

CONGRESS.

The columns of our paper are almost exclusively occupied with congressional matter, much of which is important and interesting, especially the message of the President relating to Mexico and Texas. The reader will find a synopsis, copied from the Globe, of the proceedings of Congress to the latest dates. We must, however, call attention to the following particulars:

In the House, December 17, Mr. Sidel, of La., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of said States, viz: The election of President and Vice President shall hereafter be made directly to the people, or the legislatures of the several States, without the intervention of electors. Each State shall, in such manner as the legislature thereof may be equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. The returns of said votes shall be certified and transmitted by the several States in the manner and form now prescribed for certifying and transmitting the votes of the electoral colleges.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal all acts of Congress heretofore passed for the support of slavery, or the slave trade, within the District of Columbia. This is one of the consequences resulting from the repeal of the rule which prohibited the reception of abolition petitions.

In the Senate, December 19, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, introduced a bill to organize the government of Oregon. Mr. Archer and nearly all the whig senators opposed the reference of the bill to the committee on territories, and insisted that it should be referred to the committee on foreign relations, because if the Senate were to act on the bill, before conclusion of the negotiations with G. Br. on that subject, it would be discourteous to that power. The democratic senators did not compromise the dignity of the country, and with a few whig senators, succeeded in referring the bill to a select committee. On the question of reference to the committee on foreign relations, the vote was yeas 20, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Barröw, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Foster of Tennessee, Francis, Huntington, Johnson, Miller, Morehead, Pearce Phelps, Rives, Upham, and Woodbridge—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Dickinson, Fairfield, Foster of New York, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Hunger, Merrick, Niles, Porter, Sample, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, and Woobury—24.

The select committee appointed consists of Messrs. Atchison Chairman, Walker, Rives, Crittenden, and Allen.

In the House, December 19, Mr. Weller, of Ohio, introduced the following joint resolutions annexing Texas to the United States, which, after some debate, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, by a vote of 109 yeas, 60 nays:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of these resolutions, (the supreme authorities of Texas concurring therein,) the territory now known as the Republic of Texas, and the same is hereby annexed to, and made a portion of, the territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the people now residing upon the said territory, and within the limits of Texas, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property; and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the said territory hereby annexed shall be known as the "Territory of Texas;" and, until otherwise ordered, the laws of Texas now existing shall remain in full force; and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, (except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments,) shall retain their offices, with all authority and power appertaining thereto; and the courts of justice there established shall, for the present, remain as now organized.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all titles and claims to real estate, valid under the existing laws of Texas, shall be deemed and held so by the Government of the U. States.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That the public lands in the said territory be, and the same are hereby, pledged for the payment of the debt, however created, anterior to the passage of these resolutions, for which the faith of the government of Texas has been given, amounting, as is supposed, to ten millions of dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further resolved, That commissioners shall hereafter be appointed, under such restrictions as Congress may impose, to examine and report the claims which may be presented against the government of Texas; in order that the proceeds of the public lands, as aforesaid, may be applied to the extinguishment thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further resolved, That commissioners shall hereafter be appointed, who shall establish the boundaries, and divide said territory in such manner and form as Congress may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further resolved, That as soon as the supreme authorities of Texas shall signify their approval of these resolutions, the same shall be deemed and held to be the fundamental law of the land.

The Message of President Tyler on Mexican affairs, which we publish below, was read in both Houses, and referred without debate, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate, and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive, acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which, ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence.

Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Toluca was but the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equally odd in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization. The Executive with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and People.

Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits; she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together, to return an answer to his representations.—Still further to manifest her unfriendly feeling towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the Northwest coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with that Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn; that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American People will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the people of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiations, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the People, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was, during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our Councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance.

In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the U. States. Mexico saw in these proceedings at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and speedily induced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for a cession of her then acknowledged territory, and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years,—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe,—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnation of her present course against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which, at the end of a century, will furnish her as plausible a ground for discomfiture against any nation, which, at the end of that time, may enter into a Treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence. A course of conduct such as has been described on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing that the judgement of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation.—By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an unqualified right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

Washington, Dec. 19. JOHN TYLER.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20. LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, Lieut. John J. Nimmo, commanding, we have received Galveston dates to the 11th instant. The W. brought up despatches from Maj. Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, which were forwarded yesterday to Washington. A severe Norther has been blowing outside, which prevented the cutter from arriving earlier.

The British frigate Spartan, landed Capt. Elliott, the English charge to Texas, at Galveston on 9th inst., and sailed the next day for Vera Cruz.

We learn that preparations are being made to put the Texas army afloat once more. Repairs, such as caulking, &c., are going on upon the Austin and Wadsworth.

In looking over our files we do not see an account of a single ray of Indian disturbance in any quarter—all seems peace and quietness in the Republic, and the editors do not appear to think enough of the threatened Mexican invasion even to speak of or allude to it.

The Texas Congress met and organized on the 3d inst. It is the ninth Congress which has assembled since the formation of the Government. On the 4th, President Houston delivered his last message. We have not room for the whole of it, but give extracts and a synopsis of the most important points.

His Excellency represents the foreign and domestic relations of the Republic to be in a propitious condition. Since the last adjournment of Congress, treaties of amity, navigation and commerce, have been exchanged with several of the German States. That portion of the message which relates to this country, Great Britain and France, is too important, as connected with a matter of great interest to our readers, to be condensed; and we give it entire. The message says:

"The Governments of Great Britain and France still maintain towards us those sentiments of friendship and good feeling which have ever marked their intercourse with us, and which should continue to be so studious to care, by every proper manifestation on our part, to strengthen and perpetuate. There is no ground to suspect that the late agitation of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States, has, in any degree, abated their desire for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about the speedy and honorable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That they should evince anxiety for our separate existence, and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural, but entirely commendable. They will never require of us, I am fully assured, any sacrifice of honor or interest; and if they did, we should be quite free, as I am certain we should be ready, to refuse it. They are too well acquainted with the history of our origin and progress to suppose, for an instant, that we would, under any circumstances, surrender one jot or tittle of liberty and right to self-government which we achieved in the sanguinary conflicts of the revolution, or give up a single privilege secured to us by our laws and Constitution. They will not ask it—they do not expect it—they would not yield it.

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Mr. Treadwell was heard through, when the case was left to be decided by the Court without further argument.

A work shop, belonging to Mr. T. L. Scott in the N. E. part of our Village was on Monday last consumed by fire. It took place about 1 o'clock P. M. while the hands were at dinner. It originated in the wood shop, and was no doubt, occasioned by sparks blown from the chimney among the shavings—the wind was blowing briefly from the west a fortunate circumstance, by the bye, for had it been from another quarter the whole Village would have been in great danger of a conflagration.—Anderson Gazette 25 inst.

Agricultural implements have been discovered among the Chinese which were supposed to be only known to European and American nations, such as plows, common hoes, winnowing and even threshing machines. Added to these, there is no considerable field which does not possess its chain pump for the purpose of watering the crops from the lower levels with small labor to themselves.—Little's Age.

with Mexico. Since the autumn of 1842, no incursion has been made within our borders. The moral effect of public opinion throughout the enlightened world, if not the decided intervention of powers mutually friendly, seems to have arrested that course of conduct heretofore practiced against us, on the part of our enemy, and so plainly subservive of every rule of honorable warfare."

The Indian Affairs of the Republic are represented to be in as satisfactory a state as could have been hoped from the difficulties and necessary delays attending negotiations with hostile tribes of savages.

The finances of the Government are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The current receipts of the treasury for the year, it is thought, will more than meet the current expenses of the Administration. More stringent measures are recommended to secure the treasury against loss from smuggling and defalcations.

The total expenditure of the Government for the term of President Houston's service, (three years,) exclusive of a debt of fifty thousand dollars, incurred during the administration of his predecessor, is stated at \$400,209. Receipts for the same period, 466,178.

During the past summer, the dissensions affecting life and property that broke out in Shelby county, have been quelled by military force.

An increase of the force employed in the protection of the Southwestern frontier is recommended as necessary to the security of that section of the Republic.

(From the St. Augustine News, Dec. 21) THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

It would seem that there exists, on the part of some of our citizens, an apprehension, that further difficulties are likely to be encountered with the remainder of the Seminoles now in the Territory. We are confident that there is not the least foundation for such apprehension; and that, if the General Commanding is allowed to carry out the designs of the Government, the Indians will finally be peaceably removed. We beg leave to call the attention of the people of Florida to the card of Gen. Worth, on this subject, published below.

Head Quarters 9th Military Department, St. Augustine, (Fla.) December 20th, 1844.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FLORIDA.

Enquiries having reached me in various forms and from various quarters which evidence alarm and anxiety, at the prospect of Indian difficulties, to the retardation, it is said, of the cultivation of the soil—in respect to the property of the Territory in respect to the cultivation of the soil—I beg leave in this manner, and as a general reply, to say, that in so far as respects the Indians, numbering some 310 or 312, are all within the limits assigned to them; that they have manifested the best disposition to gratitude for the quiet accorded to them; that any statements to the contrary, is the wildest and "weak invention" of enemies, in disguise, to the prosperity of Florida; that it is respectfully requested all interested in the preservation of peace, or otherwise, to be assured that there is not the slightest chance of a disturbance of the present quiet and prosperous condition of the Territory; and finally that it is hoped and believed the small remainder of Indians will be, in due time, peaceably and quietly emigrated in the manner and mode directed by the United States Government.

W. J. WORTH, Brig. General, Commanding.

From the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice Taney this morning gave the opinion of the Court that there was no law in force between the Compromise Act and the Tariff of 1842, or the 30th of June and the 14th of July, for the collection of public revenue. The Court decided that the Compromise Act was in force until the present law was enacted.

CASE OF TUCKER V. DANA.

The Court next proceeded to hear the Counsel of Dorr, upon a writ of error, to bring the prisoner to the Supreme Court. Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Me., opened the case for the prisoner. The Counsel relied upon the article of the Constitution establishing on Supreme Court, and its powers to meet the application of Counsel for a writ. He supposed the case at issue to be a controversy between a State and the citizen of a State, which warrants the interposition of the Supreme Court. The public laws of Rhode Island were also referred to as giving the authority claimed. The power of appeal in the case, before the Court was claimed as an inference of these laws.

The indictment under which Dorr was convicted was read to the Court, giving the details of the trial which commenced in April, closed in May, and under which sentence was rendered in June. The grounds of setting aside that verdict upon application made in the Court of Rhode Island, were, also considered in the Bill of exceptions—the Court having refused to be influenced by this appeal. It was asked there that the verdict should be set aside, because it had been rendered upon the ground that treason could be committed against one of the States, which decision it was contended was repugnant to the Constitution of the U. States.

It was claimed also that the case should be brought up to the Supreme Court because Dorr, under said Constitution, was Governor of Rhode Island.

It was asked also upon the ground that the Court of Rhode Island had refused to instruct the jury that treason could not be committed against a State. It was stated that the Court of Rhode Island suspended sentence for one day to receive a bill of exceptions, but that the Court at the same time refused to suspend the sentence upon the verdict, for which cause the counsel asked that the case may be considered here.

Addendum, because the Courts at home refused to allow Mr. Dorr to receive, and sign a petition to have his case considered here; they ask for an order to do so by the Supreme Court.

To prove that this position is true, several affidavits were read,—one from Samuel Fessenden, of Me., and another from Mr. Treadwell himself, and a third from John Eddy, of Rhode Island, in which it is contended that applications had been made to see the prisoner, which was not granted.

Mr. Treadwell was heard through, when the case was left to be decided by the Court without further argument.

A work shop, belonging to Mr. T. L. Scott in the N. E. part of our Village was on Monday last consumed by fire. It took place about 1 o'clock P. M. while the hands were at dinner. It originated in the wood shop, and was no doubt, occasioned by sparks blown from the chimney among the shavings—the wind was blowing briefly from the west a fortunate circumstance, by the bye, for had it been from another quarter the whole Village would have been in great danger of a conflagration.—Anderson Gazette 25 inst.

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The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1845.



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

Mr. BENJAMIN F. CONLEY is duly authorized to collect Notes and Accounts due to this office, in this and the adjoining Districts. We hope our friends will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity for liquidating their respective amounts.

As the old year passes away, the new year dawns upon us. We bid it right welcome! To many it comes, bringing along with it the most pleasurable anticipations. To many, especially those who have not yet passed the meridian of life, hope paints the future in its most brilliant colors. To these, life now seems but a long, summer day. These on the close of the year, will be doomed to deep and bitter disappointment, unless they look up to the great source of enjoyment, the author of every good and perfect gift. As the new year begins, let us all resolve to begin new lives. Let every man resolve to think as well of his neighbor as he can, to do him him as many good deeds as he can, and though troubles and difficulties may come, he can take up his armor, an approving conscience, stronger than that of the mail knight, and manfully oppose them. May we all so live, that when our summer is ended, and the winter of age shall come upon us, we may calmly sink into our last resting place, confidently awaiting the dawn of a brighter and a more glorious day.

Eighteen hundred and forty-four has gone, and is now numbered with "the years beyond the flood." In its passage, clouds and tempests often veiled the Heaven's from our view, and for a season all was enveloped in obscurity. The flowers and fruits of the earth were often swept away in the march of the storm, and a deep gloom beclouded the fair face of nature. But at length the wild commotion ceased, the bright sun shone again, the flowers again sprung forth, and the earth yielded her kindly fruits. If this be true of the natural world, it is equally so with the moral world. The storm of trial and affliction may long bow our heads to the earth—the darkness of grief may long cover our hearts, and there may be no ray of hope to light up the gloom—but at last, the tempest will cease, its fury, our troubles will have ended, and the sun of peace will beam more brightly upon us. This is particularly true with regard to those who trust in an overruling Providence. To such, the light affliction of the world is but for a moment, and in the end they shall rejoice with exceeding great joy.

Bank of the State.—On the 16th of December last, the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the Bank of the State. F. H. Elmore, President—D. C. Webb, Samuel Barber, Alexander McDonald, W. C. Dukes, M. T. Mondenham, Robt. Caldwell, George N. Reynolds, John S. Ashe, W. B. Pringle, James S. Bowie, H. T. McGee, Wm. M. Lawton, Directors.

South Carolina College.—The Legislature of South Carolina has made an appropriation for a Professorship of Greek Literature, in the South Carolina College.

Presentation of a Sword to Commodore Shubrick.—A beautiful sword costing \$750, has been presented by the Legislature of South Carolina to Commodore Shubrick, for his distinguished services in the last war. Commodore S. is a native of this State. The official correspondence between Governor Hammond and Commodore Shubrick will be found in the Charleston Mercury of the 24th ult.

Collector of the Port of New York.—The Senate has confirmed, by a unanimous vote, the nomination of Governor Van Ness as Collector of the New York Custom House.

North Carolina Justice of the Peace.—Recently a North Carolina Magistrate tendered his resignation to the North Carolina Legislature, stating that he had no other qualification for office but great bodily strength, which enabled him to separate combatants.

Bodily strength we consider a high qualification in a common magistrate. A man of great physical proportions will often command respect in a brutal crowd, when a little bit of a fellow will excite contempt.

"'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Appointment of New York U. S. Senators.—We are informed that Ex-Governor Wm. L. Marcy, and John Savage, late Chief Justice, have been appointed by the Governor as Senators of the United States, in place of Messrs. Wright and Tallmadge, resigned. It is understood that neither of the gentlemen will be candidates for election by the Legislature.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Mr. Marshall, (Whig,) has been elected United States Senator from Indiana.

The Hon. D. H. Lewis, (Democrat,) has been elected U. S. Senator from Alabama.

Illinois.—James Sample, (Dem.) has been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois, in place of Samuel McRoberts, deceased. Gen. Hardin, the Representative from the Springfield District, was voted for by the Whigs.

Beaufort T. Watts, Esq., is appointed Executive Secretary.

The Senate of North Carolina has a resolution before it, to expel one of its members, Mr. Ennett, a Senator from Onslow county, for presenting to that body a forged certificate of his own election.

The Legislature of Missouri has instructed the Senators from that State to vote for "the immediate annexation of Texas," in accordance with the principles of the Treaty.

North Carolina and Texas.—In the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, whose legislature is now in session, the following resolution was moved:

Resolved, That in our opinion the territory of Texas ought to be annexed to the U. States as speedily as possible, provided the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, interest, and honor of the Union.

The resolution, after a protracted debate, was rejected by a vote of 62 to 119.

Extract of a letter received by the Editor, dated, Lott's P. O., Dec. 23.

"Was killed on the plantation of Mr. James McCarty, near this place, on the 21st instant, a Bear, weighing two hundred and twenty pounds, after a hard struggle with our dogs, negroes with fence rails, and a few white men with their shooting irons. They laid him to the land. So if we have no Kentucky Hogs, we have a Bear occasionally."

The Popular Vote in the late Presidential Election.—The following table, giving the popular vote in each State for President, at the recent election, we copy from the New York Herald:

States.	Polk.	Clay.	Birney.
Maine,	45,719	34,346	4,816
New Hampshire,	27,160	17,866	4,161
Massachusetts,	53,039	67,062	10,860
Connecticut,	29,841	32,832	1,943
Rhode Island,	4,848	7,323	5
Vermont,	18,041	25,770	3,857
New York,	237,038	232,473	15,182
New Jersey,	37,496	33,318	131
Pennsylvania,	167,246	161,503	3,126
Delaware,	5,969	6,257	—
Maryland,	32,676	35,984	—
Virginia,	50,770	44,277	—
Ohio,	149,117	155,057	8,050
Kentucky,	51,767	61,140	—
N. Carolina,	39,287	43,232	—
S. Carolina,	40,000	15,000	—
Georgia,	44,153	42,104	—
Alabama,	33,320	21,245	—
Indiana,	70,181	57,867	2,168
Illinois,	57,835	45,145	2,500
Michigan,	27,703	24,237	3,632
Mississippi,	23,061	19,136	—
Tennessee,	59,917	60,030	—
Louisiana,	13,563	12,273	—
Missouri,	41,369	30,634	—
Arkansas,	10,500	7,500	—

Total, 1,373,164 1,318,611 61,069

Polk over Clay, 81,553

Birney, 61,069