CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1844.

SENATE.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment of the Naturalization Laws. He remarked that a letter accompanied it, requesting him to give his opinions upon the prayer of the Petitioners. He stated in answer that he was opposed to an extension of the time of naturalization, but that if there had been such frauds as were yesterday in debate alleged to exist, he would vote for such amendments as would prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Archer presented a memorial for an amendment of the present laws, and setting forth abuses of them which had existed. In presenting the petition he remarked that he had no idea of wasting time upon this preliminary question of presenting memorials. There was to be hot war upon the subject, and if the present Senate and House of Representatives did not prepare for meeting the expectation of the People, the People themselves would take the subject into their own hands.

Mr. A. declared that something more was necessary than lopping off mere excrescences. A radical change of the law was needful. He was sorry for the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Rives) and for those of the Senator from Md. (Mr. Merrick) made yesterday, inasmuch as he had expected the aid of both these gentlemen in a complete revision of the present laws. After these remarks the subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barrow submitted a Resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether naturalization papers have been granted to foreigners by any Federal State Court in violation of the provisions of the laws of Congress, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Further, That the said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law empowering the District Courts of the United States to cancel and declare null all naturalization papers which may be found upon Judicial investigation to have been granted in violation or fraud of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Benton offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether any provisions are necessary in providing for the annexation of Texas to protect the United States from speculating operations in Texas land or scrip; and whether any persons employed by Government are connected with such speculations.

That the said Committee be instructed to inquire whether the Texas Treaty was commenced or agreed upon before Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December 26, 1843, to Mr. Pakenham, communicated to our Government in February, 1844.

That it be instructed to obtain, if possible, "the private letter" from London, quoted in Mr. Upshur's first despatch in the Texas negotiation, & supposed by the President to have been carried away among private papers; and to ascertain the name of the writer of that letter; and that said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to answer the foregoing enquiries, and any others that may be necessary to promote the safe, speedy, peaceable and honorable annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Peyton, of Tenn., presented a Resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Committee on Revolutionary pensions to report as to the expediency of amending the Pension Law of 1836, so that the widows of those that were married subsequently to 1796, and those who served less than six months be entitled to the benefits of the Pension Act.

Several Resolutions in relation to the Pension acts were introduced; one of these proposed that no one who had ever been entitled to a pension should be stricken from the pension lists.

Mr. Giddings offered a Resolution which was adopted, calling upon the President to furnish, if in his possession, a copy of the Act of reciprocity between the United States and Texas.

A Resolution was also adopted in relation to the Oregon Territory, and calling for a correspondence in relation to the Territory between our own and the British Government.

Amendments were proposed to the Constitution so that there should be a second election by the people in case any one candidate should not receive a majority of all the votes. After the second trial, the question to be decided in Congress by the House of Representatives.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll proposed, in the form of a Resolution, that there should be a summary change of the Tariff of 1842, or such parts of it as conflicted with the Treaties in force with Foreign Governments, and such portions of it as were deemed objectionable.—Also, that there be a nominal duty imposed upon free goods, with the view of getting at the exact amount imported.

The Speaker decided that a law of the land could not be amended in the form of a Joint Resolution, and suggested that the Resolution be made one of inquiry.

Mr. Ingersoll desired the House to understand that he introduced the subject upon his own responsibility.

"Personal?" asked some one near him.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Ingersoll, "and any where," (great laughter.)

The Resolution was amended into one of inquiry, and then being objected to was laid over.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio introduced a Resolution proposing that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, report a Bill with the following alterations of the present Post Office Laws:

1. Postage on letters of half an ounce not to exceed 5 cents, and not to be below 2 cents for all distances; and the rates to be doubled for each excess of a quarter ounce.

2d. Printed matter to pay one cent for each half ounce, and one cent for each excess of a quarter ounce.

3d. All postages to be prepaid.

4th. Members of Congress to be limited to five franks a day, and to send public documents free of postage.

5. Regulating accounts in fall with the Post Office Department.

The Resolution was objected to, and lies over.

A proposition was made to amend the naturalization laws, which also lies over.

Mr. Phoenix of N. Y. brought in a Bill to remit the duties on Rail Road Iron.

A debate sprung up between Messrs. Bidlack, Morris and C. J. Ingersoll, and Messrs. Holmes of S. C., Phoenix & King, of N. Y.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke of the attempted hostility to the Tariff, and particularly in reference to the article on Iron with much feeling. He wished to know if Pennsylvania was to be singled out from all the rest of the States, and desired especially that Massachusetts men should show their hands and say at once what they meant to do upon this subject.

Mr. Morris of Pa. hoped, too, that Pennsylvania would not suffer. He could assure gentlemen upon all sides of the House that Pennsylvania was assured, and he believed without exception, that James K. Polk was the friend of Protection. If Alabama South Carolina and other States went for a Revenue Tariff, Pennsylvania did not. His State was deluded, but voted in good faith, as the People were told and supposed for a Tariff man.

Mr. Bidlack of Pa. gave some assurances as to the superior quality of American Rail Road Iron made by the Mount Savage Iron Company.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. replied with some point to Messrs. Ingersoll and Morris. Pennsylvania had been called the Keystone of the *Arch*, and it was clear in his view that she was an arch State. She went the death for coal and iron and ever had a lynx eyed vigilance for her own interest.

The tender hearted (iron hearted" said some one,) people of that State took very good care of themselves. When Rail Road Iron was imported free from duty, they imported enough for that State to make nearly all the Roads they wished, but now S. and N. Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee were importing Iron and paying $15,000 a load. In regard to the Tariff of 1842 the proper way of disposing of it was to attack it in detail and upon its demerits.

Mr. Phoenix said the Bill was necessary to the completion of the Rail Roads which had been commenced.

Without further debate, or any action upon the question, the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1844.

The whole city is filled with rumors of war—every where you hear that Mr. Tyler is going to send in a message to-morrow or the ensuing—some say submitting to Congress whether it is not now proper to declare war against Mexico. I can trace the rumor to no authentic source. It owes its origin, possibly to the fact, of the arrival here of Mr. B. E. Green, who was the Secretary to the Legation to Mexico, and who lately left that country with his father Duff Green) as bearer of despatches. He brings the Letters you have seen published between Mr. Shannon and Mr. Bocanegra, and also letters from the former to the Secretary of State.

It is impossible to say what Mr. Tyler will do. The Cabinet have certainly been sitting on the Mexican egg, but what sort of a bird they will be able to hatch out of it, even those who profess to be best informed, cannot say. The occupants of the White House are dumb—they shake their heads, as the Mandarins do, but you cannot make any thing out of the nod,—for they say nothing, perhaps because they know nothing.

Beyond all doubt, Mr. Tyler is not opposed to embroiling the country in a war. If he had two years, instead of two months, of his presidential term left, he would be sure to do so, if for nothing else, he would do so merely to show how valiant he would be. He would like to take the field himself, so it is given out; but certainly he would have one of the young Princes in the fight.

They say that Mr. Calhoun is for peace. If that be so, he is entitled to the credit of being able to see how disasterous a war with Mexico—in which we should have all the freebooters of the land upon us—would be to the South, of which he claims to be the representative. N.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1844.

ASSAULT UPON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The House were a good deal excited today as well as the citizens generally from learning that an assault had been committed upon John Quincy Adams. The assault was made previous to the meeting of the House. Mr. Adams had received a message through one of the pages, stating that a gentleman wished to see him in the lobby. The request was obeyed, and Mr. Adams was met near the outer door by a man of the name of Sanstag, who fell upon him with the most abusive language, and who had seized him and was about dealing him a blow or making an attempt to pull his nose, when some one came to the rescue and saved Mr. Adams from the gross indignity.

Mr. Adams appeared to be abundently able to take care of himself, however, as when he was separated he was holding Mr. S. by the hands. The Sergeant at-Arms was sent for, and the offender was taken into custody.

Mr. S., who committed this assault, is a resident of the city, and was some few years since, I believe, a candidate for the office of Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Imbibing old prejudices, personal and political, which grew upon him in an excited moment, he made the assault, which seemed to be a very deliberate as well as ruffianly piece of violence.—The city authorities will keep him out of the way of further mischief.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1844.

AFFAIRS WITH MEXICO.

A *pacific* "war Message" from the President was received and read, on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It was only a reiteration of his and Mr. Calhoun's annexation arguments, and a recommendation that the question be speedily acted upon.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Dec. 10.

A FLARE UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In 1835 the Legislature of South Carolina passed a law prohibiting free colored persons from coming into that State. In the enforcement of this law, some negro seamen, if we remember aright, who came from Massachusetts in a vessel, were arrested, and punished. It was alleged that these negro seamen were in fact emissaries of the abolitionists, and that while in Charleston they had succeeded in abducting some negro slaves.

The fact of the arrest of these negro seamen, was brought before the Massachusetts Legislature by the abolitionists, and through their instrumentality, resolutions were passed by that body authorizing the Governor of Massachusetts to appoint an agent in Charleston to protect these "citizens of Massachusetts," as they were called, from illegal arrest. This appointment was offered by the Governor of Massachusetts to several citizens of Charleston, and by all of them peremptorily declined. The Governor then coamissioned Samuel Hoar, a citizen of Massachusetts, and sent him to Charleston to fulfill the duties of the commission. Mr. Hoar accordingly proceeded to Charleston; and on his arrival there, addressed a letter to the Governor of South Carolina notifying him of his arrival, and declaring the purposes and object of his visit to be, to ascertain the names and numbers of such citizens of Massachusetts as may now be, or have heretofore been imprisoned in South Carolina, by virtue of the operation of certain laws thereof, and to test the same before the Supreme Court of the United States.

On the receipt of this letter, the Governor of South Carolina addressed a communication to the Legislature of the State, now in session, and enclosing the letter, and suggesting that some measures should be taken to free the State from this "incendiary."

The matter was immediately taken up in the Legislature, and after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This Committee reported on the 5th inst: They set forth the fact of the passage of the law in question, and declare that the right of excluding from her territory conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety, is essential to every government; allege that it is every where exercised by Independent States, and that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves from her Legislature the duty, of providing for the public safety.

They then say that, "Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of South Carolina, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to her peace"—that he comes there "not as a citizen of the United States, but as the emissary of a Foreign Government, hostile to their domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting their internal police."

Under these circumstances, the Committee declare "that South Carolina would be insensible to every dictate of prudence, if she consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut her eyes to the consequences of such interference with her domestic concerns."

They further declare that negroes are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and were not so regarded, either by Massachusetts herself at the time of the adoption of the Constitution by the States, or for a long time thereafter; but, that on the contrary, they have been subjected in Massachusetts to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants are exempt.

The Committee for these reasons, and because they cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the national compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged," recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That the right to exclude from their Territories, seditious persons, or others, whose presence may be dangerous to the peace, is essential to every Independent State.

Resolved 2d, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one State, the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Resolved 3d, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts, to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her Institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded, in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved 4th, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our Territory the said agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority in any measure it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

These resolutions were immediately acted upon in the lower house of the Legislature, and after some discussion, adopted by a vote of 119 to 1 (Mr. Memminger, of Charleston,) and on the same day were unanimously agreed to in the Senate.

So the Governor is authorized to "expel" Mr. Hoar from the territory. Our accounts are from Charleston up to Saturday evening; but they say nothing of what measures, if any, were taken by the Governor, to comply with the request of the Legislature. Perhaps Mr. Hoar will conclude that "discretion" is the point of valor here, and, by leaving the State, save the Governor all trouble.

CUBA.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gives, as opinions expressed by the Hon. John Q. Adams, "that Texas will be brought into the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs.—They will, he says, *take possession of Cuba*, and we cannot complain of it, after taking Texas. Great Britain, he says, will guaranty to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says, the government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases. Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us, on account of the annexation."

We know not whether Mr. Adams ever expressed the opinions attributed to him above; but it is certain, that should Great Britain seize Cuba, it will place her in a most dangerous proximity to the United States. She can play as strongly at the grasping game as we can; nor is she disinclined to exercise her power. Suppose then, that we get Texas and she gets Cuba—shall we be in a safer position than at present? We think not. We hope that the experiment will not be tried, and that we shall leave Texas unannexed to the United States; for we firmly believe that her annexation would prove ruinous to the best interest of the country.—*Clipper.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Tropic, of December 5.

FROM VERA CRUZ—The schooner Waterwitch, Capt. Dupuygres, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st ultimo. We have no letters or papers by this arrival, but we have some verbal reports, on which, however, we do not place much reliance. It is stated that a rumor prevailed at Vera Cruz of 3,000 of the inhabitants of the city of Mexico having declared against Santa Anna, and that they had taken the field against him. Further, it is reported that Santa Anna intended to seek refuge in Vera Cruz, and that the gates of that city would be closed against him. Lastly, it was said to be the general belief that Santa Anna's administration would be overthrown. All this is vague and indefinite, and needs confirmation. We do not believe that Santa Anna was so badly prepared for this shock as to be so very easily disposed of.

In addition to rumors similar to the above, we find the subjoined letter in the Picayune, which is stated to be from a well informed gentleman who is travelling for his health, and which when added to the above, embraces the reports of all descriptions that have yet reached New Orleans in relation to the present troubles in Mexico:

"JALAPPA, November 20, 1844.

"Having promised to write you, should any thing worthy of remark turn up, I have now an opportunity to scratch you a few lines in relation to the troubles in this distracted country. From all accounts it would seem that the whole interior is up in arms against Santa Anna, with General Paredes at the head of the revolutionary forces. The States of Jalisco, San Luis, Aguas-Calientes, Guanajuato, and Queretaro, have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffections in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have declared themselves in favor of the Government, but that is all humbug. A passenger just arrived from Vera Cruz says that the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur.

"Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico with 6,000 men and at the last accounts near the city; but the desertions from his ranks had been immense. One regiment, numbering 800 men has been reduced *to its officers and four privates* by this means. The cause of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many confidently look for his total overthrow."

Mexicans Massacred by Indians.—A letter from Matamoras, dated Nov. 18th to the New Orleans Bee, says that during the "past month, an irruption of four hundred Indians of the Chamanche, Tahuacano and Caddo tribes, has spread affright and desolation along the banks of the Rio San Jan, which joins the Rio Bravo about fifty leagues from Matamoras. The savages massacred every soul in the villages situated on the frontier of this department, with the exception of some few who managed to escape in time, and a handful of women and children whom they carried off according to custom. While this horrible butchery was going on, the troops cantoned on Rio Bravo, who were fully aware of the incursions of the savages, remained tranquilly and stoically in their barracks, while the poor inhabitants who are crushed with imposts for the maintenance of these samps assembled together and marched in pursuit of the marauders. The latter were overtaken on the 15th at Salada, and routed, leaving on the field of battle 20 killed, and more than 50 captives, whom they had not been able to carry away. The Mexicans lost nine men, and had some 40 wounded. On the neck of one of the dead savages was found a silver medal, having on one side a portrait of Van Buren and on the reverse an emblem of peace. Some days after, a detachment of the army which had been commanded by proclamation to pursue the Indians, engaged another expedition near Monterey and defeated them."

TEXAS AND FRANCE.

A letter from Paris to the N. Y. Tribune, says:—"The Texas question excite considerable attention here. Many subjects of France, Holland and Germany, have emigrated to the Republic. The Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular letter to the different Governments, to inform them that in the event of the reconquest of Texas, the grants of lands made to the settlers will be annulled, and that the emigrants will be treated as rebels."

From the Kentucky Reporter, Dec. 7.

KENTUCKY ELECTORS—MR. CLAY.

The Presidential Electors for this State met according to law, on Wednesday last at Frankfort, and cast an unanimous vote for HENRY CLAY for President and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President. Having thus discharged their duty to their country, they determined before separating, to wait upon Mr. Clay, in a body and tender him in person acknowledgments of their high regard and esteem for him as a private citizen, and their undiminished confidence in his exalted patriotism and superior statesmanship. On Thursday noon they reached the city by an extra train of cars, accompanied by his Excellency, Gov Owsley and Ex-Governors Metcalfe and Letcher. At the railroad depot they were met by that gallant corps, the Ashland Artillery—Capt. Postlethwait, and escorted to Brennan's Hotel. At two o'clock, under the escort of the Artillery and a large number of our citizens, they proceeded to Ashland. No public notice had been given of their intention to visit Ashland, nor had Mr. Clay received any information of it until within a few hours previous. A large number of citizens, however who had assembled at the Hotel to pay their respects to the electors, joined in the procession. Upon arriving at Ashland, the crowd was met at the door by Mr. Clay, when Judge Underwood, on behalf of the Electors, addressed him in a brief, chaste and eloquent speech, to which Mr. Clay responded, as none but he could do.

The scene was at once painful and interesting, and no description that we can give of it can convey any thing like an adequate idea of the reality. Surrounded by his neighbors and friends who had proved their attachment and devotion to him and the principles embodied in his life and character—by the representatives of the great body of Kentucky freemen, who had just announced to him that they had finished the will of their constituents; his fellow citizens of Kentucky—by recording their vote for him as President of the United States and who had come to proffer him expressions of their continued and increased regard and admiration, it was not strange that he should exhibit evidences of the deep emotions which such a scene was well calculated to awaken in his noble and generous breast.

While he was expressing his grateful regard for his friends, who had stood up so nobly for him from the malignant calumnies of his enemies, and the proud hope that the result of the election, in the hands of an all wise Providence, might be overruled for good to the country, every eye was suffused with manly tears. The old men who had known him in his earlier career, and had watched him in his eagle flight amid the harmless arrows of calumny and detraction, which had been unsparingly aimed, at him, and the unceasing though puerile efforts which had been made to arrest his progress, and the young men, who had been taught in infancy to lisp his name, and to revere him as his country's benefactor wept together.

During Mr. Clay's remarks we occupied a position immediately in front of him, and as we watched his expressive countenance, and saw the deep emotion, which at times almost overpowered him, and well nigh choked his utterance, as he gave expression to the sentiments which have ever filled his bosom to the exclusion of every selfish feeling, we felt a conviction of his greatness which with all our former admiration of the man we had never before realized.

But our remarks are perhaps out of place and we will close. The address of the Electors, and Mr. Clay's response, will be written out for publication, and we hope to be able to present them to our readers in our next paper. The electors dined with Mr. Clay at his invitation, and the Ashland Artillery after firing a salute, stopping at *Woodside* the residence of T. Smith Esq., where they partook of some refreshments provided for them, and returned to the city. The whole scence left an impression upon the minds of those present which time can never efface.

Correspondence of the Nat. Int.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1844.

The Episcopal Court of Inquiry into the charges against Bishop Onderdonk, of this city, commenced its sessions yesterday in the vestry room of St. John's Church. Seventeen Bishops were present, among whom were Chase, of Illinois, McIlvaine, of Ohio, Doane of New Jersey, Hopkins, of Vermont, Ives, of North Carolina, Gadsden, of South Carolina, Eastburn, of Massachusetts, Henshaw, of the Rhode Island, Johns of Virginia, Polk, of the Louisiana, Whittingham, of Maryland, Lee, of Delaware, Smith of Kentucky, Brownell, of Connecticut, De Lancy, of Western New York, and Kemper, Missionary Bishop. The presentors in the case were Bishops Meade of Virginia, Otey of Tennessee, and Elliot of Georgia. The Court met and organized by the appointment of Professor Wilson, of the General Theological Seminary of this city, and author of a Life of Bishop White, as Clerk, with power to appoint an assistant. No further business of consequence was transacted. Great interest is felt in this case among both Clergy and laity. It is necessary to conduct the investigation with closed doors, as many of the female witnesses would otherwise refuse to appear. The friends of the arraigned Bishop are growing very apprehensive as to the result. Bishop Chase is the President of the Court.

The panic in the Stock Market has come at length. What with the news from Mexico, Buenos Ayres, & South Carolina, capitalists have taken the alarm. Small holders are eager to sell, but they cannot find buyers except at ruinous sacrifices.

Bishop Onderdonk.—Several of the morning papers having alluded to the investigation of the charges against Bishop Onderdonk, and the subject being one of general conversation, we think it best to copy the following article from the True Sun this morning. It appears to be authentic and the publication cannot in any degree effect the proceedings.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

We have not been ignorant of the steps which have been taken from day to day in the prosecution of the inquiry into the truth of charges made against Bishop Onderdonk. We have refrained from any particular allusion to them, lest we might unconsciously do harm.

But there are matters connected with the investigation, which, if not generally known, are yet known to so many, that the veil of secrecy may be considered as drawn aside. We shall therefore give the readers of the True Sun such information in the premises as may be relied upon.

After the meeting of the Bishops, nearly all of whom were present, the progress of the investigation was impeded by the consideration of the question whether there was not a statute of limitations applicable to charges of long standing. As some of these were at least five years old it was contended they should not be considered proper subjects for inquiry now.

References to the Rubric with regard to Priests, &c. were had to illustrate and sustain the position. A large majority of the Bishops, however, refused to sanction the objection, and the examination proceeded. A Notary Public was in attendance and a number of witnesses were sworn who are to be called up in order. It seems that the canons of the Church permit the swearing of witnesses, in order to give greater solemnity to the proceedings, and greater effect to the testimony.

The witnesses are assembled in a room and wait their turns.

It was supposed that Bishop Onderdonk would have managed his own case; indeed he contemplated doing so. But having changed his mind, he has retained David B. Ogden, and has sent to Albany for John C. Spencer, whose arrival is expected this morning. The presenting Bishops have under this state of things been compelled to employ counsel also, and Hiram Ketchum, Esq. is acting in their behalf.

The peculiar feeling with which Mr. Senator BENTON is regarded by the Calhoun wing of the "democracy," is indicated in a letter from Washington published in the Charleston Mercury. We annex some extracts from it.

I have it from a pretty good authority, that Benton—called here the Western Ursus) spoke, in the presence of several of Mr. Polk's friends, in no measured language towards him. He said he got the nomination at the Baltimore convention by a d—d fraud, and he would prove it; and if he did not mind his steps, he should have a rougher path to tread than even Tyler. This is capital for Mr. Calhoun's friends and if they only stimulate Benton to a little more savagism, Polk will have no alternative but to throw himself into their arms. * * * Since his election to the Senate, he again lifts his tail on his back; and nothing but the most explicit instructions from the Legislature of Missouri will induce him to allow Texas to come into the Union, on the terms of the Treaty. Neither Calhoun nor Tyler will wear a single leaf in the crowns which will adorn the brow of each, unsnatched at by his vindictive hand.

The same letter says—

As to the future Cabinet—once more.—Wilkins, Wickliffe, Nelson, and Bibb, will walk the plank—three of them at least *friends of Mr. Calhoun.* Mason, the Secretary of the Navy from Virginia, will most probably be retained.. * * *

It is said that Polk will bring his newspaper organ with him, some Editor from Tennessee who will have a proper sense of the future President's greatness, & his own dependence. In this event, the Globe will go out with curses. The Editors are rich; and although doubtless endowed with great patriotism in all party and personal matters no paper can be continued here but at a great loss, without Congressional or Government patronage. If Benton goes off in a fit, as the Globe sends up its last pitchy smoke, don't be surprised.

An affray took place at Georgetown (O.) on the 9th instant, between some Kentucky negro hunters and a number of abolitionists. Some runaway negroes belonging to Col. Edward Towers, of Mason county, Ky. were concealed in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King, and Miller's house being searched, two of the runaways were discovered in it. Miller while aiding them to escape, was knocked down, and so dreadfully stabbed that he survived but a few minutes. The captors then proceeded, with the slaves bound toward King's house, but were met on the road by four or five men, who resisted the proposed endeavor to search King's dwelling.

Both parties were well armed, and a conflict ensued, in which Col. Tower's son was shot dead, and King so badly wounded that he can hardly survive. The Sheriff and his posse at this period stopped the riot, arrested the insurgents, and conveyed them to Georgetown. Shortly afterward an additional number of Kentuckians arrived, and they immediately hung one of the slaves for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him, burned Miller's & King's houses to the ground and beat a Mr. Alexander Gilliand till his life was despaired of. The Georgetown Telegraph, from an extra of which the above is gleaned, adds:—"The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in attempting to quell the riot."

The editor of the Richmond Whig has seen a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Botts, in which that great statesman regards his public life as ended, and, in reply to the application of his friends to return to the Senate, he declares his purpose of passing the remainder of his days in the tranquility of his farm.

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