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For Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at $1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, *Editor & Proprietor.*

"Keep a check upon all your Rulers.

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

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VII—NUMBER 15.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850.

From Scott's Weekly Paper.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

In the year 1826, the writer residing in M——County, Va., I was requested by a friend to assist him in harvesting his rye. There were some ten hands employed in the field. In the evening, (Saturday June 22d, 1826,) about an hour before sunset, we quit work and went to the house. Mr. R——, our boss, requested us to be seated for a short time, while he would go to a near neighbor's to hire an additional number of harvest hands for the next Monday's work. I had left my vest in the forenoon, where we had worked, near G—— river, and I requested Mr. R. to bring it with him on his return, which he promised to do. It began to grow late, and I commenced looking for Mr. R. even before he had time to return. The house stood on an eminence, and all the timber and even the stumps, were off the land. There was a full view for half a mile in the direction where he went.—Again I looked for him, and did not see him. I remained, however, a minute where he stood, and on looking again, suddenly, within about 100 feet of me, in open space, appeared Mr. R., but oh how changed! He appeared as writhing in pain, his body slightly inclined on the left side, his eyes rolled upwards, his countenance assumed a deathlike hue, his chest heaved, and a convulsion shook his whole frame! I stood riveted to the spot, unable to stir. His wife perceived me, and was alarmed at my wild appearance. She saw that I was looking intently at some object close at hand, and on looking in the direction she saw nothing! She, however, caused me to look away, and at that moment, he vanished from my sight!—Alarmed I went into the house, and enquired if Mr. R. had returned. I went also to the barn and made the same enquiry, but in each case was answered in the negative. In about twenty minutes, Mr. R. was seen about 80 rods off in the direction he had went, leisurely coming along toward the house. When he arrived I asked him if he had come straight home from Mr. G.'s and he answered that he had. I related the whole affair to a near friend, who desired me to say nothing about it. She believed that his death was near, and that it was made known to me by his apparation appearing to me in that manner. On the next Monday, the hands (myself with them,) returned to the field and were all engaged in cradling and binding rye for Mr. R. He appeared unusually cheerful. But the recollection of his awful countenance made me anything but cheerful. There was a man of our company who was a professed deist; and his whole talk was something about backsliders, and the sins of religion. He professed to be also an Atheist, and denied all future rewards and punishments.—He kept up a laugh occasionally amongst the hands that day. About three o'clock P. M., Mr. R. came to us with some refreshments, of which we partook, and again commenced work. I was binding after Mr. R. We had gone about 20 rods when the Atheist made some big speech, and I raised my head to see if Mr. R. was laughing at it, as I could feel nothing but disgust for him or his blasphemous expressions. I perceived that R. smiled for a moment, and then resumed his cradling. He struck once with the cradle, and drew it around again, the cradle fell from his hands and there before me stood the same form in reality, whose apparition I had seen on Saturday evening! He stood writhing for a minute and then dropt to the ground on his left side. I called for help. It came; but the King of Terrors, had imprinted his seal upon his palid countenance; convulsions and cramp held his body for a short time; and then his soul left its clay tenement for the land of spirits. It was my lot to acquaint his affectionate young wife with the sad account that the husband of her youth was no more! When I arrived at their dwelling the task was too great for me, and I passed to the garden to acquaint his aged father of the sad account. Mrs. R. perceived me, and seeing my wild looks, asked me if her husband was not dead! with suppressed emotion I answered in the affirmative. She swooned away, and sank senseless to the floor. Soon the harvest hands made their appearance, bearing the lifeless body of Mr. R.

But where was this boasted atheist.—When Mr. R. breathed his last in our arms, this boasting scoffer ran into the woods raving crazy! He remained in that situation some time, and never returned to his right mind entirely. We consigned to the earth, the remains of our beloved friend on the 25th of June, 1826. I do not make these statements for the marvelous. Every word is strictly and literally true. Many of the persons who were at the burial, are yet alive. The Deist John B., is gone to his last account. The image of my friend Henry R. is yet vivid in my mind, as when present in death, or in his apparition he appeared to me. Those who were acquainted with these facts will readily recognize the writer, and know that he is yet alive. N.

FROM THE CHOCTAW NATION.

We have received, among our exchanges, two papers, the "Advocate" and the "Intelligencer," published in the Choctaw nation.—They give evidence of the happy progress already made in the civilization of the Indian.—The elections which were recently held are said to have passed off without disorder of any sort, and temperance was observed throughout. The school examinations also took place a short time since. They are described as having given unusual satisfaction, while they would have been creditable to children of the same age and term of schooling in any of the States.

GREAT BUSINESS ON A SMALL CAPITAL!

It is astonishing that all the bodies with which we are acquainted in nature, when analysed, are found to be composed of so few elements. The following table of elementary substances was prepared about ten years ago by an eminent Chemist in this State.

It might be useful to the readers of the Watchman, and especially school teachers to preserve it for reference.

Catalogue of Substances Connected with Chemistry, with some of their Properties, &c.

Four Imponderable Agents.

			Time of discovery		
Caloric,					
Light,					
Electricity,					
Magnetism,					

There are 53 Elementary Substances.

	Name.	Discoverer.	year.	Spe'c Gravity	Fusing Point by Farenh'ts scale.
1st. Class contains 5, all of which are Electro Negative.	Oxygen, Gas.	Priestly.	1774	1.111	
	Chlorine, Gas.	Scheele.	1774	2.5	
	Iodine,	Courtois.	1812	4.94	
	Bromine.	Balard.	1826	3.	
	Fluorine, not distinctly known.				
The other 48 are Electro Positive.					
1st. Class contains 6, which are Inflammable or Acidifiable.	Hydrogen, Gas.	Cavendish.	1766	0.694	
	Nitrogen, Gas.	Rutherford.	1772	0.9722	
	Sulphur.	Known to ancients.		1.99	185
	Phosphorus.	Brandt.	1669	1.714	99
	Carbon.	Known to ancients.			Infusible.
	Boron.	Davy.	1807	2.	Ditto.

The other 48 are Metals which are divided into 3 Classes.

1st. Class contains 3 Alkaline Metals.	Potassium,	Davy,	1807	.86	150
	Sodium,	Davy,	1807	.97	200
	Lithium,	Arfwedson,	1818		
2d. Class contains 10 Earthy Metals.	Barium,	Davy,	1807		
	Strontium,	Davy,	1807		
	Calcium,	Davy,	1807		
	Magnesium,	Davy,	1807		
	Alumium,	Wohler,	1828		
	Silicium,	Davy,			
	Glucinum,	Wohler,	1828		
	Zirconium,	Davy,			
	Yttrium,	Wohler,	1828		
	Thorinum,	Berzelius,	1829		
3d. Class contains 30 Oxidable Metals, of which 12 are Malleable.	Gold,	Known to ancients,		19.30	5237
	Silver,	Known to ancients,		10.45	4717
	Copper,	Known to ancients,		8.9	4587
	Tin,	Known to ancients,		7.29	442
	Cadmium,	Stromeyer,	1818	8.6	
	Platinum,	Wood,	1741	21.47	23,127
	Lead,	Known to ancients,		11.35	612
	Zinc,	Alchemists,		6.9	680
	Iron,	Known to ancients,		7.7	21,637
	Nickel,	Cronstedt,	1751	8.4	20,577
	Palladium,	Wollaston,	1803	11.8	
	Mercury when frozen, or at 40 below zero,			13.6	40—
13 are Brittle.	Antimony,	Alchemists,		6.70	809
	Arsenic,	Brandt,	1733	8.35	
	Bismuth,	Alchemists,		9.83	476
	Cerium,	Heisinger,	1804		
	Chromium,	Vauquelin,	1797	5.90	
	Cobalt,	Brandt,	1733	8.6	17,977
	Columbium,	Hatchett,	1802	5.6	
	Manganese,	Gahn,	1774	8.	21,877
	Molybdennm,	Muller,	1782	8.6	23,127
	Tellurium,	Muller,	1782	6.11	620
	Tungsten,	Delhuyart,	1781	17.4	23,127
	Titanium,	Gregor,	1781		23,127
	Uranium,	Klaproth,	1780	9.	23,127
The other 5 are but little known.	Rhodium,	Wollaston,	1803		23,127
	Iridium,	Descotils,	1803	18.68	23,127
	Osmium,	Tennant,	1803		23,127
	Wodanium,	Lampidius,	1817	10.65	
	Selenium,	Berzelius,	1818	4.3	about 220

The nomenclature in use among Chemists was framed by several distinguished French Chemists, and was first published in May, 1786.

It was formed on the supposition that Oxygen is the only principle of acidification, and is so formed that the name shall describe the character of the substance named. Thus,

A substance with which Oxygen, Chlorine, &c. are united in a less degree than to form an Acid, is known by a name that terminates in *ide*—as, an Oxide, Chloride, Iodide, &c.

When the substance contains a larger portion of the combining ingredients than the lowest, the Greek adjectives answering to first, second, third, are added—as, Protoxide, Deutoxide, Tritoxide, Proto-chloride, Deuto-chloride, &c.

The highest degree of combination is known by the Greek preposition *Per*, pre-fixed,—as, Per-oxide, Per-chloride, Per-iodide.

The various kinds of Acids are designated by the name of the base of that acid—as, Sulphuric from Sulphur; Phosphoric from Phosphorous,

The degree of acidification is known by the termination of the name:

The name of the weaker acids ends in *ous*, as Sulphurous, Nitrous.

The name of the stronger ends in *ic*, as, Sulphuric, Nitric.

When a degree of acidification between these, or above one or the other, is designated, the Greek preposition *Upo*, under—or the Latin *Sub*, under—and *Super*, over, are prefixed—as, Upo, or Sub-Sulphuric, less than Sulphuric; Super-Sulphuric, more than Sulphuric.

The various Salts are known by prefixing the name of the combining acid to the name of the base—as, Sulphate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash.

The degree in which the acid is combined, is known by the termination of the name of the combining acid.

Thus, a salt formed from an acid whose name ends in *ous*, is known by a name ending in *ite*—as Nitrite of Potash.

A salt formed from an acid whose name ends in *ic*, is known by a name ending in *ate*—as, Sulphate Soda, Nitrate Potash.

When the salt contains an excess of acid, the Latin adverb *bis* or *bi* is prefixed—as, Bi-Sulphate, Bi-Phosphate.

In some books the prepositions *sub*, *super*, are prefixed—as, Sub-Sulphate, Super-Carbonate.

When two solid substances unite, the compound is known by a name ending with *Uret*—as, Sulphuret of Iron, Carburet of Iron.

When a solid inflammable substance unites with an inflammable gas, it is said to be *uretted*,—as, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carburetted Hydrogen.

In both these cases the adverb *bis* or *bi* is prefixed to denote a larger portion of the combining ingredients,—as, Bi-Sulphuret, Bi-Carburet, and Bi-Carburetted Hydrogen.

AN AMATEUR FOWL BREEDER.

The editor of the Lynn *Bay State* has been buying fancy eggs of some one in Boston at a big figure, which did'nt turn out what he expected; and so he concludes that the hen fever is a great humbug! Sarved him right; he bought what were said to be Cochin China eggs, and after waiting patiently over four weeks, he found six *ducks* in his hatching coop one morning. So much for his foresightedness.

This is not half so bad as the case of one of his neighbors, however, who paid a round price for half a dozen choice eggs, queer looking—speckled eggs—small,—round, "outlandish" eggs—which he felt certain would produce rare chickens, and which he was very cautious in setting under his very best hen.

At the end of a fortnight he was startled at the breakfast-table, to hear his favorite hen screaming "bloody murder," from within the coop! he rushed to the rescue, raised the box-lid, and found his hen on the nest, but in a frightful perturbation—struggling, yelling and cackling most vociferously.

He spoke to her kindly and softly; he would fain appease and quiet her; for there was great danger lest in her excitement and struggles she should destroy the favorite eggs—those rare eggs, which had cost him so much money and trouble.—But soft words were vain. His best hen continued to scream, and he raised her from her nest to ascertain the cause of her trouble, more critically. His astonishment was instantaneous, but immense; and his surprise found vent in the brief but expressive exclamation—

"*Turkles—by thunder!*"

Such was the fact. The poor innocent poultry "fancier" was the victim of misplaced confidence. The party who sold him *them* eggs, had sold the buyer shockingly! And instead of a brood of pure Cochin Chinas, he found that his favorite hen had hatched half a dozen *mud turtles* all of whom upon breaking their shells seized upon the flesh of the poor fowl and had well nigh destroyed her life before they could be "choked off!" He has given up the chicken trade, and has since gone into the dwarf pear business!

From the Washington Republic of Saturday.

ARREST OF RUNAWAYS.

An affair was brought to light in our city yesterday to which much attention was attracted. The principal actor in it is General Chaplin, of New York, a gentleman of fifty to sixty years of age, somewhat widely known as the editor of a paper called *Chaplin's Portfolio*, published at Albany. He has been for some time a resident of this city, acting as correspondent of his own paper, and perhaps doing other writing and attending to other business, as the means of getting along.

On Thursday night it was known by a certain portion of the police that he was about to depart from Washington on that night with some fugitive slaves in a carriage; and the route he was to take, was also known. Accordingly, while a good lookout was kept up here in the city, Captain Goddard, with seven officers took their position a little beyond the District line, in Maryland, near the place of F. P. Blair, Esq., about six miles from the city.

Here they quietly awaited until half-past eleven o'clock, when the sound of a heavy carriage was heard, and the voice of a merry driver who sang cheerily as he passed over the road. This was the object of their pursuit; and when it had come quite up to them, the night being very dark and cloudy,) Captain Goddard dextereously pushed a fence rail between the spokes of the hind wheels and at the same moment Smithey and Cox seized the bridles of the horses. An exclamation of surprise from the inmates was instantly followed by the discharge of a pistol by the driver, (Chaplin,) which, as is believed, sent a ball through the hat of Mr. Smithey, who held the near horse. General C. plied his whip fiercely, and his fine spirited horses would have bounded off had the wheels not been "chocked." Officers Davis and Handy now pulled General Chaplin from the driver's seat.

During this operation the inmates of the carriage, two servant-men belonging to the Hon. R. Toombs and the Hon. A. Stephens, of Georgia, respectively, were carrying on a severe battle with the beseigers around them, discharging no less than eleven balls from revolvers of formidable calibre. Nor were the rest of the outsiders idle. The night, as we have remarked, was very dark; the half-captured driver fought to the last, only ceasing when the last limb was pinioned; and the fear of shooting each other rendered the police in a measure powerless. They nevertheless returned shot for shot as long as the firing from within was continued. At one moment Capt. Goddard approached the carriage door, and a pistol flashed near enough to his face to scortch his left eyebrow, For this he returned two shots both of which are believed to have taken effect though not mortally. One of them lodged in the watch of the fighting negro, who belongs to Mr. Stephens; the other made a flesh wound in the same negros back.

While this was going on, one of the beseiging party stooped to undo the trace chains and detach the horses, and Mr. Toombs's man, having discharged his last shot, leaped from the front of the carriage upon this officer's back, as the blood in his tracks evinced. He has not yet been caught.

The capture was now complete; and upon ascertaining the extent of the damages, all were amazed that so little was done. A flesh wound in the arm of Mr. Butts, a bullet hole through Mr. Smithey's hat, a singed eyebrow on the part of Capt. Goddard, and a scratched face for Mr. Cox, are all the disasters sustained by the captors. The captives fared a little worse. Gen. Chaplin had his head bruised, Mr. Stephens's man the two wounds already described, and Mr. Toombs's man has not reported himself to the surgeon.

The two captives were yesterday committed to prison by Capt. Goddard, to await their trials; and it is understood that in the State of Maryland, Gen. C., after having atoned to the laws of the District, will be required to answer the charge of a murderous assault. A mulatto man, named Warner Harris, residing in the First Ward, was also committed to prison, as an aider and abettor in this transaction.

STICKING TO ONE'S RIGHTS.

Old stories very often have a forcible application to present times. The following anecdote we met with lately in an exchange paper.

"How is it, John, that you bring the wagon home in such a condition."

"I broke it driving over a stump."

"Where?"

"Back in the woods, half a mile or so."

"But why did you run against the stump?—Could't you see how to drive straight?"

"I did drive straight, sir, and that is the very reason that I drove over it. The stump was directly in the middle of the road."

"Why, then, did you not go round it?"

"Because, sir, the stump had no right in the middle of the road, and I had a right in it."

"True, John, the stump ought not to have been in the road, but I wonder that you were so foolish as not to consider that it was there, and that it was stronger than your wagon."

"Why, father, do you think that I am always going to yield up my rights? Not I; I am determined to stick up to them, come what will."

"But what is the use, John, of standing up to rights, when you only get a greater wrong by so doing?

"I shall stand up for them at all hazards."

"Well, John, all I have to say is this: hereafter you must furnish your own wagon."

In the political world there is a very large ugly stump, placed directly in the middle of the high road over which our great legislative wagon has to pass. What is worse, too, some of our Southern fellow-citizens helped the North to place the stump exactly in its present position, or rather to dig away the earth which had previously hidden it. These very same politicians now insist in driving directly over the stump, because it is in the middle of the road, it being one of their undoubted rights to use that portion of the highway. Little care they whether the wagon is broken or not in the passage—they insist on their rights at all hazards. Would it not be proper for them to reflect upon the agency they had in giving the stump its present position, before they put in practice their threats to break the wagon upon it, merely because those who helped them to put it there, fancying it a great improvement to the highway, will not assist in its removal?

There is one thing very certain; the people who own the vehicles that travel over this road, will take very good care that their rash drivers in future "*furnish their own wagons.*"—*Natchez Courier.*

TEXAS BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In our last we gave President Fillmore's Message to Congress in relation to affairs between Texas and New Mexico. We subjoin here the Letter of Mr. Bell, Governor of Texas, to the President, and Mr. Secretary Webster's answer thereto.

Executive Department,
Austin, (Texas,) June 14, 1850.

Sir: By authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of the State, in February last, dispatched a special commissioner with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of this State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its north-western limits.

That commissioner has reported to me, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. I transmit to you herewith the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

I have very respectfully to request that your Excellency will cause me to be informed, at your earliest possible convenirnce, whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approbation of the President of the United States?

With assurances of distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

P. H. BELL.

To his Excellency Z. Taylor,
President of the United States.

Department of State,
Washington, August 5, 1850.

Sir: A letter addressed by you to the late President of the United States, and dated on the 14th of June last, has, since his lamented decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom I am directed to transmit to you the following answer.

In that letter you say that, by the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of that State, in February last, dispatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of that State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits; and that the commissioner has reported to you, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. You also transmit a copy of the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and respectfully request the President to cause you to be informed whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

In the events which have occurred, I hardly know whether your Excellency would naturally expect an answer to this letter from him.—His predecessor in office, to whom it was addressed, and under whose authority and direction the proclamation of Col. Munroe was issued, is no more; and, at this time, that proclamation, whatever may be regarded as its true character, has ceased to have influence or effect. The meeting of the people of New Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, although this Government has as yet received no official information of it. Partaking, however, in the fullest degree, in that high respect which the Executive Government of the United States always entertains towards the Governors and the Governments of the States, the President thinks it his duty, nevertheless, to manifest that feeling of respect, by acknowledging and answering your letter. And this duty, let me assure your Excellency, has been so long delayed only by uncontrollable circumstances, and is now performed at the earliest practicable moment, after the appointment of those heads of Departments, and their acceptance of office, with whom it is usual, on important occasions, for the President of the United States to advise.

In answer, therefore, to your first interrogatory, viz. whether Colonel Munroe, in issuing the proclamation referred to, acted under the orders of this Government, I have the honor to state that, Col. Munroe's proclamation appears to have been issued in pursuance, or in consequence, of an order, or letter of instruction, given by the late Secretary of War, under the authority of the late President, to Lieut. Colonel McCall. Of this order, which bears date on the 19th of November, 1849, your Excellency was undoubtedly informed at the date of your letter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Col. McCall is therein instructed that if the people of Mexico, for whom Congress had provided no Government should manifest a wish to take any steps to establish a Government for themselves, and apply for admission into the Union, it would be his duty, and the duty of others with whom he was associated, not to thwart, but to advance their wishes. This order does not appear to authorize any exertion of military authority, or of any official or even personal interference, to control, or affect in any way, the primary action of the people in the formation of a Government, nor to permit any such interference by subordinate officers. Col. McCall and his associates were not called upon to take a lead in any measures, or even to recommend any thing as fit to be adopted by the people. Their whole duty was confined to what they might be able to perform, subordinate to the wishes of the people. In this matter it was evidently contemplated that they were to act as the agents of the inhabitants, and not as officers of this Government. It must be recollected that the only Government then existing in the Territory was a quasi military Government, and as Congress had made no provision for the establishment of any form of civil Government, and as the President doubtless believed that under these circumstances the people had a right to frame a Government for themselves, and submit it to Congress for its approval, the order was a direction that the then existing military Government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, nor thwart those wishes, if the people entertained them, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican civil Government, for their own protection and benefit. This is evidently the whole purpose and object of the order. The military officer in command, and his associates, were American citizens, acquainted with the forms of civil and popular proceedings, and it was expected that they would aid the inhabitants of the territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for establishing a Government of their own. There is no room to suppose that Col. Munroe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for gallant conduct in arms, meant to act, or did act, otherwise than in entire subordination and subserviency to the will of the people among whom he was placed. He was not authorized to do, nor do I understand him as intending to do, any thing whatever in his military character, nor to represent, in any way, the wishes of the Executive Government of the United States.

To judge intelligently and fairly of these transactions, we must recall to our recollection the circumstances of the case, as they then existed. Previous to the war with Mexico, which commenced in May, 1846, and received the sanction of Congress on the 13th of that month, the Territory of Mexi o formed a Department or State of the Mexican Republic, and was governed by her laws. General Kearny, acting under orders from this Government, invaded this Department with an armed force; the Governor fled at his approach, and the troops under his command dispersed; and Gen. Kearny entered Santa Fe, the capital, on the 18th of August, 1846, and took possession of the Territory in the name of the United States. On the 22d of that month he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, at the head of his troops, and announcing his "intention to hold the department with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte,) and under the name of New Mexico." By that proclamation he promised to protect the inhabitants of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their Indian enemies and *all others*, and assured them that the United States intended to provide for them a free Government, where the people would be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature. On the same day he established a Territorial constitution by an organic law, which provided for executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government, defined the right of suffrage, and provided for trial by jury, and the same time established a code of laws. This constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known hereafter, and designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America," and the members of the lower House of the Legislature were apportioned among the counties established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 17, 1844; which counties it is understood included all the Territory over which Texas has lately attempted to organize counties and establish her own jurisdiction. On the 22d of December, 1846, a copy of this constitution and code was transmitted by President Polk to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call on him by that body. In the message transmitting the constitution, he says that "portions of it purport to establish and organize a *permanent* Territorial Government over the Territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the U. States. These have not been approved and recognised by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered Territories, for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these Territories, while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continues, *will be recognised and approved.*" Near four have now elapsed since the *quasi* military Government was established, by military authority, and received, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of President Polk. In the mean time a treaty of peace has been concluded with Mexico, by which a boundary line was established that left this Territory within the United States, by treaty, what we had before acquired by conquest. The treaty, in perfect accordance with the proclamation of General Kearny, declared that the Mexicans remaining in this Territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution; and in the mean time "should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." Thus it will be perceived that the authority of the United States over New Mexico was the result of conquest; and the possession held of it, in the first place, was of course a military possession. The treaty added the title by cession to the already existing title by successful achievements in arms. With the peace, there arose a natural expectation that, as early as possible, there would come a civil government to supersede the military. But, until some such form of government should come into existence, it was matter of absolute necessity that the military government should continue, as otherwise the country must fall into absolute anarchy.—And this has been the course, generally, in the practice of civilized nations, when colonies or territories have been acquired by war, and their acquisition confirmed by treaty.

The military government, therefore, existing in New Mexico at the date of the order, existed there of inevitable necessity. It existed as much against the will of the Executive Government of the United States as against the will of the people. The late President had adopted the opinion that it was justifiable in the people of the Territory, under the circumstances, to form