

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, December 21, 1844.

M. E. CHURCH—N. C. CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the  
Methodist E. Church recently closed a harmoni-  
ous session at Pittsboro—Bishop Smith presiding.  
The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Bryant, has politely  
furnished us a list of the Appointments for the  
ensuing year, and also a copy of the Report and  
Resolutions on the generally interesting and im-  
portant subject of a division of the Church, all  
which we lay before our readers.

### APPOINTMENTS.

**RALEIGH DISTRICT—PETER DOUG, P. E.**  
Raleigh City—John E. Edwards  
Raleigh Circuit—Daniel Culbreth  
Tar River—S. D. Bumpass, Rufus T. Helin  
Henderson—Robt. O. Burton  
Granville—John Tillet, S. H. Helebeck  
Person—John W. Lewis, D. W. Doub  
Hillsboro—G. E. Brown, A. Lea, sup.  
Orange—William Anderson  
Haw River—John Rich, A. S. Andrews  
Chapel Hill—C. M. F. Deems, Adjunct Professor  
University of North Carolina  
Neuse Mission to people of color—B. T. Blake.  
Hefz. G. Leigh and Wm. W. Alben agents for  
Randolph Macon College.

**SALISBURY DISTRICT—JOSEPH GOODMAN, P. E.**  
Greensboro—S. S. Bryant  
Mocksville—Jno. W. Tinnin, P. W. Yarrall  
Davidson—J. D. Lumsden, J. R. McIntosh  
Randolph—Alsa H. Tucker  
Guilford—Wm. W. Turner, Absalom Owens  
Stokes—Wm. M. Jordan  
Surry—Wm. S. Colson  
Jonesboro—Wm. W. Nesbitt  
Wilkes—John T. St. Clair  
Iredell—Wm. M. Walsh  
Ira T. Wyche agent for Greensboro Female  
College.

**DANVILLE DISTRICT—J. JAMISON, P. E.**  
Patsylvania—Jas. W. Jeter, Joel W. Tucker  
Henry—Benjamin M. Williams  
Rockingham—William Glass  
Caswell—J. L. Nicholson, R. R. Dunkley  
Patrick—Alfred Norman  
Halifax—P. W. Archer, Lemmon Shell  
Franklin—Robert P. Bibb, J. Hank, sup.  
Alleghany—Richard A. Claghton  
Dan River Mission to people of color—Wm. Carter.

**WASHINGTON DISTRICT—JAMES REID, P. E.**  
Washington—John T. Brame  
Roanoke—Wm. J. Daryl, N. H. D. Wilson  
Plymouth—Edgar L. Perkins  
Tarboro—Wm. H. Barnes  
Columbia—to be supplied  
Mattamuskeet and Bath—W. J. McMasters, T.  
Moses

**PORTSMOUTH AND OCEANOGRAPHY—Wash'ton S. Chaffin**  
Neuse—Jeremiah Johnson  
Roanoke Mission to people of color—R. J. Carson

**NEWBERN DISTRICT—D. B. NICHOLSON, P. E.**  
Newbern—Amos W. Jones  
Snow Hill—N. Anderson, E. E. Freeman  
Smithfield—Samuel Pearce  
Sampson—P. C. Jones, John B. Corn  
Duplin—Arch'd C. Allen  
Topsail—Thomson Garrard, T. B. Ricks  
Trent—Henry Gray, one to be supplied  
Beaufort—Thomas P. Richard  
Stairst—Nathan A. Hooker

The next Conference to be held at Washing-  
ton, N. C., December 3, 1845.

### QUESTION OF DIVISION.

The Committee to whom the Resolution of the late General  
Conference respecting the alteration of the Sixth Ec-  
clesiastical Rule—the Report of the Select Committee of  
Nine on the Declaration of the Southern Delegates, and  
the reports of numerous voluntary meetings both of  
Ministers and People within the bounds of the N. C.  
Conference, were referred, beg leave to

### REPORT.

Your Committee deeply regret the division of  
the M. E. Church, which the course of the ma-  
jority in the late General Conference renders not  
only necessary, but inevitable. The unity of the  
Church, so long the boast and praise of Method-  
ism, was a feature greatly admired and more than  
estimated by Southern Methodists. For its prom-  
otion and preservation they were willing to sacri-  
fice any thing but principle—vital principle.—  
This they could not do—this they dare not do!  
The course of the late General Conference de-  
manded a submission on the part of the Ministers  
in the slave-holding Conferences which the Dis-  
cipline did not require, and the institutions of the  
South absolutely forbade. To have yielded, there-  
fore, would have opened a breach in Methodism  
wholly subversive of the Church, and greatly mis-  
chievous to the civil community. To have yielded  
would have been ruin. This, therefore, they re-  
fused to do—absolutely refused! With the  
discipline in their hands, sustained and upheld  
by it, they protested against the proceedings of  
the majority with an unflinching and manly voice,  
declaring them to be, not only unauthorized, but  
unconstitutional. The protestation, however, just  
and legal as it was, authorized and borne out by  
the Discipline, was altogether unavailing. No-  
thing was left for the South to do, but to pass from  
under the jurisdiction of so wayward a power to  
the regulations and government of our old, whole-  
some and scriptural Discipline. This, we sor-  
row when we say it, has opened a great gulf—  
we fear an impassable gulf, between the North and  
South. This consolation, however, if no other,  
they have—the good book of Discipline, con-

taining the distinctive features of the M. E. Church,  
shall still lie on the South side. Compelled by  
circumstances which could neither be alleviated  
or controlled,—which neither the entreaties of  
kindness or the force of truth could successfully  
resist,—we hesitated not to decide on being for-  
ever separate from those whom we only es-  
teemed but love. Better far that we should suf-  
fer the loss of union, than thousands—yes, mil-  
lions of souls should perish.

From the reports of Quarterly Meeting Con-  
ferences and numerous voluntary meetings within  
the bounds of the N. C. Conference, both of min-  
isters and people, we feel assured that it is the  
mind of our people and preachers fully to sustain  
the action of the Southern and Southwestern De-  
legates as set forth in the Declaration and Protest;  
and therefore,

1. Resolved, That the time has come for the  
Ministers of the M. E. Church in the slave-hold-  
ing States to refuse to act in union with the North.

2. Resolved, That we concur in alteration of  
the sixth restrictive rule of the Discipline.

3. Resolved, That we concur in the recom-  
mendation to hold a Convention in Louisville the  
1st May, 1845.

4. Resolved, That Conference elect delegates  
to said Convention according to the basis of rep-  
resentation recommended.

5. Resolved, That the action of the late gen-  
eral Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew, was  
a violation of the rule of Discipline on the subject  
of slavery, and derogatory to the dignity of the  
Episcopal office, by throwing it from under the  
protection of law, and exposing it to the reproach  
and obloquy of misrule and lawless power. The  
Bishop, therefore, acted justly and honorably in  
resisting such action and declining obedience to  
the resolution of said Conference. And for thus  
guarding and respecting the rights of the South,  
both of Ministers and People, he is entitled to our  
highest regards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
H. G. LEIGH,  
S. S. BRYANT,  
JAMES JAMISON,  
P. DOUG,  
BENNETT T. BLAKE,  
JAMES REID,  
D. B. NICHOLSON,  
R. J. CARSON,  
WM. CARTER.

The above Report was adopted by an unani-  
mous vote of the Conference. The vote to alter  
the 6th restrictive rule was, Ayes 58, Nays, none.

S. S. BRYANT,  
Sec'y N. C. An. Con.

**North Carolina Conference Delegates to the Lou-  
isville (Ky.) Convention, 1st May, 1845.**  
S. S. BRYANT, PETER DOUG,  
JAMES JAMISON, BENNETT T. BLAKE,  
H. G. LEIGH, R. J. CARSON.

Reserved Delegates: John T. Brame, Wil-  
liam Carter.

NOTE.—The "sixth restrictive rule" is one of the rules  
limiting and restricting the powers of the General Con-  
ference, as follows:

"6. They shall not appropriate the produce of the Book  
Concern, nor of the Charter Fund, to any purpose other  
than for the benefit of the travelling, superannuated, su-  
perannuated and worn out preachers, their wives, widows,  
and children. Provided, nevertheless, that upon the con-  
current recommendation of three-fourths of all the members  
of the several annual conferences, who shall be present  
and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two-  
thirds of the general conference succeeding shall suffice to  
alter any of the above restrictions, excepting the first arti-  
cle; and also, whenever such alteration or alterations shall  
have been first recommended by two-thirds of the general  
conference, so soon as three-fourths of the members of all  
the annual conferences shall have concurred as aforesaid,  
such alteration or alterations shall take effect."

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

We find in the newspapers abridgements of  
the Reports from the several Departments, of  
War, the Navy, and the Post Office, which we  
copy below.

### THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Secretary of War is quite  
voluminous. It occupies more than six columns  
of the Globe. We have room this morning to  
notice only its prominent suggestions.

The various bureaux are complimented.  
A road is recommended from Bangor (Me.) to  
Fort Kent, in the Madawaska Settlement.

Also, a cordon of posts between the head nar-  
row of the Mississippi river and Copper Har-  
bour. Two more military stations will complete  
the line.

Also, the appropriation of funds to renew the  
buildings of Fort Gratiot, commanding the Straits  
between Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair, and of  
Fort Brady, at the Falls of St. Mary, upon the  
outlet of Lake Superior. These defences were  
originally constructed in haste, and of perishable  
materials—they are now in a state of decay.

Also, the remounting of the second Regiment  
of Dragoons.

The Florida war is terminated, and confidence  
restored in the Territory.

Central barracks and healthy sites on the sea-  
board are suggested; also an addition to the horse  
and light field artillery force.

The West Point Academy is complimented.  
The Secretary thinks that within Military  
establishment like ours, it should be the policy of  
the government to encourage the resignation of  
officers after twenty-five years service, and re-  
commends as an inducement, that Congress pass  
a law "entitling an officer after twenty-five years  
of good and faithful service, to a section of public  
land, and two years furlough on full pay, with  
the condition, should he avail himself of this privi-  
lege, that his commission be vacated at the termi-  
nation of his furlough."

Permanent fortifications are suggested on sev-  
eral points of the seaboard.

The resumption of the works upon Fort Dele-  
ware, at the Pea Patch, (says the Secretary) is  
anxious desired in defence of Philadelphia, Wil-  
mington and New-Castle, of the Delaware  
and Chesapeake Canal, and the Baltimore and  
Philadelphia Railroad. He says that the sum of  
\$20,000 appropriated by the last Congress would  
be sufficient for this important object for the com-  
ing year, but complains that the appropriation  
cannot be used, because the mooted question of a  
final decision as to the legal ownership of the Pea  
Patch has not yet been had.

For the more effectual defence of New York  
City, the Secretary recommends the purchase  
from the State, of the important position on Staten

Island, immediately opposite Fort Hamilton—the  
occupation of the post to remain with the State,  
but under the authority of the United States.  
He thinks that Fort Gansevoort, now rendered  
useless by the growth and encroachments of New  
York, might be sold or exchanged for the first  
named site.

The Secretary advises the completion of Fort  
Calhoun at the Rip Raps, and the erection of a  
permanent defence on "some point" on the south-  
ern shore of Georgia, as an advantageous refuge  
for our own vessels or cruisers at the outlet of the  
Florida Gulf.

A naval depot at Memphis is recommended.  
So also the erection of Works on Dauphin Is-  
land, at the mouth of Mobile Bay.

Also, the organization of a small corps of en-  
gineer troops, and a company of sappers and miners,  
to be attached to the United States Army.

Strong and forcible ground is taken in favor of  
a National Foundry.

The fact is alluded to, that Congress last year  
passed a law to continue for four years longer the  
pensions of widows of revolutionary officers and  
soldiers, and yet passed no appropriation for the  
purpose.

It is urged that all restrictions on the sales of  
the mineral lands of the nation, be removed.  
The improvements of the Western Rivers and  
Harbours, have been duly prosecuted during the  
year.

It is suggested that the Light House system be  
placed under the direction of the corps of Topo-  
graphical Engineers.

Lieut. Tremont's Expedition west of the Rocky  
Mountains, is noticed with favor.

The Secretary is confident in the opinion as to  
the legitimacy of our claim to this Territory of the  
Rocky Mountains. Various suggestions are made  
in this part of the Report. He thinks that a Ter-  
ritorial organization of the country and a mili-  
tary force placed on the summit, whence flow all  
the great streams of the North American contin-  
ent, either into the Gulf of Mexico, or the Pacific  
Ocean, would no longer leave our title to the  
Oregon Territory a barren or untenable claim. Its  
possession and occupancy would therefore not  
depend upon the naval superiority on the Pacific  
Ocean. Troops and supplies from the projected  
Nebraska Territory would be able to contend for  
its possession with any force coming from the sea.

Natural obstructions in the navigation of the Co-  
lumbia river would enable settlements gradually  
to approach the coast, in defiance (if it should  
come to that) of any navy in the world. In car-  
rying out these views, he would recommend an  
appropriation of \$100,000 for erecting the military  
posts from the Missouri river to the Rocky Moun-  
tains.

Alluding to the Indians, he says, "In the course  
of the progress under our moral enterprise for  
their civilization, they must eventually attain the  
sagacity to look out for individual and social  
rights, and that degree of general intelligence to  
entitle them to the full extension of all the privi-  
leges of American citizens. When that time  
shall arrive, there will be no obstacle to political  
association by reason of any natural or acquired  
repugnance to the blood of the original American."

It is suggested that additional building be er-  
ected for the safety of the Records of the War De-  
partment, as well as for the facilitation of business.

### THE NAVY.

Secretary Mason informs us in his Report, that  
the navy of the United States consists of six ships  
of the line, one razee, fourteen frigates, twenty-one  
sloops of war, sixteen brigs and schooners, three  
storeships, and eight steamers afloat. There are on  
the stocks in an unfinished state, four ships of the  
line, three frigates, one store ship, an iron steamer  
at Pittsburg and one at the Navy Yard at Wash-  
ington. The frigates Hudson and the store ships  
Consort and Chipola have been sold and the Pro-  
neer will be.

The vessels in Commission have been thus em-  
ployed.—In the Home Squadron, under Com.  
Conner, the frigates Potomac, the sloop Vincennes,  
Vandalia, and Falmouth; the brigs Somers and  
Lawrence, and the steamer Union. In the Medi-  
terranean, under Com. Smith, the frigates Colum-  
berland and Columbia, sloop Plymouth and Fair-  
field, and store-ship Lexington. On the Coast of  
Brazil, under Com. Turner, the Columbus 74; frigates  
Harrigan and Congress, sloop Jno. Adams  
and Boston, brig Bainbridge and schooner Enter-  
prise. In the Pacific, under Com. Sloat, the frigates  
United States and Savannah, sloop Cyane,  
Levant and Warren, schooner Shark, and store-  
ship Relief. The East India Squadron remains  
as before, and is under Com. F. A. Parker. The  
Squadron on the Coast of Africa, under Com. M. C.  
Perry, consists of the frigate Macedonian, sloop  
Saratoga and Decatur, and brig Passaic.—The  
Squadron under intended changes, will mount  
83 guns.

Orders were given to suspend enlistment, in  
accordance with the law of June 17, 1844, limit-  
ing the number of persons employed in the ser-  
vice to 7,500. The Secretary thinks this will in-  
crease the public interest. He has, therefore, made  
estimates for 9000 men. An increase of Purser,  
Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons is recommended.  
The property of the Department has been care-  
fully inventoried. Measures have been taken to  
supply the Department exclusively with home-  
grown hemp, and it is proposed to establish a rope  
walk at Memphis; to finish the frigate St. Law-  
rence, the sloop Albany and Germantown and  
the steamer at Pittsburg; to procure no more sup-  
plies of live oak beyond existing contracts; to re-  
build the frigate Guerriere, complete the steamer  
contracted for by R. L. Stevens, and build brig  
to take the place of the Enterprise. Activity in  
carrying on the public works is recommended.

### THE POST OFFICE.

We learn from the annual Report of the Post-  
master General, that the income of the Department  
for the year, ending June 30, 1844, was as fol-  
lows:

Letter Postage, \$3,676,161 53  
Newspaper Postage, 549,743 83  
Fines, 135 00  
Miscellaneous, 11,245 47

The total amount of expenditures settled and  
paid during the year were \$4,236,567 70.

On the subject of reducing the present rates of  
postage, the Postmaster General says, that if Con-  
gress will provide, by annual appropriations from  
the public Treasury or otherwise, some \$760,000,

for the payment of mail transportation over rail-  
roads and by steamboats, and will besides, protect  
the Department against the abuses of the franking  
privilege, and the inroads upon its revenue by pri-  
vate expresses, that then the rates of postage may  
be safely reduced to five and ten cents, which  
will, in his opinion, yield a sufficient revenue to  
defray the remaining expenses of the Department,  
and allow its gradual extension as the demands  
of the community may require.

### DOCUMENTS.

From the Department of State, accompanying the  
President's Message at the opening of the Second  
Session of the Twenty eighth Congress, Decem-  
ber 2, 1844.

Under this caption is published the deeply in-  
teresting Diplomatic Correspondence on the Tex-  
as Question. These Documents are altogether  
too voluminous for insertion in our paper. They  
may be noticed thus—

1st. Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Shannon, giving him  
his first instructions, June 20th, as Minister to  
Mexico.

2nd. Sundry letters communicated by the Tex-  
an Government to Gen. Howard, our Minister in  
Texas, and by him to Mr. Calhoun, showing the  
threats of Mexico to invade Texas, and asking  
for promised aid, and Gen. Howard's favorable  
reply.

3d. Mr. Calhoun's second letter to Mr. Shan-  
non, Sept. 10th, instructing him to protest against  
the threatened invasion; which is denounced as  
an atrocious, ferocious and bloody design, which,  
if carried out, would be "deemed highly offensive  
to the United States."

4th. The Mexican war orders referred to in the  
above.

5th. Mr. C.'s first letter of instructions to A. J.  
Donelson, successor to Gen. Howard, deceased,  
authorizing him to call our troops on the borders,  
to suppress any Indian incursions in Texas, with  
sundry military orders, &c.

6th. Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Howard, (Sept. 10th)  
written before news of his death, enclosing a copy  
of the Despatch to Mr. King in France, to be  
shown to President Houston and his Secretary  
of State, and also informing them that the "in-  
dications of public sentiment" were then "highly  
favorable to annexation." It also refers to a sat-  
isfactory conversation between M. Guizot and Mr.  
King.

7th. Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King, our  
Minister to France, disclosing the fact that a dip-  
lomatic conference had been held between our  
Envoy and the French Monarch, in which the  
latter discovered sentiments not unfavorable to  
the designs of this Administration upon Texas,  
and to the President's views of the relations, upon  
this point between this country and Mexico.—  
These good dispositions the instructions are meant  
to enforce, by pledging that Sovereign with argu-  
ments in favor of slavery, with insinuations ag-  
ainst the political aims of Great Britain, and  
with whatever may induce France to become a  
party to the Texas scheme of those now in power.

8th. Mr. Shannon's protest to the Mexican  
Government, and the correspondence which fol-  
lowed with Mr. Rejon the Mexican Secretary of  
State.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH MEXICO.

The National Intelligencer gives the following  
brief analysis of Mr. Shannon's protest, and the  
subsequent correspondence with Secretary Rejon:

Mr. Shannon sets out in the first and main let-  
ter (of October 14) by informing Secretary Rejon  
that the President of the United States "instructs"  
him to protest, in the most solemn form, both  
against the invasion [of Texas by Mexico] at this  
time and the manner in which it is proposed to be  
conducted."

He refers to the order of General  
Woll, issued on the 20th June last, and founded  
on a governmental decree on the 17th of the same  
month in 1843. That order announces the renew-  
al of the war against Texas, directs all communica-  
tion to cease, and denounces as traitors, punish-  
able under the articles of war, all who may be de-  
tected in any intercourse. It further gives notice  
that all who may be found three miles beyond the  
east bank of the Rio Bravo will be treated as ac-  
complices with the traitors, traitors to Mexico and  
liable to summary military trial and punishment.

What may be expected to be done to the Tex-  
ians under this order, he says, is inferred from the  
fate of the strangers who landed with General  
Seminant. From that act, in time of peace,  
(says our Minister) "some faint conception may  
be formed of the barbarous and inhuman spirit in  
which Gen. Woll's order may be expected to be  
executed." "It was," he continues, "under a  
decree of a similar character, but not so com-  
pulsive or barbarous in its provisions," that Pan-  
am and his party were executed. The present  
order, he insists, amounts to declaring a war of ex-  
termination upon Texas and all found there. "Such  
is the barbarous mode in which the Government  
of Mexico has proclaimed to the world its her in-  
tention to conduct the war."

Yet what can be his object? The contest has  
been virtually suspended for eight years, and her  
resources are known to be so exhausted as to leave  
her without the means of fulfilling her engage-  
ments. One object only can be assigned, and  
that is to defeat the annexation of Texas to the  
United States. She knows full well that the  
measure is still pending, and that the rejection of  
the treaty has been postponed. She knows that  
when Congress adjourned it was pending in both  
Houses, ready to be taken up and acted on at a  
next meeting, and that it is at present actively  
canvassed by the people throughout the Union.

She is not ignorant that the decision will in all  
probability be in its favor, unless it should be de-  
feated by some movement exterior to the United  
States." Such he takes this of Mexico as meant  
to be.

"The United States cannot," he says, "while  
the measure of annexation is pending, stand quietly  
by and permit such results. It has been a  
measure of policy long cherished, and deemed  
indispensable to their safety and welfare, and has  
accordingly been an object steadily pursued by all  
parties, and the acquisition of the territory made  
the subject of negotiation by almost every Ad-  
ministration for the last twenty years." This pol-  
icy proceeded upon the idea that it was improperly  
surrendered to Spain in 1819, and that it was neces-  
sary to us. "The hazard of a conflict of policy up-  
on important points, between the United States

and one of the leading European Powers, since  
the recognition of Texas, has rendered the acqui-  
sition still more essential to their safety and wel-  
fare, and accordingly increased in proportion the  
necessity of acquiring it." Hence the proposal  
for annexation made to Texas by us. And shall  
we now suffer her, after her accession to it, and on  
the eve of its consummation thus to be invaded, and  
our joint purposes defeated?

The President, Mr. Shannon says, considers  
Texas in every respect as independent Mexico,  
and as competent as she to dispose of part or the  
whole of her territory. In proof of this, her main-  
tenance of her independence against Mexico, and  
its recognition by leading civilized Powers are re-  
ferred to. (Indeed the argument used in what fol-  
lows may be said to place the legitimacy of the  
Texian Government on more favorable grounds  
than that of Mexico; which is intimated to be a  
military usurpation.)

Our very honor, he argues, demands the pre-  
sent interposition; for, if Mexico is offended by  
the proposed annexation, we are the offenders;  
it was we who proposed it to Texas. Humanity  
equally commands that we should not allow Mexico  
to commit the atrocious which she proposes. "If  
any thing can add to these objections, 'it is the fic-  
tion, regardless of the semblance of reality, to  
which the Government of Mexico has resorted, as  
a pretext for the decree of 17th June, 1843, and  
the order of Gen. Woll on the 20th June last—  
'Finding nothing in the conduct of the Govern-  
ment or people of Texas to justify their barbarous  
character and palpable violation of the laws of  
nations and humanity, it has assumed, in word-  
ing them, that there is no such Government or com-  
munity as Texas; that the individuals found  
there are lawless intruders and usurpers, without  
political existence, who may be rightfully treated  
as pirates and outcasts of society.' In place of  
being these, the argument goes on to show, that  
they came there by the invitation of Mexico her-  
self, and upon her assurances. The history of  
their settlement there is briefly sketched, and the  
matter then summed up in the following words:

"The Government of Mexico may delude itself by  
its fictions, but it cannot delude the rest of the  
world. It will be held responsible, not by what  
it may choose to regard as facts, but by what  
is in reality such, and known and acknowledged so  
to be, by all, save itself."

In view of all this, and of the bloody and bar-  
barous plan of invasion proclaimed," Mr. Shannon  
says he is instructed to protest against it all, "as  
highly injurious and offensive to the United States."  
Still, nothing of a hostile spirit was meant by the  
proposed treaty with Texas; and when annexation  
shall be consummated, this Government will be  
disposed to settle in the most liberal manner any  
question of boundary or the like.

The reply of Senor Rejon is of about equal  
length with the paper just analyzed. It sets out  
thus: "As the object of this note, revealing the  
falsehood with which Mexico has so long been  
dealt with, is to force us to suspend our intended  
hostilities against the Texian settlers and revol-  
untill the work of annexation shall be completed,  
the undersigned will be under the necessity of  
examining its positions."

He then proceeds to give the Mexican version  
of the history of the settlement and rights of Tex-  
as, and of the conduct of the United States and its  
citizens in the struggle between Mexico and Tex-  
as. These facts he connects with the open de-  
claration now made by the President, that the policy  
and the aim of the United States have been for  
twenty years what these proceedings were fit to  
accomplish—the annexation of Texas. This in-  
genious confession (*esta confesion paladina*)—  
which may also mean "romantic" or "gallant con-  
fession," makes it, he thinks, apparent that the en-  
tire revolt of Texas, (all her citizens and soldiers  
being drawn from the United States,) her declara-  
tion of independence, and all the rest, are the de-  
liberate work of this country. If this be so, what  
reality can there be, he asks, in any of the reasons  
of justice or humanity now urged? If such things  
can be avowed, why may not any country foment  
an insurrection in a neighboring one, and send its  
people thither as citizens, then stimulate it to de-  
clare itself independent and proceed to annex it? In  
such a plan it may prove "that the United States  
deludes itself with its own fictions but will be able  
to deceive nobody else."

He afterwards refers to the decisive authorities  
and pledges against the present course which are  
afforded by the declarations of Presidents Jackson  
and Van Buren, and our Presidents and Admin-  
istrations.

He then passes to the examination of the sup-  
posed rights of Texas under the former federative  
system of Mexico.

We need not and have not time to follow the  
arguments opposed to Mr. Shannon's. The  
Mexican minister expresses the confidence of  
Mexico in the rightness of her cause, in the jus-  
tice, feelings, and purposes of the northern part  
of this Union, and says that "he is directed to  
rebel (*rebelar*) the protest offered, and to in-  
form him that the President of the United States  
'greatly mistakes if he thinks that Mexico will  
yield to the threats which, exceeding all the  
constitutional powers vested in him, he has ad-  
dressed to her. Mexico wishes to see no inter-  
ruption of her friendly relations with the United  
States, in spite even of the serious breach of them  
in the extreme declaration now made to her that  
'she has been faithlessly dealt with for twenty  
years. This she will pass over; but not the  
seizure of one of her provinces. And if, on her  
simply exerting her own clear right to her own  
territory, without any sort of offence, the United  
States please to alter the existing relations of  
peace, the responsibility will not be Mexico's."

This note is dated on the 31st October. The  
answer of Mr. Shannon is of the 3d November.  
It expresses his surprise; says that he can hold no  
communication with Mexico but in terms respect-  
ful towards himself and the nation he represents;  
that the language of Senor Rejon is grossly offen-  
sive to the people of the United States, accusing  
them of falsehood, artifice, intrigue, dishonorable  
designs, and impudent usurpation, &c. In short,  
after severe reprisals in the way of civilities, he  
says that the letter is grossly insulting, could have  
been meant for nothing else, and that he has no  
alternative but to ask its withdrawal. He intreats  
to send off a courier home, he says; and as the  
further relations of the two Governments may de-  
pend on what he is about to report to his own, he  
begs for an immediate reply.

On the 6th Senor Rejon replies. He is now

astonished, he says, that Mr. SHANNON, after so  
repeatedly styling the Mexicans barbarous, should  
now take refuge in the pretences of a courtesy to  
which he seems to think that he and his Govern-  
ment were alone entitled. He (Mr. S.) has em-  
ployed without stint towards Mexico language for  
which it would be easy to obtain diplomatic repa-  
ration, but that it was plain that they who sent  
him desired not what was the proper object of dip-  
lomacy, (peace,) but a quarrel. On his own  
part, he wanted to give them no right grounds for  
one. He is bound, therefore, to persist in what  
he has said, and is instructed to repeat it.

INDIAN TRIBES WITHIN THE INDIAN  
TERRITORY.

The following table of statistics, is copied from  
McClary's Annual Register of Indian affairs. It  
exhibits the names of the tribes, and the number  
of each, within that district of country granted to  
these tribes as a settled residence. The Stock-  
bridges and Wyandots, two small tribes, have  
entered the territory since this table was pre-  
pared; with these exceptions, it will be found  
nearly correct.











