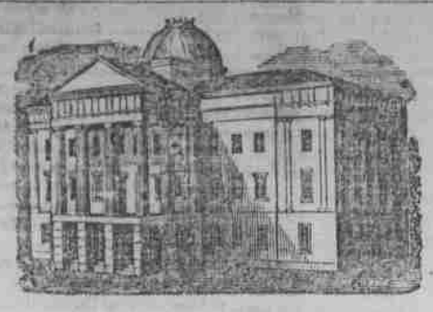
RALEIGH TIMES.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: $2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR
$3 00 IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED SIX MONTHS.

VOL II. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849. NO 14.

TERMS.

The Raleigh Times will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars and a half per annum, if paid in advance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment is delayed six months. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

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GEN. PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

To the Senatorial voters of the Counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell

Fellow Citizens: The Address of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, on the recent Senatorial election in this State, now being extensively circulated in the first Congressional District, of which you form a part, contains such unprovoked and unmerited censure of the course of a majority of the members of the Legislature from that District, that I should feel myself chargeable with a dereliction of duty to you, did I not take some notice of his animadversions, and state some of the reasons that governed my course, as one of your representatives, in relation to that important election.

It is not my purpose to review, in detail, this Address A large portion of it is devoted to the discussion of subjects not necessary for me to refer to; but there are parts of it which reflect on my public acts, as one of your representatives, in conjunction with others, which if I failed to notice, would subject me to the charge of being unfaithful to your interests, and at the same time, wanting in respect to myself.

I have said that the censures of Mr. Clingman were unprovoked and unmerited, and, I may add, in my opinion, they were uncalled for in every aspect of the case; because I believe that every Whig member from the first Congressional District entertained the kindest feelings for Mr. C., and in casting their votes for another distinguished individual for Senator, they acted under a high sense of public duty, and were governed throughout by the most patriotic motives and the sincerest desire to promote the public good.

The purpose of Mr. Clingman's Address, cannot be mistaken. Having been foiled in his overweening and premature desire to be made a Senator, and feeling conscious, no doubt, of the impropriety of his course, in this matter, he seeks to excuse himself, by casting blame on others, and vainly supposes that he can escape the just condemnation which awaits him at the hands of his constituents, by attempting to convince them, that in the neglect to promote and advance *his* claims to Senatorial dignity, *their* rights have been outraged and disregarded.

How it is that the *rights* of the Western section of our State are concentrated in the person of the Honorable T. L. Clingman, I confess I cannot very well see—but it is evident from the whole tenor of his Address, that he desires to make his constituents believe that a large majority of their representatives in the last Legislature, have abandoned their *rights*, and the rights of the West generally, by voting for the Hon. George E. Badger for Senator, and by not voting for him, the aforesaid Thomas L. Clingman, for the same station. This, not voting for Mr. C., I take it, is the sum and substance of the complaint —the burden of the charge which stands out in every page of the Address, from one end to the other of its sixteen pages. Had the Hon. T. L. Clingman been the nominee of the Whig Caucus, and been elected to the Senate of the United States, then, in his judgment at least, the caucus, of which he complains, "*would have been as fair a thing as ever was*,"—and the rights of Western North Carolina thereby fully vindicated and maintained. The world, however, would have lost the benefit of his Address, and you, perhaps, would have remained in ignorance of "*the events of this winter*," as developed prior to, and connected with, the late Senatorial election.

For the part which I, as one of your representatives, acted in this election, and for having, in conjunction with every Whig member, save one, from the first Congressional District, cast my vote for Mr. Badger for United States Senator, I conceive it to be only necessary for my full justification, to assign out of many, one single reason—and that is, *I believed my constituents desired me so to vote*. For the grounds of this belief, it will doubtless be recollected by you, that during the last Summer I canvassed nearly every portion of this Senatorial District, the largest in the State, and on all occasions, both public and private, I expressed my preference for Mr. Badger as Senator, and my intention, if elected, to vote for him should he be a candidate for re-election. And in not a single instance did I hear that preference or intention disapproved, or the name of any other Whig suggested. I am very certain that I never heard the Hon. Mr. Clingman spoken of, in connection with that subject or any other, that I now remember, during the Summer Campaign. It was fair then, under the circumstances, to conclude that you approved my expressed intention; and under that conviction I acted. If, however, I have erred in this matter, and have mistaken your views and wishes in regard to it, I must be permitted to plead a want of knowledge of those views and wishes, and respectfully to suggest that for the future you will be more particular in communicating them to your representatives.

Having thus stated one of the reasons that induced me to prefer Mr. Badger to Mr. Clingman, I may be pardoned for mentioning one other, altho' not necessary to complete my justification; and this, I feel assured, will be admitted as controlling, even by Mr. Clingman himself. It is, that I might share in the honor of aiding, to some extent, in repairing a misfortune to the Country over which Mr. Clingman himself mourned at the Session of 1810. To understand the force of this reason, and to make its influence perfectly apparent, at least to Mr. C., it is necessary that I should be somewhat specific On a certain occasion, in 1840, Mr. Clingman made a speech in the Senate of the State, on this same subject of Senatorial elections, in which he expressed the following sentiments:—"*The great men of the nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country, preventing an individual so gifted as George E Badger, to fail to place him in that station, where his great talents would be most useful*" If then, it was a misfortune to the country, in 1840, to have failed to place Mr. Badger in that station where his great talents would be most useful, surely, it was the part of wisdom in the Legislature subsequently, to improve the very first opportunity of repairing that misfortune by securing the services of "so gifted an individual," at the earliest possible moment. This having been done by the Legislature in 1846, no doubt to the great gratification of Mr. Clingman, the Legislature of 1848 could not fail to sanction by its acts, what seemed to be so eminently proper.

I admit, Fellow Citizens, to the fullest extent, my responsibility to you while acting as your representative, but I do not admit any such responsibility to the Hon Mr. Clingman. On the contrary, I might with great propriety inquire by what authority he has undertaken to arraign and condemn unheard, a large majority of the representatives of the people of the first Congressional District, for executing the trust confided to them, in such manner as they believed their constituents desired, and their own judgments approved? At the time you elected Mr. Clingman as your representative in Congress, did you invest him with power and authority to supervise the conduct of those whom you afterwards selected to represent you in the State Legislature?—If you did not, then Mr. Clingman has exceeded his powers, and has not only taken the liberty to condemn your representatives, but, supposing that you had not penetration enough to discover their errors and to award the proper punishment, he has kindly volunteered to tell you what specific infliction you should visit upon them—"*that you should beat them with many stripes, and set ear marks upon them, so that they may be incapable of deceiving again.*" Now, for my part, as one of those representatives, I protest against the exercise of any such assumed authority on the part of Mr. Clingman, and utterly deny his jurisdiction in the premises. I am not his representative, and therefore he has no right to question my public course. On the other hand, Mr. Clingman *is my* representative, and I have the right to question his course, and to hold him responsible for it—I therefore desire to know, and perhaps others of his constituents would be glad of the information, why it was that he abandoned his post in the House of Representatives, neglecting public duties which his constituents sent him there to discharge, and travelled near three hundred miles to Raleigh, to electioneer with members, for a seat in the Senate of the United States? When Mr. Clingman shall have satisfied his constituents of the propriety of his conduct in this respect, he may, with a better grace, and much more consistency, become the public accuser of others.

You will not fail to perceive, Fellow Citizens, that our representatives in the last Legislature are not the only persons who come in for a share of Mr Clingman's denunciations—for on the first page of his extraordinary Address, he informs us that it has been usual heretofore, for "*the Senators as well as most of the other high Officers of the State, to be taken from the Middle and Eastern portions of the State*," and that "*nearly half a century ago according to my (his) present impression, a Senator was elected residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin. No one else living West of this river has ever, in any other instance as far as I know, been chosen by the Legislature to that station.*" Now, it is very clear, according to this statement, that all the members from the West, for the last fifty years, are, in Mr. Clingman's estimation, guilty of an abandonment of Western rights. Mr. C. himself having been twice or three times a member within that period, can probably explain this great oversight. Who the favored individual was, "*residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin*," Mr. Clingman does not tell us, but according to the public records of the country, the only person ever elected to the Senate of the United States from the vicinity of Salisbury, was Judge Francis Locke, who was elected on the 24th of December, 1814, and who set out on his journey to Washington City, but resigned before reaching that place. The inference, however, fairly deducible from the foregoing extract is, that no person living West of the Yadkin, near Salisbury, was ever elected to the Senate of the United States. Whether or not it was intended, that while the language used was literally true, it would, from its particular collocation, produce a false impression, I do not pretend to say; but I can hardly suppose that a gentleman of Mr. Clingman's intelligence is ignorant of the fact, that the late Governor Franklin, of the County of Surry, (the County of Mr. Clingman's nativity,) was elected a Senator in Congress in 1793, and was re-elected in 1806—thus serving, with but a slight intermission, from the 4th of March, 1793, till the 3d of March, 1813; and that the late Governor Stokes, of the County of Wilkes, was elected in 1816, to fill a vacancy, and at the same Session was elected for a full term, serving in the whole, from 1816 to 1823. These gentlemen, it is true, happened to have their residences on the *North* side of the Yadkin river, but both of them were *West* of that river, near Salisbury. Now let us see how it has been with other portions of the Western part of the State—for under the old division of Eastern and Western, all the Counties West of Raleigh, were regarded in all questions affecting Eastern and Western interests, as Western Counties.

Mr. Clingman, in the same page of his address, says; that twenty years ago both the Senators, Messrs. Iredell and Branch, were from the East, and that since that time the Senators have been taken exclusively from the Counties of Wake, Orange, Caswell and Cumberland. This is true, but even in this case the West has had the advantage, for three out of the four Counties named, to wit: Orange, Caswell and Cumberland, were under the old division refered to, considered Western Counties. But who, let me ask, aided by his vote and influenced, in 1840, in giving to the County of Orange alone, not *one* Senator only, but actually *two*? Would you believe it fellow citizens that this same Thos. L. Clingman, who now complains so loudly of an abandonment of the rights of the West, should have so far forgotten those rights himself, as to vote for two persons, living in the same County, for United States Senators, and that County too, as he says, in the centre of the State? Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true! What then, became of the rights of the West? Had we then no individual in that great region who could wear Senatorial honors with becoming dignity?—Alas! that we were then so destitute! The Honorable gentleman who lately aspired to the station of Senator with so much ardor, had not then been to Washington. He had not fixed his eye upon one of those crimson cushioned seats in the Senate Chamber, and fancied to himself with what grace and dignity he would fill it. Had he done so, no doubt the members from the West in the Legislature of 1840, would have made the grand discovery that the rights of the Western section of the State were all embodied in the person of the Senator from the Buncombe District, and that the only way in which those rights could be vindicated and maintained, was by transferring the said Senator from a seat in the State Senate, to one in the Senate of the United States. Had they failed, however, to make this important discovery, they certainly would have been as severely lectured for their want of perception, as those of 1848 have been, for a similar failure.

In relation to "the other high officers of the State," which Mr. Clingman says have usually been taken from the Middle and Eastern portion of the State, I think a slight reference to the facts will show that in the distribution of these, the West has no cause to complain. For some years past *two* out of the *three* Judges of the Supreme Court have had their residence in the West—and at the present time all *three* reside in that section. Out of *seven* Judges of the Superior Courts, *six* of them lived West of Raleigh, and only one East of that City; of the seven last Governors, including the present incumbent, *four* of them were from the West, two from the East, and one, the present Executive, from the Centre.—The Secretary of State is a Western man. Three out of the five last public Treasurers, including the present incumbent, who is from the Centre, were from the West. The Comptroller of the State, although a native of the East, was living in the West at the time of his election. So that it appears, when you apply the test above indicated, to the reference which has been made to the other high offices of the State, proves just the reverse of what has been stated.

I have already extended this Address much farther than I intended, but there is one other point to which I wish to call your attention, that you may judge for yourselves, how far those whom Mr. Clingman finds so much fault with, have acted differently from what he would have done, under the same circumstances. To ascertain this, fortunately, we are at no loss, for Mr. Clingman has told us, in so many words, what course he would have pursued. On the third page of his Address, he says:—"*Being in Raleigh, on my way to this place,* (meaning Washington) *when the Legislature assembled, and understanding fully the condition of things, I advised my personal friends to make no opposition to Mr. Badger's election. In fact, I went as far as to state, that I should, if a member, have felt bound, by any former course, to yield so far to party obligations, as to cast my vote for him, as the nominee of the party.*" Of what, then, is it, that Mr Clingman so loudly complains? Of what have a majority of the representatives from the first Congressional District been guilty, to merit such severe punishment as Mr. C. advises you to inflict? What crimes have they committed, to justify the use of such language as he has applied to them?—such as—"THE SERVANTS OF CENTRAL MANAGERS"—"WHITE SLAVES"—*men who can be* "CAJOLED OR INTIMIDATED INTO AN ABANDONMENT OF YOUR RIGHTS." Their offence "*hath this extent, no more*"—they voted for the Hon. George E. Badger, for Senator of the United States—and Mr. Clingman says, if he had been a member, he would have done the same thing—but not being a member, he advised his friends to do it! Now, where is the difference between what Mr. Clingman, if a member, *would* have done, and what your representatives *did* do? Upon the strange inconsistency of the course pursued by Mr. C., I leave you to make your own comments, and to award your own judgment.

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, I have to express my regret that any necessity existed for addressing you on this occasion, as it is painful to me to be brought in conflict with those I have heretofore esteemed. It was a necessity, however, not of my creating. I deemed it due to you, as one of your representatives, to say what I have, in vindication of my public conduct as such, leaving you to decide the issue which your representative in Congress has made between himself and your representatives in the State Legislature—and with that decision I shall be content.

Thanking you most cordially for the generous confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and expressing the hope, that upon proper enquiry, you will be satisfied that that confidence has neither been misplaced nor betrayed,

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
S. F. PATTERSON.

Caldwell County, February 10, 1849.

☞ Editors of Newspapers who have, published or may publish Mr. Clingman's Address, will oblige me by also publishing the above.

Wake, Co. Feb. 26, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—Sir, You noticed not long since the graduating of a young lady, Miss Eliza Blackwell, at Geneva Medical College, N. Y. and as it may not be uninteresting to your readers, to know some of the particulars connected with that event, I send you a slip from the Syracuse Journal, which you can insert in your paper if you think proper.

Yours,
G. C. S.

GENEVA COLLEGE.

Geneva, January, 23, 1849.

The exercises of the Medical commencement were held this morning in the Presbyterian Church. They drew together an unusually large concourse, and the spacious edifice was filled in every part, chiefly by ladies, in expectation of seeing what was never seen before by an American audience.

The course of Medical lectures was attended last year, by *a lady*. Although she acquitted herself with credit and propriety, she was the subject of much remark, but regardless of all gossip, she resolutely pursued her object. During the course of study and lectures just closed, she again applied herself with a view of attaining the honors of the college; and now the result was to be proclaimed, publicly, in presence of a large assembly comprising the Board of Trustees, the Professors and Tutors of the College, the students, citizens and strangers, and great numbers of her own sex, who were there to regard her with curiosity, or envy, or exultation.

The exercises were opened by President Hale, with prayer, and a brief address. Next followed the presentation of the Diplomas. All eyes were fixed in expectation. The young men, in groups of three and four at a time, were called upon the platform and received their parchment. Seventeen were graduated. Then was called "DOMINA BLACKWELL." Miss B. ascended the stage. The audience held their breath. The President rose, and pronouncing the usual Latin formula, delivered the Diploma into her hands. Instead of turning away, she stood a moment, as if something remained to be done, and then, in a modest but audible voice, said—"*I thank you, Sir. It shall be the effort of my life, by God's help, to shed honor on this Diploma.*" The feelings of the audience could be restrained no longer, and a round of applause testified their interest in this novel and exciting scene.

Professor Charles A. Lee then proceeded to deliver the customary Address to the graduates. At the close of it he said—"An event connected with the proceedings of this day deserves some notice on this occasion, calculated as it is to excite curiosity and comment, and to be held up as an example for other institutions to imitate or condemn,—I mean the conferring of the degree of M. D. upon one of that sex which is supposed to be wanting in the physical if not moral qualifications necessary for the successful practice of the healing art. So far as I am informed, this is the first instance in this country, or any other, when a female has graduated in medicine, after having gone through the regular prescribed course and terms of study; and in the present instance, it is my duty to add, without the omission or slighting of any branch of study, and that too, in so thorough a manner as to leave nothing unattempted or unattained, which it is necessary for one to know, who expects to practice with honor and success, in every department of the profession."

"Such an instance of self-sacrificing devotion to science; of perseverance under difficulties and obstacles next to insurmountable; of unremitting, unrelaxing toil in pursuit of that knowledge so important to, and yet so rarely possessed by her sex, and that too, for the purpose of mitigating human misery, relieving the sick, and extending her sphere of usefulness in the world—this, I say, deserves, as it will receive, the heart-felt approbation of every generous and humane mind. This event will stand forth in all future time, as a memorable example of what woman can undertake, and accomplish too, when stimulated by the love of science, and a noble spirit of philanthropy. Henceforth it may not be said that medical science is monopolized by man alone.—The door is this day opened—the bar is removed—which has shut out woman from fulfilling her mission as a ministering angel to the sick, furnished not only with the softer and the kindlier attributes of her sex, but with all the appliances and resources of science: and she takes her rank among the disciples of Esculapius—Minerva-like, fully armed, though not with the panoply of Mars. God speed her in her errand of mercy, and crown her efforts with abundant success."

While the Professor was pronouncing this part of his address, hearing such a noble testimony to the merit of the *lady* graduate, the eyes of many of the fair auditors were suffused with tears: and at its conclusion, a hearty applause gave proof that many hearts responded, *Amen*, to the wish for her success.

Whether it is desirable for ladies to pursue the study of Medical science, *except in schools designed for females*, is a question I stop not now to discuss; but Eliza Blackwell has done it *successfully*, and I doubt not her future course will prove that Geneva College never conferred her honors upon one more worthy to receive them. She is from Philadelphia, and came to Geneva, because several other Medical Institutions declined receiving her.

Evelyn.

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of this Tribunal have commenced delivering their Opinions, of which the following are the first:

By Ruffin, C. J. In McKenzie v. Little, from Anson, remanding the cause. Also in Arrington v. Screws, from Nash, affirming the judgment.—Also in Harper v. Davis, from Duplin, reversed in part and judgment here for $12. Also in *Den ex dem* Phelps v. Long, from Washington, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also in Daughtry v. Riddick, in Equity from Gates, affirming the decree. Also in Carmichael v. Ray, in Equity from Cumberland, directing an account.—Also in Munroe v. Stutts, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J. In Hanline v. March, from Davie, affirming the judgment below. Also in *Den ex Dem* Toole v. Peterson, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also in Coltrane v. Spurgin, from Randolph, reversing the judgment. Also in Duffy v. Murrill, from Onslow, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also in *Den ex dem*. President &c. of the Literary Fund v. Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also in Freeman v. Skinner, from Bertie, directing a *venire de novo*. Also in State v. Jones, from Rockingham, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also in Brown v. McNeill, in Equity from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in McGuire v. Evans, in Equity from Cumberland.

By Pearson, J. In Draughan v. Bunting, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below and directing a *venire de novo*. Also in Hubbard v. Wall's Ex'rs. from Richmond, affirming the judgment below. Also in Nixon v. Nunnery, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also in Lea v. Johnston, from Caswell, dismissing the Petition with costs. Also in Cole v. Hester, from Franklin, affirming the judgment. Also in Twitty v. Sanderson, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also in Tubbs v. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court. Also in Howell v. Howell, in Equity from Clearveland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Pegues, v. Pegues, in Equity from Anson, directing a reference to the Master. Also in Tilley v. Roberts, in Equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Raby v. Ellison, in Equity from Martin, dismissing the Bill.

A correspondent of the "Wilmington Journal" writes from Clinton, that Bryan Sanders, who was charged with kidnapping slaves from Johnston County, died in Sampson County Jail, on Sunday fortnight.

A LOCOFOCO BREEZE!

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1849.

Gentlemen: The extraordinary character of the following letter from Gen. Shields, received through the mail on the morning of the 24th inst., imposes upon me the necessity of giving it publicity, with some comments thereon. I have, therefore, to ask of you sufficient space in your columns for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't, &c.
SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1849.

Sir: On my return to this country from Mexico, broken in constitution, feeble in health, and still suffering under the effects of wounds, you were the only man in the city of Washington who received me with coldness and unkindness. When this city honored me with a public dinner, which was generally intended as a compliment not only to me but to my State, you were the only man who declined to attend that dinner. You went further. You propagated a report here in Washington, and circulated it afterwards in Illinois, that I was ineligible to the office of Senator; and this, too, after I had poured out my blood like water in the battle fields of my country. You published an article in the St. Louis Republican charging me with ineligibility—doing that which I thought no man in these United States would have been mean enough to do in my case, even if it had been true. You, however, did this, knowing it to be untrue. On this subject I have simply to say, that, had I been defeated by you on that ground I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and, depend upon it, I would have kept that vow, regardless of consequences. That, however, is now past, and the vow is cancelled by your defeat. Why I address you now is simply this;

In 1840 you gave me something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization in Effingham court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor. I told you the circumstances, and, as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a certificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty. Now, I wish you to give me a letter acknowledging these facts. I write you a private letter for that purpose. I should have sent a friend at once and imperatively demanded such a letter, but I felt that, in disgracing you, I would disgrace the State that made you and myself Senators; and I also wished to give you an opportunity to make this acknowledgment quietly. If, however, you persist in your course of injustice towards me, and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning—let the consequences fall on your own head—I shall hold myself acquitted both before God and man for the course I shall feel bound to pursue towards you.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. SHIELDS.

Hon. Sidney Breese.

Gen. Shields begins his letter by referring to the wounds he received in Mexico. This allusion seems quite unnecessary. The whole country, and particularly the people of Illinois, are familiar with the fact he bears honorable scars upon his person. For these wounds he has already received a liberal share of sympathy from his grateful countrymen. However, I am not disposed to cavil at this part of his letter. It is a matter of taste that does not concern me.

I deny most positively that I treated General Shields with "coldness and unkindness" on his return from Mexico. Immediately on his arrival in this city, I called to pay my respects to him, and not finding him at home, left my card, as is the custom A few days after this, I met General Shields, when his manner towards me was so cold and repulsive that I saw all familiar intercourse was at an end, and of course I did not attend the dinner given to him. I repeat that I did not treat Gen. Shields with "coldness and unkindness," for I entertained, at that time, none other than the most friendly feelings towards him; and I confidently appeal to the whole history up to this time of our personal, professional, and political intercourse, to support this declaration. As to his eligibility to the office of Senator, I can only say that I "propagated" no "report," here or elsewhere, in relation to it. In conversation upon this subject, I stated to a friend a fact, which the record of the Effingham circuit court would establish, and "blood," no matter where or how "poured out," cannot alter that record or change the constitution of the United States. The assertion of Gen. Shields that I charged him with "ineligibility" in an article in the St. Louis Republican, not only is not true, but is without any color of truth. I positively assert, and defy contradiction, that I did not write, nor cause to be written, nor knew until after its publication that it had been written, that, or any other article, for that or any other paper, in relation to this subject.

Not the least so of the many remarkable passages of this letter of Gen. Shields is the following: "On this subject I have simply to say that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, (the ground of ineligibility,) I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and, depend upon it, I would have kept my vow regardless of consequences." Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow" has been "cancelled" by my defeat!" General Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic caucus of the Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision; and yet it appears that at this very moment, he had sworn in his heart to defeat the will of the party, if it had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor; and in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines to perpetrate an assassination; for such is the obvious import of this language. Such a design and such a deed are revolting to the American mind, and foreign to the American character. They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contests are to be mingled with, or followed by personal violence, how long will our elective system endure? Without further comments, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men, Christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violation.

Gen. Shields says: "In 1840 I gave him something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization," which was "to simplify the proof in case of difficulty.' The naturalization laws do not recognize "something" or anything "in the shape of a final certificate," to "simplify proof in case of difficulty," or for any other purpose.—How, then, could I, a circuit Judge, have given him any such paper? The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability, to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may, or may not, have procured a copy of the record of his naturalization under the seal of the Court, and that is the only certificate I could have any connection with, directly or indirectly. The first and only knowledge I ever had of Gen. Shield's father, either in connection with his citizenship or in any other connection, I had derived from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinois or elsewhere, who knew that his father was even a resident of this country. Gen. Shields says I knew that he [being a minor at the time,] was naturalized by the naturalization of his father, because he "told me of the circumstances." Suppose he did tell me so, (which I positively deny,) does that make it so? Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. If it be true that his father was in this country and naturalized, is it possible that Gen. Shields should know the fact, and not know the State and county where it occurred? When authentic copies of these naturalization papers, if they exist, could be so easily procured, is it not strange he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement which if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject.

What the "consequences" are against which General Shields gives me "fair warning," if I persist in what no sane man will call "injustice," I am equally ignorant of and indifferent to. One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give him, any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly" or upon "imperative demand."

In conclusion, I will state that I have neither provoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make the communication. I respectfully submit it under the full conviction that it is called for by the circumstances.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, February 26, 1849.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

The following deserved compliment to this gentleman, is copied from the last letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:

"Among the members of the present Congress who decline a re-election to the next one, is the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, every inch a gentleman, and every inch a whole-souled Taylor Whig. Every body here who knows him, will regret his absence from Congress, where for the last six years, he has been so much a general favorite, even though he should be sent Minister to Spain, to relieve the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of the same State, now luxuriating at the Court of Madrid."

An article in the Philadelphia North American, speaking of California, says:

After the gold mania shall have abated a little, our emigrant friends will discover another peculiar quality in California, which will, probably, not be much to their liking, namely, that it is a great country for earthquakes. At Monterey, according to Sir George Simpson, no less than one hundred and twenty shakes were noticed during two successive months in the summer of 1841. Most of these, may be supposed, were very slight ones; in proof that they are not always so, Sir George speaks of having seen near the town, besides shattered churches, a 'rent in the earth a mile or so in length, and thirty or forty feet in depth,' the result of a recent earthquake.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.