

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, accompanying the correspondence, &c., connected with Walker's expedition, came to hand this morning, and is appended. As will be seen by reference to Congressional summary, it gave rise to an excited discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1855.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. His capture, however, from the compassionate liberality, transparency, that was done in pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that it was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has exhibited no signs of the act of Commodore Paulding. This has caused her to be looked upon as a neutral territory, and she alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her rulers to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from her oppressors.

The great object of duty was not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker, met in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would be accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power to protect every transit route across the isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of Gen. Walker, departed from our territory, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress.

The truth is, that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or any where else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

GENERAL WALKER AND NICARAGUA.

In 1855 the revolution between the democratic party and the so-called legitimists of Nicaragua broke out, having for its immediate cause the forcing upon the country an odious constitution and a plan of the head of the government—Don Fruto Chamorro—to get himself declared President for life, in imitation of his Indian friend, Carrara, of Guatemala. To clear the way for those great steps in the regeneration of Nicaragua, he ordered the seizure of several of the most prominent of the opposition party, which order was executed during a dark night, when they were dragged from their beds and thrown into prison, from whence in a short time they were expatriated by Chamorro's government. General Pineda and one of two others, who happened to be in San Salvador at the time, were declared outlaws to the country and forbidden to return. They, however, did not heed the mandate of Chamorro but returned with a party of forty-four in all, and in less than three months had General Chamorro expelled from Granada, with scarcely anything to eat and only a handful of men. Instead of taking advantage of their position, the democratic soldiers, without pay, and several of their chiefs disabled from wounds, lent themselves to the plundering of whatever they could lay their hands on, and by these means their discipline became lax; they became morally degraded, and so lost the vantage ground they had gained—they were driven from one town to another until they found themselves shut up in Leon, their own stronghold. It was in this situation that Gen. Walker found them on his arrival in the country in June, just one year from the commencement of the revolution. He came there by invitation of Castellon, Democratic Provisional President of the republic. By the terms of agreement General Walker was to have 72,000 acres of land, \$100 per month for military services, and each of his followers was to have the same sum monthly, and 50 acres of land, to be selected from any of the unoccupied lands of the republic. These terms were accepted, and how well General Walker and his brave band fulfilled their part of the contract history can tell.

On his entering Granada on the morning of October 13, 1855, he knocked the chains off the feet of over eighty prisoners held by the legitimists, and who were chained in pairs and made to work at the defenses, carrying and burying the dead, and other degrading duties. Some of them were men of high standing in the democratic party.

On the 23d of October a treaty was formed between General Walker, as the authorized agent of the democratic party, and General Corral, commander-in-chief of the legitimate forces. Peace was again restored; the inhabitants again returned to their dwellings, the husbandry was resumed; the churches were repaired, new roads laid out, a school was built at Granada, a new law for the regulation of the public schools was under consideration. Happiness reigned over all. Costa Rica declared war against "the filibusters," and swore a war of extermination of all, and death to those who should fall into her hands. Well and faithfully did the bigoted and ignorant soldiery fulfill the mandates of its bloody minded government. In their eagerness to carry out their orders they fell upon and murdered some fourteen working men, who were engaged in the Transit Company's works at Virgin Bay. At Rivas, after General Walker retreated, the poor fellows who were found alive dragged by the hair or heels to the place of execution, and there, amid the jeers of the miserably bigoted crew, were stabbed and shot one by one.

In July President Rivas, Jerez, and nearly all the democratic party in Leon turned against General Walker, after trying to assassinate him while there. He was being under the influence of the men who packed him off to Leon, so they could carry out their intrigues more successfully. It was an easy instrument in their hands, Jerez and the others turned against Walker, for the reason that he would not allow them to decapitate all the legitimist party, and as a consequence confiscate their property. On the other hand, the legitimist had not gratitude enough to see and acknowledge him as their friend and protector. In time all the Central American States formed the alliance against him, and compelled every Nicaraguan who fell in their way to take up arms for their cause. Many ran to the woods to escape from their military tyrants; others continued at imminent risks to bring him provisions and news of the movements of his enemies, and many, with Gen. Pineda at their head, remained with him till the last and in the stipulations of surrender honorable provision was made for them, but have been unfaithfully fulfilled.

What could Gen. Walker do after being invited to Nicaragua, and after having so many of his countrymen compromised by the offers of the democratic government and still reiterated by President Rivas in a decree dated in November, offering land and pay to all who should wish to make Nicaragua their home? Could he allow himself to be driven out of his adopted country when he had aided that country in the hour of its greatest trial, and when that country did not make any provision for the fulfillment of her part of the contract made with him, and through him to his followers?

It was not the spontaneous outpouring of an indignant and outraged population that came up as one man, as some would try to make us believe, to expel a filibuster and desperado. Many of our best patriots to link their efforts with him, and fought valiantly when they were surrounded by thousands of Costa Ricans, and called by their lives to the cause. They have given themselves, patriotically, to the cause of Nicaragua. In the late war Walker was elected President, the nation to be chosen by vote, but he was elected by the nation, and a favor of which they are justly proud. It was the nation that elected him, and the nation that elected him to be President. The nation, in fact, elected him to be President, and the nation that elected him to be President. The nation, in fact, elected him to be President, and the nation that elected him to be President.

THE OUTRAGE ON NICARAGUA.

A large meeting of the citizens of Petersburg was held on Wednesday evening, at which the annexed resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, certain Naval officers of the United States have lately perpetrated a great outrage on the soil of a friendly Republic and assumed a high handed stretch of authority amounting to little less than an exercise of the war making power vested in the Constitution by Congress; therefore, be it resolved by the citizens of Petersburg, assembled irrespective of party to consider the grievances.

- 1. That the recent armed invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, and subsequent seizure of General Walker and the forces under his command, by Commodore Paulding of the United States Navy, was an assumption of authority not warranted by the laws of the United States; an invasion of the international law; an insult to the independent Republic of Nicaragua; and a flagrant outrage upon the character of the American Government.
- 2. That the said act of usurpation and outrage by Commodore Paulding should receive prompt rebuke and exemplary punishment from the Government of the United States.
- 3. That copies of these resolutions be communicated to each of the Senators and Representatives of Virginia in the Congress of the United States.
- 4. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, and that the citizens of Petersburg be urged to sign and circulate the same.

The act of Congress of the 5th June 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had theretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 30th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than 60 years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" in the U. S. and; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeded from our shores. The 7th section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce out international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent "the carrying on" of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the 8th section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or possessions of the United States against the territories or possessions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace."

FRANCE VS. THE SANDWICH ISLAND.

We see that Johnny Crapaud, having for a long time had an eye on the Sandwich Islands; is again trying to obtain foothold there. A few years ago a difficulty arose between France and these islands touching a question of duty on French brandy, and France, sending a fleet to Honolulu, forthwith declaring war and seizure of the island. Through American and British mediation, however, the difficulty was settled for the time being. It was then that this Government, appreciating the ill result to our interests from the destruction of Hawaii independence, strongly reprobated with the French Government against any such high-handed attempts on its part to obtain possession and control of these islands.

Believing that by annexation to the United States the result of his decaying race would be preserved, and the islands remain free and prosperous, the late king strongly advocated the measure, and a treaty of annexation was at one time in contemplation; but the negotiation was finally broken off, by the sudden death of the king, and through British influence. It is now stated that the French Minister at Honolulu, M. Perrin, is endeavoring to effect a treaty which, if complied with, will result in granting a monopoly of the trade of these islands to France, and place them virtually under the protectorate of that nation.

The effects of this treaty are these: The meddling and mischievous policy of the French Government, has ever been apparent, having no other practical effect than to thwart what Frenchmen consider the policy of England in these parts, and to secure to France the ascendancy over the islands. From this source we have the great Pritchard quarrel, and the contemptible protectorate of France over Tahiti, by which English Protestant Missionaries, and all Englishmen, have been in a measure driven away by French dominion and tyranny.

England can never have any interest whatever in these islands, beyond the requirement of free trade and navigation, and the philanthropic objects of civilizing and improving the inhabitants, to all of which French military despotism is an impediment. Were all the East India Islands to be placed by force under the protectorate of France, then not only would the natives suffer, but British, our own interests, and the interest of other trading nations would suffer likewise.

The interest of the United States is paramount to all others in this subject. Their geographical position in regard to our Pacific coast, and the facilities they afford for our commerce and navigation, as harbors for our wharves and ships of war, all combine to render it of more importance to us than to any other nation, and to give us an especial interest in their fate; consequently an exclusive possession of them by any other naval power would prove detrimental to us. Our Government will of course look to this matter.—Wilmington Herald.

ENCOURAGING.

A late letter from London states that the recent advance in the price of cotton may be regarded as an undoubted evidence of the restoration of confidence and the resumption of manufacturing operations; and it also stated that the effects of returning prosperity will soon be felt on this side of the Atlantic.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MORMONS.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 15th inst.: "The government certainly anticipates a bloody and protracted war with the Mormons, and is making arrangements for it. Congress does not appear to be very eager to provide means for carrying on the war. The House has refused to suspend the rules to permit the introduction of a bill to authorize the enlistment of five additional regiments for the purpose. The House awaits the report of the committee on territories, to which an inquiry as to the Mormon 'rebellion' was submitted on the 25th ult. The military authorities are undoubtedly correct in their views of this matter. If there is to be a war with the Mormons, it is high time that the Utah army should be reinforced. If the bill to raise additional regiments were now actually a law, there would be scarcely time to raise and drill them and put them on the plains of Utah before next spring or summer. Thirteen hundred recruits are to be raised before the 15th of March next, to fill up existing regiments, besides those regiments that are to be raised."

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THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We are glad to observe that resolutions of inquiry have been introduced into the National Legislature upon the subject of land appropriations by Congress. We hope the dominant party will at least throw no obstacles in the way of a full and thorough investigation of the whole question. The Lynchburg Virginian remarks:

"Mr. Gilmer, a member of Congress from North Carolina, has made a motion in the right direction, towards an exposure of the infamous system of swindling practiced in regard to the public lands. He has offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to Congress the following items of information:—The quantity of public lands now held, or disposed of by the United States. The quantity that has been granted to States and corporations, with the date of each grant, and for what purpose granted.—The amount paid to the States as a per centage on amounts from sales of the public lands—and the quantity yet remaining unsold."

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CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1855.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER \$200 CASH.

Price Hops.—Mr. John F. Chaffler, of this county, slaughtered, last week, a lot of seven hogs, 22 months old, which averaged 351 lbs. Can any one beat it!

"The Engineer"—is the name of a new paper just started at Rutherfordton, N. C., by G. W. LMAN, editor, and L. P. ERWIN, publisher and proprietor. Terms \$2. \$2.50 and \$3.

The Nicaragua and Walker Question.—We publish in this paper, Gen. Walker's letter to President Buchanan, and President Buchanan's message to Congress, touching the Nicaragua invasion, &c., &c., which, at this moment, engages a large portion of public attention. The administration are much perplexed by this and the Kansas and Utah troubles, and will be exceedingly fortunate if they are not politically ruined before they get them all adjusted.

Sixteen returned filibusters have published a card in the Norfolk papers, announcing that they consider themselves "prisoners of war," and ready at any moment to return with Walker to Nicaragua.

Local Authorities.—The time is very near at hand when our town will be called on to vote for Intendant and Commissioners. As yet no ticket has been proposed, and we are inclined to think there are few persons who desire to become our public servants for the next year.

There is a deal of public grievance to be redressed and public work to be done, which, with an empty Treasury and a heavy debt to pay, are not calculated to excite the ambition of those who like public honors and no trouble therewith. Our streets are in a deplorable condition, and public property is wasting from neglect. King Alcedo sways his scepter in triumph, and his blasting curse is withering the fair works of Him who created all things in beauty and perfection.

But our town possesses a remarkable capacity for endurance of public wrongs and abuse. She has been a sufferer for years, and although she bears the marks, she has yet showed off ruin, and still continues to grow and increase in some of the elements making up a good character. The Whiskey curse is a fearful enemy, however, to moral and physical growth and improvement, and makes many a heart sick, many a tear flow, and many a sufferer pray for deliverance from it.

Among the abuses to which our town has been subjected for years, the most patent is to be found in the manner in which the streets have been worked upon. The system, under certain conditions and restrictions, might answer well enough, for a town like ours; but with the repeated experiments made, it must appear to all as very unprofitable to persist in the use of the frail, rusted material usually employed in their repair. What is the system aimed at? McAdamsizing. How is it done? Most generally by filling mud-holes with a material composed of about equal parts of sand, rotten stone and slippy mud. Sometimes an imperfectly raised road bed is thrown up, and then covered from four to six inches in depth with this almost worthless stuff. This is not McAdamsizing, though it looks a little like it. It misses the mark just far enough to be a failure. We would defy a stranger, for instance, to point out the public highways in this town which were "McAdamsized" last year, at an expense of from four to six dollars a rod. We doubt if any one not aware of the fact, to look at our streets, could be made to believe that they had cost the town from \$30 to \$40 the rod in repairs the last ten years, and yet it must be so. The public money has been expended year after year, in this sort of work, and in less than 12 months afterwards it is almost impossible to discover the fruits of it. It is like a man attempting to skin a river with sand; his structure breaks away as fast as he raises it. If the material employed in this way, was of a firm, substantial nature—solid stone, broken small—and laid in sufficient quantities, on ground properly drained, we should then have the McAdamsized road, which is, perhaps, the next best to stone paving.

But we have said more than we intended, though not more than the importance of this subject claims, and shall discontinue it for the present. We hope some one, better qualified than we, will take it up and discuss it to some profitable result. Thousands of dollars have been literally wasted on our streets, and if the present manner of executing repairs be continued,

thousands more will go in the same way, and the town be profited nothing by the outlay.

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