

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Owing to the death of Mr. H. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, no legislative business was transacted in either branch of Congress to-day.

In the House, the fact was announced by Mr. Potter, after which the customary resolutions were adopted, and then out of respect to the memory of the deceased, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

In the Senate, the same melancholy duty was performed by Mr. Allen, after which that body also adjourned.

The consideration of the tariff bill will be again resumed to-morrow. After Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, shall have spoken, I presume the vote will be taken on the engagement of the bill.

As the object of making members shew their hands, will then have been accomplished, it is confidently affirmed that the bill will be suffered to die.

It is still rumored that, owing to certain difficulties on the score of politics, the Post Master General, and the Attorney General will shortly resign.

On Monday the Joint Resolution proposing an adjournment of Congress on the 27th, will again come up in the House.

Although there are many in favor of an adjournment on the day, it is believed that the Session will not terminate before the latter part of June.

The investigation as to the moral ability of Mr. Niles to take his seat in the Senate, is not progressing so rapidly as was anticipated.

As there are some nice points involved in the inquiry—new under the Constitution and that require careful consideration and adjustment, the Committee appear determined to take their time.

May 10.

In the Senate, there were, as usual, anti-Texas petitions, and petitions against any modification of the tariff.

The Chair presented the petition of a man who, by mistake, has located himself and slaves within the boundary of Texas.

He asks the passage of a bill to help him. Mr. Sevier observed that there are many cases of this character. He hoped, however, that all difficulty would be removed before the close of the session, by the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Huntington, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred the bill to remodel the Consular establishment of the U. S., reported a resolution recommending an indefinite postponement of the bill.

The remainder of the day was spent in Executive session.

In the House, several communications were received from the Departments in answer to resolutions.

Among them was one from the Postmaster General, giving the estimate for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1844. It is as follows:—For transportation of the mail, \$950,000; ship, steamboat and way letters, \$22,000; wrapping paper, \$18,000; office furniture, \$7,000; advertising, \$32,000; mail bags, \$18,000; mail locks, \$10,000; mail depredations and special agents, \$28,000; clerks for offices, \$215,000; miscellaneous, \$56,000. Total, \$4,530,000.

A letter was received from Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, resigning his seat as a member of the House.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on concurring in the amendments of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bernard took the floor and made some remarks on the bill in a revenue point of view.

Mr. McKay followed, and made a general reply to all the objections urged against the bill.

Mr. Callamer next obtained the floor and moved the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved a call of the House, which was ordered and continued till there was a full attendance.

Mr. Elmer then moved to lay the bill on the table. This motion prevailed:—yeas, 166; nays, 99.

A motion being made to reconsider the vote, Mr. McClernond moved an adjournment. This was rejected.

Mr. Payne then moved to postpone the motion to reconsider till to-morrow. This was rejected:—yeas, 98; nays, 103.

Mr. Dromgole renewed the motion to adjourn.

On this motion, Mr. Holmes desired to be excused from voting. Having done so, he proceeded to give his reasons. He first stated the issue to be between the tariff bill of 1842 and the present bill; but in order to avoid this issue, gentlemen were desirous to adjourn. To this he was opposed; because the eye of the people were upon the House, and they expected legislation upon so important an issue, instead of it being thus avoided by an adjournment. He desired to be excused from voting for another reason—which was, that some of his friends, anti-tariff men had opposed the bill on grounds which were not sustainable.—(Here Mr. H. was interrupted by vociferous cries of order.) He was then proceeding to say that this bill was, he admitted, eminently beneficial to one portion of the Union, when the cries of order became so loud that he suspended his remarks.

A motion was then made that Mr. H. be allowed to proceed in order, and the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. Holmes said, rather than thus consume the time of the House by a division, he would withdraw his motion to be excused. "It is better," said he, "to die like Caesar, with dignity." (Long and continued laughter.)

The question was then taken on the motion to adjourn; and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the tariff bill was laid on the table, and it was rejected. Yeas, 99—nays, 103. So the fate of the bill is sealed.

The House then adjourned.

The rejection of this bill will materially hasten the close of the session.

May 11.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned from last evening to Monday. There appears to be no hurry in relation to the Texas treaty. Since the strange conduct of Mr. Tappan, in sending

the documents to the Evening Post, Senators have been very guarded in communications touching the doings of the Senate in Executive session.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Ducau to take up his bill providing for the casting of votes for President and Vice President on the same day.

After a speech from Mr. Hammet on the importance of this subject, the motion of Mr. Ducau was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, (who has now recovered his health) the House went into Committee of the Whole, and spent some hours in discussing a bill providing for the Lunatic Asylum of this District; also, bill providing for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the District.

The tariff bill having been disposed of, there appears a general listlessness as to any other business. There appears now but little doubt that the session will terminate in the end of the present month.

May 13.

In the Senate this morning, there were, as usual, numerous memorials, both in favor and against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. McDuffie presented resolutions in favor of the annexation, adopted at a meeting held in Marion District.

The House bill providing for the relief of the survivors of those lost in the schr. Grampus, was next taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting two Treaties: one with the King of Wurtemberg, and the other with the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The remainder of the day was spent in Executive session.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, the joint resolution from the Senate providing for a termination of the present session on the 28th instant, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson then took the floor for the purpose of making some remarks preparatory to a motion for the previous question.

Mr. Parmenter hoped the gentleman would pause before moving the previous question, because the resolution provided for an adjournment on the "27th of May next." Hence, if adopted, Congress would have to set a year longer. This suggestion caused the most outrageous laughter.

After further proceedings, Mr. Houston moved to amend the resolution by striking out "May 27th," and inserting "June 17th."

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to lay the whole matter on the table; but without success.

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. Houston to insert "June 17;" and it was carried: Yeas 114—nays 88.

The resolution as amended was then adopted and returned to the Senate.

It is said that Gen. Cass is about writing another letter taking still stronger ground in favor of the annexation of Texas.

May 15.

In the Senate, after the disposal of some scores of private bills, the House bill providing for the relief of the survivors of those lost in the schr. Grampus, was taken up. It was amended so as to include several other cases, and then passed.

The bill to abolish the office of Solicitor of the General Land Office was then taken up. A long debate arose relative to the utility of the office, after which, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The adjournment resolution, as amended by the House by inserting "June 17th," was taken up.

Mr. Evans thought the business might be got through with by the 3d of June. He therefore moved to amend by inserting that day.

The amendment was opposed on the ground that, if the resolution was again returned in the House, nothing would be gained.

Finally, the resolution was, for the present, laid on the table.

May 16.

The Senate were engaged for several hours on private and local business. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session.

In the House, resolutions adopted at a great meeting in Mobile, in favor of the annexation of Texas, were presented and ordered to be printed.

A long report was made from the Committee on Commerce, relative to Memorials asking a remission of duty on Rail Road Iron.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Post Office Committee, made a voluminous report on the subject of the regulation and reduction of letter postage. He intimated his intention to call up the subject on the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred memorials from Merchants, asking the suspension of certain reciprocity treaties with Germany, Sweden, &c. reported a resolution empowering the President to take the proper measures for removing the prejudices complained of.

A Joint Resolution was passed, authorizing the employment of clerks to collect and arrange statistical information relative to the Manufacturing and Agricultural interests of the country.

A resolution was also adopted, granting \$150 to Mr. Wert, the officer who was shot by Moore, during the encounter between Messrs. White and Rathburn. The unfortunate officer, is in a dangerous state, the ball being lodged firmly in the bone.

Mr. Campbell made another effort to take up the bill to extend the charters of the District Banks, but without success.

After the reception of some executive communications, in answer to resolutions, the House took up the bill of Mr. Ducau, providing for the casting of votes for President on the same day throughout the Union.

Mr. Hamlin moved to amend by providing that the bill shall not go into operation until after the coming election.

After some debate, the question on the amendment was put, but no quorum voted. A call of the House was then ordered, and many of the absentees taken into custody.

Among the absentees was Mr. C. Johnson, who some time ago, took Mr. Holmes to task for absence when the first attempt was made to take up the tariff bill.

Mr. Holmes, in a humorous manner, expressed his satisfaction that the gentle-

man, so fond of watching others, had now found time for a little relaxation. He thought the gentleman needed it. (Great laughter.)

Finally, all further proceedings in the call were suspended.

The House then rejected the proposed amendment of Mr. Hamlin to the election bill.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 141 to 34, and sent to the Senate.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1844.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

RE-ANNEXATION MEETING.

The citizens of the District of Edgefield, are requested to meet in the Court House, on Sale Day in June next, for the purpose of expressing their views, as to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States.

It affords us pleasure to insert the above call for a meeting. We doubt not that it will be responded to from every section of the District.

Let the people assemble and consider their grievances, and consult together. There are, we believe, but few Whigs in the District, but we invite those few to join us. If their candidate is opposed to re-annexation, so is the man who tears ours. This is no time to think of men, our country is in danger. She must be rescued now, "or be forever fallen."

The Texas question, however important, is not the only one that demands our attention. It will be recollected, that in 1832, South Carolina declared, that after a certain day, no duties should be collected, within her limits, under the Tariff of 1828. Before the arrival of the day specified, Mr. Clay (who, but a few months before, had congratulated the Senate, that protection of Northern manufactures, was the settled policy of the government,) introduced, into the Senate, a bill modifying materially the bill of 1828, and providing that, in 1842, protection should cease, and that duties should then be laid with a view to revenue only. South Carolina suspended her ordinance till the bill should be passed, or be rejected. It was passed. The principle of protection was yielded, and Mr. Clay, its great champion, was made to say that it was no longer to be "the settled policy of the government."

We waited ten long years, and on the day we were to be blessed with "Free Trade," a Protective Tariff, more prohibitory and odious, in all its features, than the bill of 1828, was passed. It was passed in June by a lawless Whig majority. The elections were to come on in October. We believed that the next Congress would be Democratic. That party had pledged themselves to repeal the Tariff, if elected, and we believed they would redeem their pledges. They too have failed us. We regret to see, that in the Charleston resolutions this question is not alluded to. Important as the Texas question is to us, it is no more important than the Tariff question. If Texas be not re-annexed we must lose our slave property; but if the Tariff be not repealed, we care not whether we be permitted to keep it or not, for it will be rendered useless to us. We are now but the Overseers of our Northern Masters. We are permitted to keep our negroes and work them; but they take the profits. If this state of things is to continue, they may take our negroes also. We do not desire to get up an excitement on this question. We wish simply to bring it to the view of the people, that they may consider it calmly, and when they have done so, determine deliberately, what their duty to themselves and to their State require them to do.

By our exchanges we find that meetings have either taken place, or are about to take place, in every District in our State, and in a majority of the States in the Union.

It is expected that the Hon. F. W. Pickens, and some two or three other prominent gentlemen, will address the meeting.

The weather for the last week has been very warm, without any rain; we have had occasional signs, but have always been disappointed by the wind—the crops and gardens in this vicinity are nearly "used up," vegetation in particular, looks as if it could not stand much longer without at least a small shower. At the moment of closing our form there was a slight sprinkle, but the wind blew too strong for it to last long enough to do any service.

"Perseverance," has been received, and shall appear in our next.

According to promise, we have this day published, on our first page, the reply of the editor of the Hamburg Journal to our correspondent "Carolina." We are always willing to show "fair play," to all parties, and hope that the editor of the Journal, moved by the good feelings of justice to all, will not refuse to publish the remarks of "Carolina."

Temperance Convention.—The call of the Chairman of the State Temperance Society, for a meeting of the State Temperance Convention, to take place in this village, 31st day of July next, will be found in our columns to-day. We feel satisfied that the friends of the cause, in this section of country, whom we are proud to say are very numerous, will be happy to meet their fellow-laborers in this glorious work.

Mr. Culpeper, who is at present delivering Lectures on the subject of Temperance, has expressed a willingness to spend a few days in this district, previous to the meeting of the Convention, we would therefore advise our

Societies to accept of his valuable services, as there is not the least doubt but that through his instrumentality many valuable citizens might be enlisted into the Cold Water army.

Virginia Elections.—The complete returns give a majority of 10 in the Senate in favor of the Democrats, and in the House 12 in favor of the Whigs, giving them, upon joint ballot, a majority of 2. Several of the returns against the Democrats are thought to be incorrect, and one of the Whig members is said to be pledged to vote for a Democratic United States Senator.

For the Advertiser.

Editor of the Hamburg Journal:—In our last piece we reviewed your exposition of Mr. Clay's principles, which we regret did not appear with our review of it. There were some things in the number of the Journal containing it, and much in your last, which deserve notice. When we begun this correspondence, we supposed that it would end with the interrogatories and your answer. It required, however, nearly a month's reflection, and a second article, to produce your answer. Even then you did not answer fully and candidly. Your answer to our first interrogatory would have been candid and intelligible had you replied, simply, that Mr. Clay was in favor of a Tariff, "discriminating" in favor of what he is pleased to call, "American Industry."

To our question, "should a candidate be held responsible for the conduct of his party," you made no answer at all. We will vary its form, and now ask: If it is fair to infer that the principles which uniformly govern a party will govern its candidate if elected? We trust that you will now answer this fully.

We supposed, in the beginning of this correspondence, that you either believed Mr. Clay's principles to be different from what you have avowed them to be, or that you took him only in preference to Mr. Van Buren—as a choice of evils. But in this we fear we have been mistaken. From the warm and earnest manner in which you supported Mr. Calhoun, we supposed that his principles were your's—but from the last number of the Journal, we should infer that you differed from him on all questions of national politics, to wit: As a proof of this, we will merely mention, that but a short time ago, you published, without comment, a long article, from some Georgia Whig paper, denouncing the doctrine of Free Trade. Then you announced the fact, that Mr. Van Buren had deserted the South, on the Texas question, with evident satisfaction. Better, in your opinion, that the South should peevish than that Mr. Clay should be injured. But in that you were mistaken. The "Loco Foco's," as you phrase them, have the honesty to denounce and renounce Mr. Van Buren, as soon as he showed himself capable of yielding to the abolition fanaticism of New England and Great Britain. Judging them by the Whigs, you supposed they would give up Texas, rather than Van Buren. If they sustained Van Buren they could not denounce Clay, therefore you rejoiced that our last hope of gaining Texas was lost, if thereby Mr. Clay could be saved.

Again—Your paper is full of denunciations of the "Loco Foco's"—who are they? Do you allude to Calhoun, McDuffie, Huger, Bart and others of our delegation in Congress?

You approve cordially of Clay's "masterly letter," and regret that you cannot publish it. Not one word do you say of Mr. Calhoun's truly statesmanlike and unanswerable letter—not one word of regret that you have no room for it. But, you can find room for a long extract from Lord Aberdeen's letters, with the comments of the Chronicle and Sentinel, "to show the desperate game played by the political, stock, and land gamblers, and those in the confidence of the administration, &c., to impose upon the people." Charging those in the confidence of the administration with the attempt to "poison the public mind," of using "desperate means" to effect this object, and of "publishing gross misrepresentations," as to the intentions of England. For whom is all this meant, if not for Mr. Calhoun? Who else has made the charge upon the British government? Again—in the Journal of May 15, you can find room for a long extract from Mr. Clay's letter; but every reply to it is carefully excluded. A cause must be desperate indeed, which has to be supported by such meanness.

In the last number of the Journal, you say that you "have confidence in the ability, patriotism, and foresight of Mr. Calhoun," and that you believe "what he does will be for the good of his country." In the next sentence you continue "as to any fear from the power of England in the matter; that is all humbug." Mr. Calhoun thinks differently—he is at Washington—has all the facts before him—and doubtless many that have not been published—and he says, most emphatically, that England does intend interfering. You pronounce this "humbug."—This is certainly complimentary language to use of your first choice for the Presidency—a man whose "ability, patriotism, and foresight" you have "confidence," and who will, you believe, do nothing but "for the good of his country." Upon what do you predict this opinion? The whole of Mr. Calhoun's letter is directed to the defence of slavery, and to the establishment of this one point—that it is the deliberate purpose of England to obtain footing in Texas, for the purpose of assailing the South. Yet without even the semblance of argument—without adducing a single fact, you denounce it as a miserable "humbug." All things being equal, we are not disposed to dispute the fact, that more confidence should be placed in your judgment, particularly on a question of state policy, than in that of John C. Calhoun. But, we submit, with deference, that some weight should be allowed to the consideration that he is on the ground, and may be aware of facts which do not come within your knowledge.

If other proof were wanting of your having repudiated all your Carolina principles, and your first choice, with them, it could be entirely established, by your announcement of the Whig victory in Virginia. You rejoice at it, and quote with approbation the statement of the "Richmond Whig," that the party have voted "to sustain the Bank, the Tariff, Distribution, and Henry Clay." If these are your principles, will you be kind enough to inform us why you ever supported Mr. Calhoun? Cer-

tainly not with the hope of carrying them out. The Spectator too is denounced as a "pretending devotee to the Democratic cause." Do you really believe that that paper is but pretending to support the Democratic party? What evidence have you of it? Is it its devotion to Mr. Calhoun, and its detestation of Mr. Clay and his Tariff clique? But what we regret more than all else, is the statement which you make in the last Journal, that the bill reducing the Tariff of 1842, was laid on the table "on motion of a Democrat." This looks unfair—it looks as if you were determined to conceal the truth, whenever it is calculated to injure the Whigs. The Democrats have acted badly enough on the Tariff question, God knows, and therefore we have dropt Van Buren; but they have not acted so badly as the Whigs. The bill proposing a reduction of the Tariff, was laid on the table, by a vote of 105 to 99—of the 99 who voted against laying it on the table 98 were Democrats, and I was a Whig. Chapman of Georgia, was the only Whig in the United States—North, South East, or West, who voted for the reduction of the Tariff. We put it to your candour, if any one would ever have suspected such to be the fact, from your notice of it in the Journal? And for even this one vote the National Intelligencer has deemed it prudent to apologize, by saying that Mr. Chapman would not have voted for the reduction of the Tariff had he not been bound by a previous pledge. After this the "Richmond Whig" may well say, that the support of the Tariff is one of the principles of the Whig party—well may he say so, when but one Whig can be found in all Congress, who is in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, and his vote has to be apologized for, even at the expense of truth. Is further proof wanting of your having deserted your party, your principles, your candidate, and your country for Clay? We quote your own words. You call on the Whigs "to suffer no false vapors about local affairs—no bragging notions of Southern Chivalry—nothing to divert their attention from the great end and aim of their organization—the redemption of the country from Locofocoism under every conceivable disguise. What matter whether it appears under the disguise of Van Burenism, of Tylerism, Calhounism, or Stewartism? Is not the same UNCHANGED ABOMINATION?" Will you state how long it has been since you were possessed of so cordial a detestation of this "unchanged abomination," under the disguise of "Calhounism?" What are the "local affairs," upon which you fear "Southern Chivalry" will expend its "bragging notions" and "false vapors?" The unimportant question of Slavery we suppose.

We intended to notice briefly, Mr. Clay's objections to the Annexation; but we have not time. We will do so in the next Advertiser.

If you reply to this, will you be kind enough to publish it entire?

CAROLINA.

Since writing the above, we have obtained a copy of Mr. Clay's Speeches, and have examined the two referred to by you. Neither speech is upon the "Right of Petition." But from one we find that he is in favor of the reception of petitions. Let him speak for himself. It is well known to the Senate, that I have thought that the most judicious course with Abolition Petitions has not of late been pursued by Congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them, without opposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community.

I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of Slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental government, and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his ancestors.

Will you now say, "he is not in favor of the reception of Abolition Petitions. He is a slave holder himself, and supports our domestic institutions." We quote your own words. Or will you now admit that he is in favor of their reception, and then turn round and denounce Mr. Calhoun and the whole South for objecting to it? Will you inform us also, whether Mr. Clay, whilst in the Senate, voted for or against the reception of those which were presented?

We see it stated in the New York Herald, that Mr. Frelinghuysen was an Abolitionist. Is it true, and what are his present views?

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—I was not a little gratified on perusing your paper of the 8th inst., to find a suggestion for a public meeting of the citizens of this District upon the subject of the Annexation of Texas, as I was fearful there would be no move on the part of our citizens until all the other parts of the State had acted, as we are generally backward in expressing our opinions upon great questions, whether from a lack of knowledge, or a disposition to remain quiet in affairs which concern, more especially, the General Government, I am at a loss to discover. The present state of affairs, I think, demands the attention of all our citizens, as we are on the eve of an election, which, must either place our country in an elevated station, or sink it below what it has been for the last four years, which in all conscience, but for the independent course pursued by the present executive, would have been far below mediocrity. We have now before us two candidates for the Presidential chair, who are the avowed enemies of the South, one of which has already been nominated, and declared to be the leader of the Whig party; the other, no doubt will be, at the meeting of the Democratic Convention, this month, in Baltimore, declared the nominee of that party. Now, Mr. Editor, under such circumstances, in what manner ought we to act; we who have always been foremost in the Democratic ranks, who have stood side by side with the Northern Democrats in all their heavy contests, where they did not fly their own original principles; shall we stand still and look on, whilst they break up our institutions, and make us subservient to their political views? I for one, say no! Let us rather gather around our beloved Palmetto, talk over our grievances—consult among ourselves—pass resolutions how to act—select suitable, sterling, tried citizens, as our candidates for seats in the next Legislature, to do our voting for President, as we have no right to vote for ourselves—pass censure upon all opposed to the Annexation of Texas, and, in fact, Mr. Editor, express ourselves, relative to all the great questions that now agitate our once happy Union; and I hope upon coming of noses, now that we have lost the chance of getting our favorite CALHOUN, that Old Edgefield will be found to contain one hundred to one, in favor of the State giving her support to the Hon. JOHN TYLER, as the most suitable person spoken of, for the office of President of the United States for the next four years. I hope the candidates for the Legislature will make themselves known at the meeting, as it depends upon circumstances, whether I consent to stand a poll or not this season. Now that a chance has

offered, I presume Old Edgefield will turn out to a man, to let the Northern Democrats know that there is still a large quantity of the "Rattlesnake" breed still in existence, who will not be trod on. Come all—come, Democrats—come Whigs—all will be wanted to express their views. I will vouch that neither Henry Clay nor Martin Van Buren will be on the ground, so office holders or office seekers need not be afraid to come and speak their sentiments freely. And fearful that some of you may stay at home, thinking that it may be a gathering without any one to address them, I will guarantee a first rate address from

PINEY WOODS.

ANNEXATION MEETINGS.

At the meeting in favor of Annexation held in Charleston on the 14 inst., the following among other Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the people of Texas are a kindred people, emigrated mostly from the U. States, who have carried with them our principles of civil and religious liberty, social habits and industrial pursuits, that they are attached to our constitution of government, and have, by their valor and good conduct, won their independence de facto, and established it de jure; and that, as a free, sovereign and independent people, they have unquestionable right, if we consent thereto, to submit themselves and their country, to the constitution, laws and government of the U. States, as a territory, and that, in our liberate judgment, as a measure of right, of defence, and of self-preservation, as well as of treaty faith, the United States have, by the laws of nations, an equally undoubted right, peacefully to receive Texas back, and that the Senate of the United States ought forthwith to ratify the treaty now before it, for its immediate annexation to these States."

"Resolved, That the acquisition of possession or paramount influence over the Republic of Texas, the Territories of which constitute the entire South Western boundary for more than 1000 miles, by Great Britain, who now possesses our whole Northern boundary and numerous islands in the Gulf of Mexico and along our Atlantic coast, enabling her to surround her with her flag, and to establish foreign influence and power on this continent, is dangerous to American institutions, justly alarming to every citizen of the U. States, and can only be averted by the immediate ratification of the Treaty now before the Senate."

"Resolved, That the proposed re-union of Texas with our Territory, of which under the treaty of 1803, it was a rightful part, would, in the opinion of this meeting, violate no treaty obligation, no national faith, nor any sound principle of the laws of nations, that it would of right be peaceful and give no justifiable cause of war, especially to Mexico."

In New Orleans the voice of Louisiana speaks loudly in favor of Annexation and the nomination of John C. Calhoun. At a mass meeting in that city the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That the ratification or rejection of the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States, involves considerations of higher importance than any question that now divides the present political parties.

"Resolved, That the opinion expressed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, that the annexation of Texas to the American Union would be a violation of honor and good faith to Mexico, is utterly inconsistent with the attempt made by Mr. C. and V. B. to purchase Texas from Mexico, before the independence of Mexico was recognized by Spain; to wit: by Mr. Clay in 1825 and '27, and by Mr. Van Buren in 1829."

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of Annexation of Texas, to separate themselves from the leaders of the present political parties, and to nominate a candidate for the Presidency with a special view to this important question in all its numerous and complicated bearings, and without the intervention of Caucuses or Conventions."

"Resolved, That the choice should fall upon some statesman of acknowledged ability and high worth, whose private life is without taint or blemish, and whose public career has been marked out by his own intellect; one who is the friend of peace, yet every ready to uphold the honor of our country without counting the cost, and whose administration we may be certain will be conducted on principles that will work no shame to the simplicity of our institutions, nor wound the integrity of the national character."

"Resolved, That we nominate for the President of the United States John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina."

"Resolved, That it is peculiarly the duty of the now State of Louisiana to vindicate the rights of the inhabitants of said Territory, between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, to incorporation into the Federal Union."

At Petersburg, Va., the following resolutions in connection with a preamble descriptive of the situation of Texas were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas to the United States would promote the interest of the whole Union, and that there is no good reason why it should not be immediately done."

"Resolved, That Mexico having violently, and by force of arms, changed her form of Government, she has no rightful claim to the State of Texas, who never consented to such change; that the Revolution in Texas and her Independence is as complete as that of Mexico, whatever might have been their original relations