TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, June 14

Mr. Buchanan presented to the Senate the proceedings of a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened at the county court house on Monday evening last, at which a number of resolutions were adopted in favor of the immediate passage of the independent Treasury bill now before Congress. He moved that these proceedings should be printed, and laid upon the table; which was ordered accordingly; after they had been read.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial from a number of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in favor of the passage of the independent Treasury bill, and against the establishment of a national bank. Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris presented the proceedings of a convention of the banks in Ohio, in favor of so modifying the deposite act of 1836 as to receive the notes of banks that since that time had issued notes less than five dollars. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate took up the joint resolution offered by him to annex Texas to the United States.

Mr. Southard remarking on the number of Senators absent, and the importance of the measure proposed, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Preston inquired if this was designated to be final for this session in regard to the resolution.

Mr. Southard replied that he could speak only for himself; but, as he was concerned, it was designated to be final, as he should not vote for again taking it up at this session;—but he temporarily withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. Calhoun, who objected to that part of the preamble which declares that a portion of the United States territory was surrendered by the treaty with Spain; but spoke strongly in favor of the main object of the resolution, and expressed the hope that if the resolution were now laid on the table, it would shortly again be called up.

After a brief conversation by Messrs. Preston, Lumbkin, Calhoun, and Southard, almost wholly relating to the question whether the resolution, if now laid on the table, would probably again be called up.

Mr. Southard, having, in the course of the conversation, a second time made and withdrawn his motion to lay the resolution on the table, declared, in a spirit of courtesy, that he should not again renew it, whereupon

Mr. Norvell renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ky, Clayton, Davis, Hubbard, King, Knight, Lyon, McKean, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Southard, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—24

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Strange, Trotter White—14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to authorise the issuing of land warrants in certain cases was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Paynter, of Penn. on leave, presented a memorial in favor of the Sub Treasury bill.

Mr. Carter once more made an effort to get a day appointed for the consideration of certain bills to extend the provisions of the pension laws to Indian wars, but he again failed: Yeas 88, nays 81, (not two-thirds.)

TEXAS.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday morning,

And the question being on the following resolution, reported yesterday by Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject, and that all the papers relating thereto, and to them referred, be laid on the table"

And on the amendment thereto by Mr. Cushing,

Mr. Howard rose, but yielded the floor at the request of

Mr. W. Thompson, who moved to amend the amendment as follows:

Strike out all after "instructions," and insert: "To report a joint resolution, directing the President to take the proper steps for the annexation of Texas to the United States, as soon as it can be done consistently with the treaty stipulations of this Government."

Mr. Howard said that he regreted that the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. CUSHMAN) for the previous question had not been sustained yesterday by the House. He could not anticipate a single good result from the prolongation of a general debate upon the subject of Texas, but, on the contrary many evils, even greater than the useless consumption of valuable time. As the vote of the House, however, had been against the previous question, he had risen yesterday to vindicate, as far as he could the Committee on Foreign Affairs from the implied charge of failure to perform a duty entrusted to them by the House. The amendment now offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. THOMPSON,) gives to the question an entirely new aspect, and he would be compelled to digress from what had been his sole, and still was his main purpose, in order to make some remarks upon the new state of the case. The House was master of its own actions, and could no doubt, originate a proposal for the annexation of Texas to the United States, but a committee could only act upon the matters referred to them, and he intended to show that no proposition had been heretofore before the House, and, consequently, the committee could have made no other report; with propriety, than the one which they had made. A reference to the journal would show that, at an an early period of the session, the House had by the decisive vote of 127 to 68, five more than a majority of the entire House, determined to lay upon the table all memorials upon the subject of Texas. All committees ought to regulate their action by the expressed will of the House. He thought this proposition would not be disputed. The subject, would, therefore, have slept upon the clerks table, if a petition presented afterwards by one of the delegation from Main, (Mr. NOYES,) had not been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when the attention of the House was not called to it. Jurisdiction having thus been given to the committee by reference to this straggling petition, there ceased to be objection to the adoption of a resolution offered by the gentlemen from Massachusetts, (Mr. ADAMS,) sending to them the entire mass of petitions from individuals, the magnitude of which might be measured by cubic feet, and also the resolutions of several legislatures, which had expressed their opinions upon the subject. But he did not consider these papers as raising a question They were only intended, he thought to bear upon the question after it was raised in some other way. At the extra session we had printed and circulated a large edition of the correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and General Hunt, and, although the proposition for annexation was not entertained by the President, yet there was a reasonable ground for supposing that the subject might be renewed, and all these evidences of public opinion were probably prepared to meet the contingency when it should happen. But it has not happened.—The documents before us show that it had not. On the 4th of August, 1837, General Hunt addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, proposing the annexation of Texas to the United States, and in his reply of the 25th of August, Mr. Forsyth not only declines the proposition, but even *declines to reserve it for future consideration*. No language can be more explcit than this. It was impossible to mistake it. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, in his answer of September 12, showed that he did not mistake it, as will be evident from the following paragraph:

'The undersigned most respectfully assures the honorable Mr. Forsyth, and, through him, his Excellency the President of the United States, that the prompt and decisive rejection of the propositien for the annexation of Texas to the United States will not be imputed to an unfriendly spirit towards the Government and people of Texas."

The *prompt and decisive* rejection of the proposition. It was, indeed, so. There was no proposition, therefore, pending before the Executive branch of the Government, and, of course, this House had none before it, derived from the documents communicated by the President. From what quarter, therefore, could any proposition have come, so as to place before the committee a subject upon which they could act? There was none from Texas, and he thought there was none either in the resolutions of Legislatures, or petitions of individuals, which had flooded the House in such numbers.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the discussion went over to morrow

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

After some desultory conversation, the question was put on the first amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, as follows:

Strike out all after the word "provisons," and insert: "Certain fractions or regular legal subdivisions of the public lands, which have been reserved from sale in consequence of the filing of a claim to a French or Spanish grant or donation, which was found, or which hereafter may be found, on actual survey or location of such claim or claims, to be without the limits of said claim, or any other reservation, except as is hereinbefore specified.

This amendment was agreed to.

The second amendment was then read, as follows:

"Or to the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States on the 22d day of December, 1837."

Mr. Lincoln now offered his amendment to this amendment, as follows:

"In line thirty first after the word States, add: Or to any sections or fractions of sections of land included within the location of any incorporated town, or to the alternate sections to other alternate sections granted to the use of any canal, rail road, or other public improvement on the route of such canal, rail road, or other public improvement, or to any portions of public lands, surveyed or otherwise, which have been actually selected as sites for cities or towns, lotted into smaller quantities than eighty acres, and settled upon and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not of agricultural cultivation and improvement."

The amendment was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Lincoln, Harrison, Sherrod Williams, Johnson, of Louisiana, Crary, Boon, Goode and Tillinghast.

When, the question being taken on Mr. Lincoln's amendment, it was carried, and the amendment thus amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was as follows;

"Nor shall the benefit of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre emption right to the entry of any of the public lands and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry."

Mr. Ewing moved a proviso to this amendment but the Chair pronounced it out of order at this time.

Mr. White, of Indiana, also moved a proviso which shared the same fate.

Mr. Yell, Mr Lyon, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr Harlan, Mr. Pope, Mr. Marvin and Mr. Williams of North Carolina, debated this amendment until the expiration of the morning sitting, (at 2 o'clock.)

The House then, according to the order recently established, took a recess to half past 3 o'clock.

[In the afternoon the House resumed the bill, and set upon it to a late hour.)

From the Baltimore Republican.

☞We have several times called attention to the amalgamation which has been consummated with the mass of the Northern Abolitionists by the Clay party. There can be no question of the fact. Even if we had not the "Emancipator" itself in evidence, the course pursued by the Northern Whigs in Congress would go far to remove any doubts from the minds of those who have not had an opportunity of closely watching events as they have been developed by the Abolition prints and Abolition movements. In New Hampshire, at the late election for Governor, these incendiaries almost to a man, threw themselves in opposition to the Democratic candidate, and when it was seen by the returns, that Governor Hill's former majority had been cut down, they openly took the credit to themselves and held out their power *in terrorem* to candidates for popular suffrage in New England, who would not acknowledge their principles. We also stated in another article a week or so since, that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, denounced President Van Buren, and boasted with insulting arrogance that "*the balance of politiral power was already in the hands of the abolitionists.*" This was announced in their annual report of January last. It is upon this hint that Mr. Clay and his wire workers have been moving, and how well he has succeeded in forming an alliance with these mad fanatics, is pretty well evidenced by the political complexion which the "Emancipater" and other Abolition organs have lately assumed. It is perfectly consistent with Mr. Clay's character that so base a party amalgamation should have been formed. Politically, he has not enough of principal to prevent his entering into a combination of the kind; personally, it has been set down in his biography, written by one of his friends, that he has always been opposed to "negro servitude,"—that domestic institution which has drawn down upon the heads of Southern men the vile epithet of a "*slave holding Banditta.*' For all this he has eulogized by the abolitionists, and it has been extensively promulgated by them in his favor, that his sentiments and feelings have been on the side of slave emancipation. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, one of Clay's especial organs, some time since wrote a life of this Presidential Candidate of the abolitionist, in which this portion of Mr. Clay,s character has been portrayed with striking emphasis. From this work we take the following short extract.—It is all that is necessary for our purpose and sufficient to place all that we have said upon incontrovertable ground.

"To HIM," says the writer, "MORE than any individual, is to be ascribed that GREAT REVOLUTION which has taken place in the public sentiment upon this subject—a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward till they reach to goal of UNIVERSAL FREEDOM. A conviction of the expediency and necessity of EMANCIPATION, has been spreading father and farther among our countrymen, and taking deeper and deeper root in their minds, and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell the END. This rapid and continued triumph of the PRINCIPLES, of which it was the object of Mr. CLAY'S first political labors to establish may well be a source of pride to him, and honest exultation to his friends."

Such is Mr. Clay. Here we see that to *him*, more that to any other man, is to be ascribed the "*great Revolution*" which is now shaking the Union to its centre, and breeding riots, murders, and lawlessness of every description. A revolution indeed, whose "*end*', it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell. A revolution which stops at no point; in its domestic incendiarism severing all social relations, politically aiming at party ascendency, and boasting of holding the balance of power, and carrying its blasphemous fanaticism even to the desecration of the altars of the Most High.

"Abolition," says the "Liberator," "is determined to dash in pieces, as a potter's vessel, every sect in Christendom. It has already severed the Presbyterian sect in twain; it has commenced the work of division and dissolution in the Methodist Episcopal sect.—Like a ponderous giant, it will untimately tread upon the necks of ALL, and crush them beneath its massive feet. The direct and fiercest conflict has not yet commenced; but it will come—and tremendous will that conflict be."

And these are the allies of Henry Clay! In to the hands of such reckless madmen he has thrown himself, and yet would vainly hope to veil the alliance from the eyes of the pro-slavery advocates and the friends of the Union, as well as those of State Rights! Surely, the oft quoted maxim—*quem deus vult perdere*—was never more applicable than to this ambitious aspirant, and the reckless means he seizes upon to accomplish his aim. We shall see the end.

FROM THE NORTHERN FEONTIER.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

WATERTOWN, June 5.

Dear Sir.—There is a rumor this afternoon that the William IV. was burnt last night, but it is not fully credited. There was an express brought to the District Attorney this afternoon that Bill Johnson was on an Island fortified with about 80 men, and bid defiance to the Queen and all the Queen's friends and to every body. This is not fully believed—the authority is doubted. They are calling out the militia by regiments to go and take the Island and arrest him.

Governor Marcy has issued his proclamation offering rewards of 500 dollars for the apprehension of William Johnson and Daniel McLeod, 350 for that of S. C. Frey and Robt Smith, and 100 dollars for either of the others engaged in the affair.

The Rochester Democrat of Tuesday says:—"We learn by the Traveller that a band of men had gathered in Younge street, on Friday, for the purpose of marching into Toronto to destroy the steam boat Oswego; but were prevented by the proper authorities, and the guards on the wharves doubled."

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says that—

"The United States which arrived in port yesterday morning, brought nothing new from below. Gov. Marcy was at Sackett's Harbor on Monday. The excitement was measurably allayed on our side, but how it was on the other was not learned, as the States made no Canadian port on her way up. While passing Brockville, a white flag was displayed inviting her approach, but it was unheeded, owing to instructions from the proprietors."

The Earl of Durham has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one thousand pounds "to any person or persons who shall identify and bring to conviction before any competent tribunal, any person actively engaged in, or directly aiding and abetting the perpetrating, of the outrage on the steam boat Robert Peel. To preserve the peace of the frontier, the Earl promises to concentrate a sufficient military force on such points, as shall best protect the frontier line from all aggression on the inhabitants of the Provinces.

He says he shall appeal to the Government of the United States to vindicate its own honor by avening these insults to their authority.

The rumor at Watertown, on the 4th inst. of the steamer William the Fourth being attacked by a mob is no doubt without foundation, as letters to the 5th inst. make no mention of its confirmation.

The Kingston papers state that the two militia men who fired into the American steamer Telegraph were immediately placed under arrest, and subsequently committed to the town goal. They belonged to a company that had volunteered for duty, and it is said their Capt. posted to Kingston, and explained satisfactorily the whole affair to the Captain of the Telegraph.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

It appears by the latest accounts from the Cherokee country that Major General SCOTT, in conformity with his original instructions from the General Government, has proceeded to remove the Cherokee Indians from that part of the territory which lies within the limits of the State of Georgia, and that he has effected the object in a peaceful manner, without violence or bloodshed. The Georgia Constitutionalist says—

"On the 26th May, Gen. Scott gave orders to commence the operation of gathering the Indians within the State of Georgia. In compliance with this order, upwards of 200 Indians were assembled at Echota at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 27th. The same number were assembled at a post near Cassville at noon; 300 at the Sixes,' on the morning of the 28th; and 50 at Fort Buffington, (4 miles east of Canton;) and it is probable that upwards of 2000 were assembled at those places by the night of the 28th. The Indians were collected by the troops—seemed reluctant to leave home but made no resistence. It must be observed, however, that but very few young men, or warriors, were among those brought in. Gen. Scott had given orders to send the Indians immediately to the agency at Calhoun's, or Gunter's Landing."

A letter to the Governor of Georgia, from A. H. Keenan, volunteer Aid to Gen. Scott, under date of 2d June, after mentioning the movement referring to above, says—

"The number of prisoners on Tuesday last, was about 3000; and by this time, I do not think there is a wandering Indian in the Cherokee country within the limits of Georgia.—The captures were made with the utmost kindness and humanity, and free from every stain of violence."

These measures were taken by Gen. Scott, as we have already intimated, under his original instructions. Since then, however, new instructions have been transmitted in conformity with the recently proposed measures of the Government to grant the Cherokees an extension of time for their removal. The effect of the latter instructions on Gen. Scott's movements, and on the Cherokees themselves, is looked to with no little solicitude.

In a letter from Governor Gilmer of Georgia to the Hon. Mr. Dawson in Congress the former says—

"If my health permits, and the President determines that he will maintain the Indians in their occupancy of the State, I shall proceed to the Cherokee Country, and try whether the rights of the State are to be trampled upon, or violated by military force. We have two thousand men in the field, under Gen. Floyd—not one of whom will obey any order to set at defiance the sovereignty of the State. If the United States troops shall attempt to resist our laws, they will be required to leave the States service. The requisition under which they went into service was to remove the Cherokees, not to maintain them upon our soil. The Government may yet stop in its work of unmixed mischief. The Indians can be removed by the United States Government and the troops now assembled, with more ease, and less suffering, than by the State, and I shall continue to insist upon its proceeding to remove them at once. If the President refuses the consequences must be upon his head.

From the Carroll County Democrat.

Citizens of Maryland, in particular to you the *Farmers* and *Mechanics*, we address ourselves, upon the all important subject of your best interest. We shall do so in the most plain and simple language we are master of

1st. Have you experienced individually or collectively, any benefit resulting to you, either in person or property, from the Legislative or Executive policy pursued by the Webb-Whig party, who have for the last eight years administed the affairs of the State.

2nd. Has it not again and again, in various ways, been demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt upon your minds, that the spoils of office, is the ruling passion which has governed the Webb-Whigs, during the whole term they have administered the State Government, and that too, at your expense, in defiance of the law, constitution, and the essential moral obligation incumbent upon them, in the capacity of your servants—to do and obey your will, and not their own.

3d. Is it not apparent to you, that during the administration of the party (of whom we are speaking) in this State, that *offices* and *officers* have been *created* and *increased* beyond what is *needful* and *useful*, to insure a long, and healthy, and a prosperous condition of the body politic?

4th. And do you not remember, that, in the midst of the disastrous circumstances of an *empty Treasury*, and the already accumulation of an enormous *State debt*, that these self same wiseacres, *raised the salaries of officers*, winked at the State Treasury being purloined of her few coffers, by officers of their own making, to discharge old debts that the State *never contracted*, nor the *laws* or *resolutions* ever contemplated to have been contracted?

Thus exemplifying their principles and policy to be founded in trick and fraud, and virtually practising upon the people the incongruous hypothesis only to be found in the fertile imagination of these political philosophers, that to increase the number of servants, and that too, at an advance of pay, in the face of an *empty and borrowing Treasury*, without first providing an *increase* of *profitable labor for those servants to perform*, with a *replenished Treasury*—result beneficially, and advances the prosperity of the State or body politic—this is, in the abstract, their teaching. What strange perversion of right reason upon the simple subject of legislation and political economy?

MORE LYNCH LAW.

A man was *Lynched* at St. Louis a few days since under the following circumstances, as detailed by the Bulletin of that place:

"The culprit, it appears, had laid a wager upon the result of a certain heat about to come off, and the stakes had been deposited in the hands of a friend The parties then adjourned to a neighboring bar, and drank a glass—*a glass too much*, it would appear. The companion of the culprit, while presenting a note to the bar keeper, held in his hand several other bills of some amount, and at a moment when off his guard, they were seized with violence, and the robber dashed through the crowd, attempting as he ran to pass his booty into the hands of others—his accomplices as was supposed. Being unsuccessful in this movement, he next attempted to destroy the notes, but was seized by the crowd before he could accomplish his design. He was then stripped—placed upon the course at a distance of some thirty yards—the multitude mounted their horses, whip in hand, and the culprit was told to save himself if he could. This he refused to do, and as it was found impossible to reason with him—put his understanding to flight—the court next made a powerful appeal to his feeings. This was successful. The poor fellow became forthwith penitent. But, retributive justice having been satisfied, vindictive punishment stepped in, and between both, the man's corporation was a severe sufferer.

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION,

To WILLIAM GRASON, ESQ.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland.

Baltimore, May 31st 1838.

Dear Sir—The Democratic Republican convention for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, have designated you as their candidate for that distinguished station; and have constituted us a committee to address you a letter apprising you of the nomination. In discharging this duty, it gives us pleasure to say, that the convention was numerously attended, that your nomination, in a committee consisting of one member from each county and city, was unanimous, and was received and adopted with such cheering unanimity, as will, we hope, successfully appeal to your devotion to the public will.

In tendering this nomination, we added our best wishes for your success and unfeigned confidence in your devotion to the laws, institutions and welfare of our beloved State.

We are, with great respect, your fellow citizens,

TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, Pres. of Convention.

H. G. S. Key,
Charles S. Sewall,
Casper Quinn,
Wm. Whiteley,
David Brookhart,
Washington Duvall,
William Jackson,
John D. Brooke,
Samuel Dickinson.
} Vice Presidents.

JUNE 8, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have received the letter of the committee, of which you are the chairman, informing me that the Democratic Republican Convention lately held in the city of Baltimore, had nominated me as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State. The confidence thus reposed in me by my fellow citizens, is the more gratifying, because I have never at any period of my life, applied for an office, or pretended to any claim to political distinction, or attempted to interfere with meetings, or individuals, for the purpose of procuring my own nomination. Selected under such circumstances, by the undivided vote of the convention, it gives me pleasure to comply with their wishes; and whether elected or not, I shall always reflect with pride upon this evidence of their approbation.

I am much obliged to you and the committee, for the friendly sentiments contained in your letter; and for the confidence expressed in my attachment to the laws, the institutions and the welfare of the State. The professions and pledges of a candidate are entitled to but little weight; his past conduct being the only security, which can be relied upon, for the correctness of his subsequent course. The part I have taken in public affairs has been of too little consequence to be generally known; but I cheerfully submit it to the investigation of the people.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLAIM GRASON.

To General Tobias E. Stansbury.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the London packet ship President, Captain Chadwick, at New York, we have London dates to the 9th of May inclusive.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says;—"In the internal policy of England, we perceive little worthy of notice here. A motion for the total and immediate abolition of negro apprenticeship, which stood upon the orders of the House of Commons for the 8th of May, was postponed until the 22d, as a prelude, it was supposed, to its abandonment for the present, there not being time to mature and carry the measure through both Houses of Parliament previous to the 1st of August, the day on which the motion contemplated the negroes should all be placed in a state of absolute freedom. The enthusiasm which pervades the people of England on this subject, about which they practically know nothing, renders it desirable, we think, that they should as soon as possible, have an opportunity of carrying their theories into effect. We have no doubt this will be done eventually, and as little, that they will have cause severely to regret it."

The race across the Atlantic between the Great Western and the Sirius steam ships, continues to attract considerable attention, particularly at Bristol, where heavy bets are pending on the result. The course is probably the longest ever run, and the jockeys on both sides are experienced and skilful. The Sirius had a start of 700 nautical miles; but still the confidence of the Great Western is unbounded, and the following is their calculation of their chances in her favor.

The Sirius was spoken with on the 17th April in lat. 45 N. long. 37 W. The Great Western was spoken on the 15th April in lat 46 26 N, long. 37 W. At these respective dates the Great Western had run 1,305 miles in seven days from King's Road; and Sirius 1,305 in ten days from Cork. The Great Western averaged 186 1-2 miles per day; the Sirius 130 1 4 miles—Great Western gained 7 3 4 miles per hour; the Sirius barely averaged 5 1-4 miles per hour. The Great Western had to run 1,800 nautical miles, and according to the average, she would accomplish the remainder of her passage in 9 1-2 days. Sirius had to run 1,600, and according to her average, she would accomplish the remainder of the passage in not less than 12 1-4 days.