the Italian, American, and Turkish questions had been postponed. The only allusion made in any of the papers received to the difficulty between the French and American Governments is the following, copied from the *Paris Presse*: "Some explanation of the affair is necessary. The French Government demanded an indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects during the Mexican war. The demand having met with some opposition, the French Government charged our Minister at Washington to announce to the American Government that the indemnities claimed would be kept out of the annuities, amounting to twenty-five millions of francs, yet due from France to the United States. It appears that the letter written on the subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather unsuitable language, of which the French Government, without surrendering the claim, has expressed its disapproval.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The English papers contain many speculations and reports concerning the pending decision of the Emperor of Russia in regard to the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. Nothing definite, however, can be arrived at concerning the issue, until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall be made known. The Emperor's reply was expected to reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.

The London and Paris Cabinets, from the representations of their Ministers at Constantinople, have dispatched a large fleet of steamers to the Bosphorus and the Harbor of the Golden Horn. Between the extreme of the Black Sea and the Propontis, in the Sea of Marmora, twelve ships of the line are at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully provisioned. An armed body of 100,000 troops are assembled around the Turkish capital, and are reviewed daily from daybreak until dusk.

A letter dated Constantinople, 25th September, states that before entering Turkey official assurances were given Kossuth that he and his fellow-refugees would be welcomed and allowed to proceed to any part of the world they might desire.

A considerable number of the patriots have been put on board of American corvettes and a French steamer, destined, it is said, to Greece.

An eloquent letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston is published in the English journals.

By the news from Widien it appears that Amillah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace the Islamic faith, and had been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Guyon, Zomonski, and others swore that no paper should induce them to apostatize. Bem had no scruples.

The most unwelcome feature in the news from Turkey is, that those Paschalis in Europe which are partly Greek and partly Turkish are in a state of ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Russia and Turkey.

Under the influence of Russian emissaries, members of the Greek Church in these Paschalis have betrayed a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity to get up a revolt.

Great activity prevails in sending couriers to and from the principal ports of Europe, but the firmness in the public funds allays any apprehension of serious results.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times says that a note has been addressed by the English Government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the subject of Turkish affairs, couched in firm and moderate terms, and containing nothing calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, but announcing its determination to support the Porte against any exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign. Lord Palmerston likewise sent the proper instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal.

France has imitated England in this respect and a perfect unanimity exists between the two Powers.

HUNGARY. The Hungarian refugees, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and their request will be granted. The statement that Gorgey had been shot is contradicted. The previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn is fully confirmed. The patriots who held possession of the fortress succeeded in making very favorable terms with Austria. Several Hungarian leaders, besides Kossuth's wife, are kept in close confinement by the Austrian authorities.

PRUSSIA. The Wirtemberg Government has formally intimated to the Prussian Ministry that it will not join the Federal League proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony. Hanover had already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

ITALY, SARDINIA, &c. It is stated that the French Government intends to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and that the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

It is reported that the Pope has become alarmed at the numerous assassinations in Rome and believes that there is an extensive plot for his own assassination, should he return.

Letters from Geneva state that Garibaldi has some idea of settling in the United States. It is officially announced that the Chamber

at Turin will be dissolved. Reports say that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The Island is to have a distinct administration from Naples.

The English papers have ceased chronicling the ravages of the cholera.

A faint effort has been made to revive the political excitement in Ireland. John O'Connell is at the head of it.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, OCTOBER 13. COTTON MARKET.—On Monday, when the Europa's advices were received, the cotton market became much excited and prices advanced one-fourth of a penny per lb.; spinners and speculators purchasing to a large extent. Large quantities changed hands during the week at full prices, which are now 3/4 to 1/2 higher than this day last week. The week's sales very large, reaching 121,000 bales. The committee, at their weekly meeting, have announced the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6 1/2, fair Upland and Mobile 6 1/2, middling quality 5 1/2 a 5 3/4. Stock on hand 499,000 bales, of which 348,000 are American, against 359,000, of which 292,000 were American, at the same time last year.

GRAIN MARKET.—There is more firmness in the grain market. Indian corn at 28s. a 29s. 6d. per quarter for white, and yellow 27s. a 28s. There is but little change to notice in the flour market. Western canal and Philadelphia 23s. 6d.; new Western do. 19s. a 21s.; Ohio 24s. a 25s. No Indian meal in market.

American cured provisions are in demand. The sales of lard reach 100 tons, at 36s. a 36s. 6d. per cwt. Low price mess pork is in demand for shipment to Ireland at former rates. There is nothing doing in cheese.

The last sales of American securities in London were, United States New Loan of 1868, 103 a 105; Maryland of 1889, 87 a 88, Pennsylvania of 1870, 92. Consols closed on Friday at 92 1/2, and rose on Saturday to 93 1/2.

IRON.—At the quarterly meeting of the Iron masters at Birmingham, on the 6th instant, it was determined to make no change in prices.

HAY, OCTOBER 11.—The cotton market is extremely animated, and sales of 3,000 bales to-day at an advance of two francs.

From the Baltimore Patriot. THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday morning resumes its remarks upon the administration of General Taylor, and the opposition which has been recklessly made against it.

After referring to the position taken by the opposition press in the late difficulty with Mr. Poussin—we call it a late difficulty, because the French government having disavowed his conduct, it is to be spoken of only as among "the things that were"—having spoken of this affair, and exposed the factiousness of the opposition which was made to the course of the Secretary—the Intelligencer refers to the admission of territories as States of the Union. On this important point, it makes the following important and satisfactory revelations, as to which is right in the matter, and as to which the Cabinet desire:

One of the most interesting questions which have agitated the public mind during the preceding year, arises out of the dismemberment of Mexico and the annexation of California and New Mexico to the United States. That question is, whether slavery shall or shall not be permitted to exist within the limits of those Territories. All efforts to settle this question have hitherto proved abortive. The bill introduced into the Senate during the session of 1847-'48, by Mr. Clayton, passed the Senate of the United States by a majority of two thirds of that distinguished body, but was laid on the table at the close of the session by a small majority. That measure, the effect of which was to settle the constitutional question discussed in Congress, whether slavery existed in that part of Mexico at that time, and whether a citizen of the United States had a right to emigrate to that Territory with his slaves and hold them as such, was the last effort made in Congress with any prospect of success to allay the excitement, and put an end to the geographical divisions between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. But, judging from what has been published in California, and written from that Territory to the public prints in the United States, it has been the desire of President Taylor to settle this distracting question by another mode; and that is by the admission of the Territories as States into the Union, leaving to the people of each the power to regulate the domestic question of slavery as to them respectively shall seem fit. The moment California is admitted as a State, she has the exclusive right to decide all questions of domestic policy as she pleases, and Congress will then have no more power to regulate the subject of slavery within her limits, than it now has to introduce it into Massachusetts, or to abolish it in Louisiana. Yet Massachusetts may become a slave State to-morrow if she chooses, and Louisiana may at any moment abolish slavery within her limits, and there is no power in Congress to restrain either of them in their action on this subject. Suppose Cal-

ifornia should present herself with a written constitution to Congress; if that constitution should be republican, and she should have the requisite federal population, she is entitled to admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and Congress has no right to prescribe any terms whatever to her as a State on the subject of slavery. To demonstrate this, it is only necessary to show how nugatory such an attempt on the part of Congress would be. Her constitution will contain a clause establishing slavery within her limits, or it will be entirely silent on the whole subject. Suppose it prohibits slavery, and that Congress should refuse to admit the State on account of that prohibition, California could immediately strike that clause from her constitution, be admitted into the Union, and then call a Convention to change her own domestic policy on the subject as she should think fit, either by prohibiting or establishing slavery, in defiance of all the laws Congress could make.

If California should present herself with a Constitution silent on the subject, Congress could not engraft the Wilmot Proviso on that Constitution, or a clause establishing slavery, because the unquestioned right of the State, when admitted, to abolish any measure of domestic policy contrary to her wishes would render any such attempt on the part of Congress inoperative and absurd. The only period when the Wilmot proviso could have been efficient was at the moment when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo passed the Senate. It was then moved as an amendment to the treaty, and it received but thirteen votes from the thirty Senators representing the fifteen non-slaveholding States of the Union. Yet if, at that moment, the non-slaveholding Senators had all voted for it, and adhered to it, and carried it as an amendment to the treaty, it would have presented a case precisely like that of the ordinance of 1787. That was a compact between the United States and the State of Virginia; and it has been held that in the States embraced within that ordinance slavery could not be introduced by any domestic regulation, because the ordinance was the paramount law of the land. If that holding be correct, the same result would have followed in California and New Mexico, had the Wilmot proviso been inserted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; for the treaty, like the ordinance, would have been the fundamental law of the land. But the friends of the proviso suffered that occasion to pass away; and we hold that it is now clearly not within the constitutional competency of Congress to regulate this domestic institution within the States of California and New Mexico, however it may possess that power when legislating for them merely as Territories.

That the administration of Gen. Taylor will encourage the admission of California and New Mexico as States, whenever they shall present themselves for admission to Congress with the requisite population, we have every reason to know, from the sources of information to which we have already referred; and for the adoption of a measure of policy so manifestly expedient, wise, patriotic and just, we think the President and his Administration will be entitled to the thanks of the country. Such a measure will still the voice and break up the landmarks of the only parties in this country which can be supposed to menace the union of the States—those geographical parties, which Washington denounced in his Farewell Address, and which, in the judgment of the wisest statesmen of this country, have ever been held as most dangerous to the Constitution.

The Intelligencer then refers to the question of the repeal by England of her navigation laws, and the wise course of our government in regard to it,—showing that Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet have done exactly what the law demanded, that they acted at the proper time and in the proper way. The Intelligencer then passes to other important questions, and concludes with these remarks—and thus establishing the complete vindication and justification of General Taylor and his administration in all that has been done by them, or proposed to be done by them:

With Mexico and the South American Republics, the policy of Gen. Taylor is palpably that of peace and friendship.—No projects of annexation or conquest are entertained; none such will be encouraged, we feel well assured. No secret intriguing, no underhanded manœuvring will be resorted to to bring Canada or Cuba into this Union. The faith of treaties and the true honor of a people conscious of the importance of their great mission, to recommend and spread by the influence of their example as well as by their precepts the pure doctrines of civil and religious liberty throughout all corners of the earth, will be steadily consulted and firmly adhered to.

Our neighbor of the "Union" appears to be exceedingly distressed to learn what is the policy of the Administration in regard to the British claim to the River San Juan de Nicaragua, arising out of the Protectorate of the Mosquito King. Let him be consoled to learn that, should there be any negotiations whatever upon that or any other subject with a foreign Power, they will be regulated by a stern sense of justice to ourselves and justice to all others. Our contemporary the "Republic" appears to us to have pretty well proved, from the published letters of Mr. Chatfield, and of the Minister of Nicaragua, that the Government of that State had repeatedly applied in vain to Mr. Polk's administration for aid to resist the British invasion of San Juan, and the unfounded claims of the savage chief whose pretensions have been abetted by Great Britain. Should this turn out to be the fact, as we