EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XXVIII. **EASTON. (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1845.** **NO. 28.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning,
BY
Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted Three times for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

THE CROW COUNTRY.

As our North-west territory claims such general attention at the present time, we give the following glowing description of a portion of it in the language of Arapoosh, a renowned Crow Chief. It is taken from Irving's digest of Captain Bonneville's Notes of an Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains and Columbia River, in the year 1832-5, by order of Government. The country so highly eulogised is situated west of Iowa, embracing the plains and valleys watered by the Yellow Stone, Little Missouri, Nebraska, and other rivers, and what is now called the Nebraska territory, stretching onward to the mountains:

"The Crow Country," said the chief "is a good country. The Great Spirit has put it exactly in the right place—while you are in it you fare well—whenever you go out of it, whichever way you travel, you will fare worse.

"If you go to the south, there you have to wander over great barren plains—the water is warm, and bad, and you meet the fever and ague.

"To the north it is cold—the winters are long & bitter, with no grass—you cannot keep horses there, but must travel with dogs. What is a country without horses!

"On the Columbia they are poor and dirty, paddle about in canoes, and eat fish. Their teeth are worn out—they are always taking fish-bones out of their mouths. Fish is poor food.

"To the East, they dwell in villages—they live well—but they drink the muddy water of the Missouri—that is bad. A Crow's dog would not drink such water.

"About the forks of the Missouri is a fine country—good water—good grass—plenty of buffalo. In summer it is almost as good as the Crow country—but in winter, it is cold—the grass is gone; and there is no salt weed for the horses.

"The Crow country is exactly in the right place. It has snowy mountains and sunny plains—all kinds of climates, and good things for every season. When the summer heats scorch the prairies, you can draw up under the mountains, where the air is sweet and cool, the grass fresh, and the bright streams come tumbling from the snow banks. There you can hunt the deer, the elk, and the antelope, when their skins are fit for dressing—there you will find plenty of white bears and mountain sheep.

"In the autumn, when your horses are fat and strong from the mountain pastures, you can go down into the plains and hunt the buffalo, or trap beaver on the streams. And when winter comes on, you can take shelter in the woody bottoms along the rivers—there you will find buffalo meat for yourselves, and cottonwood bark for your horses—or you may winter in the Wind river valley, where there is salt weed in abundance.

"The Crow country is exactly in the right place. Every thing good is to be found there. There is no country like the Crow country."

GRAFTING.—Mons. Schroer recommends using a branch of common willow, an inch or two in diameter, in the following manner, as a matrix for receiving the grafts of such varieties of apple, pear, or quince trees, as it is desirable to multiply: Make longitudinal cuts or slits through the branch at equal distances of 15 to 18 inches.—Take grafts having two perfect buds, give the lower end the wedge shape, (using a keen knife,) and insert them in the slits of willow, making the lower bud sit close to the slit. Then bury the branch in a trench formed in good garden soil, of such depth as will permit the upper buds to protrude just above the surface of the ground when the trench is again filled. The ground must be watered occasionally, if the season be dry, and weeds must be carefully extirpated whenever they appear. In the spring of the following year, the branch may be taken up and cut in pieces, leaving a small portion to each of the growing grafts, which are to be planted in the nursery.—The willow does not form a permanent union with the grafts, but merely supplies nutriment till the proper fibrous roots are produced from the lower bud.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

A distinguished chemist recommends the following preparation as a safe and excellent dentrifice, viz: of White sugar and powdered charcoal, each one ounce; of Peruvian bark, half an ounce; of cream of tartar, one drachm and a half; and of canella, twenty four grains; well rubbed together into an impalpable powder.

A fugitive slave, undergoing an examination at Northampton, Conn., when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, 'No sir, he's a member of Congress."

FROM MEXICO.

Late and Important—Another Revolution in Mexico—Chances of a War—Farewell Address of Santa Anna—Threat to Bombard Mazatlan by the French—President Herrera's Address—Troubles with the French Minister—Movements of Mexican Troops.

The United States squadron under Com. Conner, consisting of the frigate Potomac, sloop of war Falmouth, and brigs Lawrence and Somers, arrived at Pensacola on the 23d ult., in ten days from Vera Cruz. We copy the following intelligence from the New Orleans Picayune.

The officers and crew of the squadron were well. The yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at Vera Cruz. The only war vessels left in port were the French brigs Griffon and Mercure. The schooner Creole was the only American vessel there when the squadron sailed, and little other shipping in port.

The following important letter is from a correspondent:

VERA CRUZ, June 11, 1845.

An attempt at another revolution was made at the city of Mexico on the 6th inst. which at one time had a most serious appearance. A regiment broke through the guard stationed at the Government Palace and took the President and Secretary of Foreign Relations prisoners; but the revolutionists were immediately afterwards put down by the citizens and soldiers, and the above distinguished personages set at liberty. In this affair a colonel, a captain, and about thirty of the privates belonging to the malcontents were killed, when quiet was once more restored. Many men in high station at Mexico are suspected of having a hand in causing this new outbreak, and it is said that ex-Secretary Tornel has been arrested and imprisoned.

With respect to politics, Texas is the all-absorbing topic of the day, and all eyes are turned in the direction of that country in anxious expectation of the final solution of the pending question. The Government and people generally are pretty well satisfied that nothing can prevent annexation. The former sees the moment arrive with regret when it must *declare war* or *fall*, and the latter wait with the greatest anxiety the arrival of the time for the Government to take a step which, but for them, would have been taken long since, without even reflecting on the consequences—the declaration of hostilities against the United States. As one of your celebrated editors says *nous verrons*. In the meanwhile, the Government is noiselessly marching troops from Mexico into the interior; and although their destination is said to be California, still the knowledge of the fact that in that department the Government has no need, or immediate need, of more soldiers than are there now, would lead one to suppose that the real destination of those at present on the march northward is the frontier of Texas, or that vicinity.

It would be folly, perfect madness, for a country like this, distracted and without means, to go to war with the United States, and for a territory that does not belong to them, but I still think the measure will be resorted to. In my mind the matter does not admit of a doubt—if Texas is annexed, Mexico will declare war. Foreign merchants are purchasing up all the cochineal that can be bought, and remitting it to Europe by every opportunity.

Yours, &c. &c.

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 30th of May; but an extra session was called for the 15th of June, principally, it is alleged, to regulate the tariff and remodel the election laws.—The cotton growers will make a desperate effort to have the foreign articles excluded.

Santa Anna left a farewell address to his countrymen, in which he throws himself upon their judgment in their cooler moments. He declares that he always loved them and had been devoted to their interests. He boasts, in good set phrase, that his administration had always been *mild and bloodless!* The country appears to breathe freer and deeper since his absence. Canalizo and Basadre have agreed to the amnesty by which they are banished for 10 years.

A force of 2000 picked men, remarks one of our correspondents, is said to be on its way to California, under Gen. Iniestra. A Mexican editor remarks: "God grant they may save that precious territory from the claws of the foreigner."

We have accounts of a more serious disturbance that has taken place at Mazatlan. It appears that some French bakers were ordered by the civil authorities to close their shops in compliance with certain municipal regulations.—Upon this the commander of a French man-of-war, the Hermione, then at Mazatlan, demanded an indemnity of $11,300, with a threat that he would bombard the town in case of non-compliance. The next and latest information that has been received from Mazatlan, is contained in a letter from Tepic, dated 27th May, which says that a schooner had just arrived at San Blas from Mazatlan, which place she left on the 22nd, and reports that the day before sailing the commander of the Hermione gave notice to foreign Consuls and to the captain of an English frigate, the Thalia, then in port, that he was about to fire upon the town. The commander of the English vessel replied that he would consider the attack as an act of piracy. At the time of the sailing of the schooner the issue of the affair was not known.

A proclamation has been issued for holding an election for President on the 1st of August. The candidates are Gomez Farias (the same who was for many months an exile in this city) Gen. Almonte and Gen. Herrera, the present incumbent. Of these the first, Gomez Farias, is deemed the most prominent. It is difficult to arrive at the political views of Mexican candidates for office; but Farias is in favor of the Federal form of Government, which appears to be gaining supporters rapidly.

We have before us the address delivered by President Herrera on the 30th ult. upon the closing of the session of Congress. The foreign relations of the country he states to be on the best possible footing, save only with the United States. The passage of the Annexation Resolutions had sundered these relations, and the Ministers of the two countries had been mutually withdrawn, and he declares that it is not easy to perceive what will be the termination of these differences, which neither the Government nor the Republic of Mexico has promoted directly or indirectly.

He applauds the action of Congress in conferring upon the Executive the authority necessary to listen to the overtures which Texas had made to Mexico, and even to proceed so far as to negotiate a treaty, subject to the examination and approbation of the legislative body. He justifies this action of Congress by the imminence of war and the absolute necessity of resisting the unjust policy of the United States. He states that the preliminary propositions of Texas had been received, and the Mexican Government having signified its readiness to enter upon the negotiations to which it had been invited, the negotiations would or would not have effected according to the judgment which the Mexican Government should form upon the honorable character and advantages with which it could be concluded.

But should Texas, contrary to the expectations she has held out to Mexico, assent to annexation, he urgues upon Congress to see that the justice and rights of Mexico, as well as the honor and dignity of the nation should be protected, and the Executive supported in the protest it had made against annexation. He alleges that the Mexican Government has done all in its power to prevent a rupture with the United States, at the same time that it has strenuously resisted the Annexation of Texas. He relies upon the justice of the Mexican cause and course of procedure to compensate for any want of force to secure the integrity of the republic.

FROM TEXAS.

Highly Important News—Arrival of the U. S. Ship Princeton at Annapolis.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. steamship Princeton, Com. Stockton, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, 3d inst. from Galveston, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

Dr. Wright, bearer of despatches for our Government, has furnished the Washington Union with the following memoranda:

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texian Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington; Texas, to select posts, to be occupied by the U. States troops, and provide for their subsistance. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States.—The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able charge, Major Donelson; but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, embracing the "National Register," printed at Washington of the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston "News extra" of the 23d June.

The "National Register" contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

NEWS EXTRA—PRESIDENT JONES' MESSAGE.

We are indebted to Mr. Briggs for the following interesting documents, which we hasten to give our readers.

Verbally we learn from Mr. Briggs, that the proposition of our independence have been submitted to the Senate. They are not yet made public, but it is understood that they are highly objectionable, and will be promptly rejected.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Washington, June 16, 1845.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I am happy to greet you, on this interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. The call of an extraordinary session of Congress at this early day, by the executive, was not made without the most mature deliberation, and a due reference to the great crisis which has arisen since your late adjournment, in the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost unanimous expression of public opinion which took place throughout the country in regard to the same.

The executive has now the pleasure to transmit to the honorable Congress, for such action as they may deem suitable, the propositions which have been made on the part of the United States to this government, for the annexation of Texas, and its incorporation as a State, into that great and kindred confederacy, together with the correspondence between the two governments, which has arisen out of the same. This correspondence, entering as it does, very fully into the views and sentiments of the governments in question, renders it unnecessary for the executive to add (for the information or consideration of Congress) but little thereto in reference to the proposed measure.

The executive has much satisfaction in observing—what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress—that although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the U. States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to future advantages to be extended to her if she consens to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anxiety of the people to act definitely upon the subject of annexation, by a convention of deputies, as prescribed in the resolutions of the United States Congress, induced the executive to issue the proclamation on the 5th of May, ultimo, recommending an election for sixty-one deputies, to be held in the several counties throughout the republic, on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in the city of Austin, on the 4th of July next. This recommendation has met the sanction of the citizens of Texas generally, and the deputies in the several counties; so far as heard from, having been elected upon the basis proposed, it is confidently expected the convention will assemble at the time and place fixed upon.

To this convention, the question of annexation, and the adoption of a State constitution, will properly belong; and they will determine the great question of the nationality of Texas, as to them shall seem most conducive to the interest, happiness and prosperity of the people whom they will represent. It is important that the "consent of the existing government" should be given to their exercising the powers which have been delegated to them, in order to comply with a requirement to that effect in the resolutions on the subject of annexation, passed by the American Congress. For this purpose, the present extraordinary session of the Congress of the republic of Texas has been convoked; and to its wisdom, as a co-ordinate department, the executive now submits the determination of the matter.

The services to be performed by the convention will be arduous, and will probably engage it for a considerable period of time; and the executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of making a suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find occasion to employ.

The executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning annexation, to inform them that certain conditions, preliminary to a treaty of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico, were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, on the 19th of May last, and were transmitted to this government on the 2d instant, by the Baron Alleye de Cyprey, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French at that court, by the hands of Captain Elliott, her Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires near this government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries, the executive believed it to be his duty, in the recess of Congress, to make the fact known to the people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities between Texas and Mexico until the same could be communicated, to and acted upon by Congress & the convention about to assemble. A proclamation for this purpose was consequently issued on the 4th instant, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The preliminaries being in the nature of a treaty, will with all the correspondence in relation thereto, be forthwith communicated to the honorable Senate for its constitutional advice, & such action as in its wisdom, the same shall seem to require.

The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign and unbiased voice will determine the all-important issue and so far as it shall depend upon the executive act, he will give immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

His situation in regard to the important subjects now communicated to Congress, has, since their late adjournment been one of great delicacy and embarrassment. Questions of much difficulty have been presented for his determination, upon which the fate and welfare of the country depended; and without precedent or constitutional guide for his goverance, he has been obliged to assume, in consequence, great and severe responsibilities. He trusts, however, that Congress will approve the course he has adopted, &, by their enlighted counsels, relieve and direct him in the course hereafter to be pursued in relation to those questions.

The executive is happy to announce to Congress, that Texas is at peace with the world; that with all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, friendly relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to observe the same with good faith; and within the last few days, information has been received, that the only band of Camanches within our limits, who had maintained until then a hostile attitude towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed a wish to be permitted to come to Bexar to celebrate a treaty of friendship, which, on the part of this government, has been complied with.

The arrangements made at your regular session, for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protection to our frontiers. The receipts to the treasury have been sufficient to meet the various expenditures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty; & all the exchequer bills which were in circulation at the period of your late adjournment, have been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation & the Executive is happy to congratulate the Congress and the country upon a state of peace, happiness, and prosperity never before experienced by Texas, and rarely, if ever, equalled by so young a nation.

It only remains for the Executive to express an assurance of confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that He, who holds the destines of men and nations in His hand, may crown your deliberations with His richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.

Joint Resolution giving the Consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, and be called the State of Texas and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore:

Sec. 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled*, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms guarantees, and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby received the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the resolutions; as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously.

On the 18th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering "a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson;" which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land—lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers—for the payment of the national debt; read the first and second time and referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Greer for altering the time of the annual session of Congress: read the first time.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kaufman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the "*Joint resolution giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States;*" which joint resolution was passed through its third reading on the next day, 19th—the rule being suspended, on motion of Col. H. L. Kinney, by a *unanimous vote* of the Senate.

On the 19th, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution relative to the introduction of United States troops into Texas—read the first time.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, "setting apart land for the payment of the public debt," &c. was taken up and read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore—read the first time.

We are happy to state that Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. We are further informed that Congress will probably adjourn on next Wednesday.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the United States troops has been adopted.

The 'Union' has been favored by Dr. Wright with the following *memoranda*, in MS., taken by himself at Washington, Texas, just before he left it for Galveston:

Memoranda of the conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, as agreed upon by Ashbel Smith, on the part of Texas, and Mr. Cuevas, on the part of Mexico, and the accompanying papers, as submitted to the Senate by President Jones.

I. Message of President Jones, transmitting the treaty and papers to the Senate.

II. Letter from Baron Alleye de Cyprey transmitting to the Executive of Texas the conditions signed by Ashbel Smith, and the agreement on the part of Mexico to accede to them as the basis of a formal treaty

III. Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace.

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2 Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever.

3 Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington (on the Brazos) on the 27th of March 1845.

(Signed) ASHBEL SMITH,
Secretary of State.

Certified copy of the original, presented by Captain Elliott.

(Signed) ALLEYE DE CYPREY,
BANKHEAD.

Mexico, 20th of May.

IV. Acknowledgment by Cuevas of the receipt of these preliminaries, through the intervention of Baron Alleyde de Cyprey, and declares that the national Congress having consented that Mexico will accede to the preliminaries proposed by Texas, as the basis of a formal treaty:—May 19th, 1845.

V. Additional declaration of Cuevas. If this negotiation is not realized on account of circumstances, or because Texas influenced by the law of the United States on annexation, consents thereto, either directly or indirectly, then the answer which is given under this date to Texas shall be considered null and void. May 19th.

VI. Letter from President Jones to Baron Alleye de Cyprey, acknowledging his kind offices in bringing about the negotiation, &c., &c.

To these was appended the proclamation of President Jones, of June 4th, declaring a cessation of hostilities.

This treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by a unanimous vote, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia at Boston

The Acadia has arrived, bringing dates to June 19th, from Liverpool.

She arrived in Boston on Wednesday night, after a passage of 13 and a half days, although detained by icebergs and head winds.

The Britannia went out in 12 days.

A most terrible revolution has broken out in the Holy Land between the Druses and Christians, who were slaughtering each other, the Turks encouraging these hostilities. Many thousands have been killed and many churches burnt. A crisis is about taking place in Syria.

Cotton was looking well—a great demand and large sales.

In the manufacturing districts there has been much activity apparent, and the superior descriptions of printing cloths have experienced a slight improvement.

The weather during the last week has been such as to raise the most sanguine expectations respecting the new crops. The cold and bleek winds gave way to heat and sunshine, and finer days have rarely beamed from the heavens than those of the past week.

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