THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1845

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞*Privileges of Post-Masters.*—When subscribers refuse to take Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c. and may frank letters containing such notice.

☞We call attention to Mr. W. B. Wheeler's advertisement in another column, which was inadvertently omitted in our last publication.

The Masonic Procession advertised last week to take place at the Trappe on the 27th inst., has been postponed until the 24th of June, 1846, of which due notice will be given previous to that day.

☞Mr. John T. Taylor has sold out his interest in the Cambridge Democrat.

Mr. Bouldin has retired from the Harford Republican.

☞President Polk, and Secretaries Buchanan and Bancroft, have each given $100 for the Jackson monument. Other members of the Cabinet $50 each.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Mary Wroth, near Chestertown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

☞The trial of McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, for embezzlement, is going on before the U. S. Circuit Court at Washington.

Texas as a State.—The Resolutions providing for the admission of the *State of Texas* into the Union, "on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever," were finally passed by the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, by a vote of 141 to 56.

Conhress.—The proceedings in Congress are beginning to assume an interesting and important character. It will be seen by our Congressional summary that the Joint Resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union have passed the House by the large vote of 141 to 56! They will in all probability pass the Senate to-day by an equally decisive vote—and then the annexation of the "lone-star" with the glorious constellation of the Union will have been fully and honorably consummated. A disposition was manifested, by a factious few in the House, to prevent early action on the resolutions; but the admission of Texas being a subject already settled by the sovereign fiat of the people in the election of President Polk, and our gallant little sister being anxious to enter the great Republican household as a member of its family, the majority continued firm, and the minority finding it was waging an unprofitable war, laid down their arms, and gave up the ghost, numbering just 56, all told.

Another very important step has been taken in the Senate viz: the *unanimous* adoption of the resolutions of General Cass, directing the Naval and Military committees to enquire into the state of the defence of the country, and to report on the expediency of increasing the Army and Navy. The debate on these important resolutions drew forth the opinions of several Senators as to the probability of war with England. It appeared to be the opinion of Gen. Cass, that if, after the year's notice (dissolving the joint occupancy of Oregon) had been given, Great Britain persisted, then war would be inevitable. Other Senators differed in opinion—they thought war improbable, and that the Oregon question would yet be settled by negotiation. However, the resolutions of Gen. Cass were passed, as we have stated, by a unanimous vote—including Mr. Webster's. The Senate has, by this vote, shown to the world (especially to England), that the Representatives of the States of the Union are so far united upon this subject, and it is to be hoped on every other, wherein our national honor is involved or our rights threatened to be invaded. Without looking to the chances of war with England, or any other power, all must admit that our country is not adequately fortified, or our Navy sufficiently large, to meet the rapid spread of our population, or the growing commerce of our waters. If we are to have war, we should be prepared for it, and it is sound policy in our statesmen to use the means at hand—strengthen the arms of our national defence that we may compete on equal grounds with an enemy whenever cupidity or bravados may prompt him to assail our coasts or attack our flag on the seas.

What other important steps have been taken the reader will learn from what follows.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, has submitted a joint resolution advising the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, has submitted a series of resolutions, referring to various committees the different measures connected with the settlement and jurisdiction of Oregon,—to the Committee on Territories, the expediency of establishing a Territorial government; to the Committee on Public Lands, the expediency of granting lands to actual settlers; and to the Committee on Military Affairs, the expediency of establishing block-houses, stockade forts, and military posts upon the frontiers of Missouri to the Fremont Pass of the Rocky mountains, and from thence through the Oregon territory to the mouth of the Columbia river.—These resolutions were probably called up yesterday.

☞Galveston dates to the 4th inst. mention the arrival there of four vessels from Bremen, with passengers.—Planters from Mississippi were moving to Texas.

Death of M. C. Sprigg, Esq.—We regret to learn from the Patriot that the Hon. Michael C. Sprigg died very suddenly at his residence in Cumberland, Maryland, on Thursday morning. He retired in his usual health—about midnight he was attacked with a severe head-ache, and in a few hours he breathed his last. He had an extensive circle of attached friends throughout the State. Mr. S. was formerly a representative in Congress, has repeatedly represented Allegany county in the Legislature, was formerly the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and has held other public responsible offices.

DEATH OF COM. ELLIOTT.

We give the following brief sketch of the life of this distinguished naval officer, who recently died at his residence in the city of Philadelphia.

"He was born in the year 1783, in the State of Maryland, and entered the Navy on the 2d of April, 1804. He received his warrant from Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, and proceeded on board the Essex, Capt. James Barron, who set sail in a short time for the Barbary States, where they performed good service to their country. In the year 1807 he attached himself to the ill-fated Chesapeake, and was on board that vessel when she was attacked by the British ship of the line the Leopard, of greatly superior force, and was compelled to strike her flag. Of the exploits of Commodore Elliott on the Lakes much has been said and written, and some have endeavored to take from his well and hard earned glory. It is impossible for any man to escape calumny, and he has come in for his full share; but posterity will do him justice. His late difficulties growing out of his command of the Mediterranean station, which resulted as all are aware, in his temporary suspension from the service, were subsequently [illegible] all right,' by his re-instatement. [illegible] sible in a limited notice like [illegible] mention all the deeds worthy [illegible] corded, which have made [illegible] of Jesse D. Elliott revered at [illegible] and abroad. His countrymen [illegible] not soon forget him, and the rising generation, who will judge of his merits as a man and an officer, free from all prejudice, must award him a lofty position among the heroes of the Republic."

Christmas.—As the 25th will have passed before another issue of our paper, we avail ourselves of the present, to wish our patrons a happy and pleasant Christmas.—For the rational enjoyment of our young readers, we dedicate to them the story of "Old St. Nick." as a seasonable offering.

ST. NICHOLAS.

'Twas night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a muse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there, [beds,
The children were nestled all snug in their
While visions of sugar plums danced thro' their heads, [cap,
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my
Had just settled our brains f[illegible] long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn the[illegible] a clatter; [illegible] atter;
I sprang from the bed to [illegible]
Away to the window I flew [illegible]
Tore open the shutters & thre[illegible]
The moon on the breast of th[illegible] snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to obje[illegible]
When, what to my wondering ey[illegible] appear, [deer,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny rein-
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now Vixen!
On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Donder & Blixen,
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky, [flew,
So, up to the housetop the coursers they [too.
With the sleigh full of toys and St. Nicholas
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head & was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound;
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a pedlar just opening his pack,
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry;
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow; [snow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old elf, [myself.
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread,
He spoke not a word but went straight to his work, [a jerk,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang in his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down off a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

Washington, Dec. 14, 1845.

Melancholy.—A letter received here this morning brings the heart rending intelligence that Mrs. Alexander Kyle, and Alexander Kyle, Jr., the mother and brother of Mrs. Amos Kendall, were burned alive on Friday, the 28th ultimo. Early in April, 1841, the venerable couple, attended by their son, nephew and one or two others, left this city to establish themselves in the Far West; and the high regard in which they were held by citizens of all classes was fully attested by the host of friends who visited them on the evening previous to their departure. They located themselves in Clark county, Missouri, about ten miles from Monticello.

About noon on the day of the calamity, a fire broke out in the Prairie, which soon threatened to destroy all their grain. Mrs. Kyle, Mr. Kyle, her son, and a young man in their employ, hastened out to endeavor to save it. The fire gained on them so rapidly that the young man proposed a retreat, but Mrs. K. thought that, with a little more perseverance, some of the stacks could be preserved. The young man made his way out—ran a short distance, and then looked back, when all he could discover was a volume of black smoke proceeding from the spot where he left them.—He hastened back, where he found Mrs. Kyle entirely consumed, except a portion of her body, with some fragments of her clothing still attached thereto. A few feet from her, lay her son with all his clothes burned off—his body a perfect crisp.—Near his mother were some parts of his clothing, clearly indicating that in the agonizing struggles the devoted son endeavored to save his idolized mother. Their remains were conveyed to the house. The vital spark lingered in the body of Mr. K. till about 10 o'clock that night. A physician was procured, by express messengers in a few hours, but his efforts were, of course, unavailing. From early life Mrs. K. had been a consistent & zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Case of Judge Garland—*His Guilt Rendered Probable—His Attempted Suicide.* We stated yesterday that the Hon. Rice Garland, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, had been charged with a serious crime. We learn from the Picayune that a preliminary examination of the case took place on the 10th inst. which left no doubt that he was guilty of forgery. The Picayune says:

Indeed, it was in testimony, that a note for $6000 was drawn over the signature of Jno. McDonough—a signature subscribed to a complimentary letter which he sent to the Judge, accompanying a present of strawberries or some other trifling gift—the writing above the signature having been extracted by some chemical process.—When the authenticity of the note was disputed, Mr. Smith called upon Judge Garland and informed him of the fact. After some words, the Judge, protesting that the note was a genuine one, refunded a large portion of the money, and accompanied a friend of Mr. Smith's to Mr. McDonough's home to have the matter explained. Mr. McDonough testified that when he met Judge Garland he was haggard and pale as death. He implored him to save him and his family from utter destruction. Mr. McD. stated that he was overcome by the supplications of the Judge, and gave his note for the balance of the money obtained from the sale of the first note.

About the time the court commenced its session, Judge Garland attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the steamboat Sultan into the river. He was rescued by Capt. Wilson, of the steamer F. M. Streck, before drowning, and, after a second time endeavoring to take his own life, was carried home in a state of great exhaustion.—A more terrible retribution never yet overtook an offender against the laws of the land. Himself a high priest of the law, he has fallen under its dreadful demonstrations.

A writ was issued for his arrest on the following day, but he had disappeared and could not be found in the city.

Horrid Murder of a Woman and two Children.—A slip from the office of the New York Court Calendar, gives us the following revolting particulars of the murder of a woman and two children. It may be true, but we are inclined to think the whole statement a hoax:

"We hasten to lay before the readers of the 'Court Calendar and Police Reporter,' the horrible intelligence of the most outrageous murder that has been committed in the neighborhood of New York for many years.

On Saturday evening while Mr. Jacobs, a farmer residing near White Stone, up the East River, was absent on a visit to Albany, a colored man by the name of Henry Carter went to the house of Mr. J., and there made an assault on Mrs. Jacobs, and finally smothered her with a blanket by cramming it into her mouth. The scoundrel then took two of Mrs. Jacobs' children, a girl and a boy between the ages of 8 and 10, and put them to death by dashing out their brains with a rolling pin. A third child of Mrs. J. fortunately fled and secreted himself in a barn until the murderer fled.

We learn that foot-steps have been traced to the river side in consequence of the snow which fell on Saturday evening, tho' the marks made are such as would make a person think that the murderer had placed the heel of his shoes forward to prevent detection, so as to leave the imprint that the murderer had come from the river side, instead of going from the house. He has not yet been arrested."

It has been decided by the General Court of Virginia, at its present session, that the mere inability of a jury to agree *was not* such a necessity as warranted their discharge—and in the case before them, in which a jury, on a criminal trial, had been so discharged, the prisoner was ordered to be freed from custody.

Mrs. Caudle is dead—thank heaven.—Caudle having attributed the cause of her illness to wearing thin shoes. Mrs. C. says:

"I've never got cold with the shoes I've worn yet, and tisn't likely I should begin now. No Caudle; I wouldn't wish to say any thing to accuse you; no, goodness knows, I would't make you uncomfortable for the world,—but the cold I've got I got ten years ago. I've never said any thing about it—but it has never left me. Yes; ten years ago the day before yesterday.—*How can I recollect it?* Oh, very well; women remember things you never think of; poor souls! they've good cause to do so. Ten years ago I was sitting up for you,—there, now, I'm not going to say any thing to vex you, only do let me speak; ten years ago, I was waiting for you, and fell asleep, and the fire went out, and when I woke I found I was sitting right in the draft of the key hole. That was my death, Caudle, tho' don't let that make you uneasy, love; for I don't think you meant to do it."

Punch intimates that although Mr. Caudle's reports are ended, the reports by Mrs. Caudle are extant, and may yet be made public; then the world will know what an aggravating man Caudle was.

A WOMAN CONDEMNED TO BE HUNG IN NEW YORK.

In the Oyer and Terminer of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh, has been tried and convicted of causing the murder of her husband by administering arsenic to him last March.

Judge Willard, on Monday pronounced the sentence of the law upon the culprit, concluding a brief but appropriate preliminary address in these words:—

"Yours is not a case in which the court can advise the exercise of executive clemency. Let me admonish you to prepare for the great change that now awaits you. Look to God for forgiveness through the merits of a Savior.

"Now listen to the [illegible] of the law, which is, tha[illegible] Van Valkenburgh, be [illegible] to the common jail [illegible] hat you there be ke[illegible] tody, until Satu[illegible] uary next, betwe[illegible] and 4 P. M., w[illegible] by the neck until [illegible] God Almighty ha[illegible]

Information [illegible] *Maize.* Some f[illegible] Lieut. Woodhull [illegible] ca, he procured an [illegible] specimen of grain, w[illegible] attention at the time; a[illegible] what the wheat was, he sent a [illegible] it to the Directors of the American Institute in New York. They examined and distributed it among the farmers and it has been successfully cultivated. It is now found to be a great acquisition, very p[illegible] fic and exceedingly profitable. Po[illegible] and cattle prefer it to all other corn; it is found to fatten poultry in a [illegible] time than any other grain. Its yield [illegible] credible. In the far West it is culti[illegible] and is beginning to be used as a subs[illegible] for coffee.

☞A company of sportsmen from Freehold, returned on Friday last, from an excursion to the shore with *thirty nine geese* and *two hundred and seventy seven ducks*, principally canvass-back and [illegible] making in all, *three h[illegible] heads*, which they [illegible] killed out of two [illegible] not this unprece[illegible] gentlemen richly [illegible] *Monmouth N. J.*

Homicide in A[illegible] ored man named [illegible] about 9 o'clock [illegible] house about 3 [illegible] lower Annapoli[illegible] beyond the Sprin[illegible] was shot by John Cu[illegible] who, it is said, killed him.

The Coolest Act of the Season.—Eight men and six women were baptised in the Monongahela river, on Sunday last says the Hagerstown Pledge. It seems they estimated *cold baths* as being salutary in matters of religion as well as physic.

A Live Breast Pin.—Barnum, of the N. York Museum, who is travelling with Tom Thumb, in Europe, says in his last letter to the Sunday Atlas, that Carter, the lion tamer, has a little dog about half the size of a man's fist, which he carries in his bosom, and its head serves for a breast-pin

There is a woman living within fifteen miles of Mobile, who weighs 460 pounds, and enjoys good health—is mother of seven children, and is good tempered. Her children are of unusually large size.

Last Words.—Com. Elliott, when apparently unconscious, called a friend to him and said, "I am about to be launched into Eternity; stand by me and keep my head to the Union."

☞Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bickford at Boston some weeks since, was arrested at New Orleans on the 5th, having just arrived in the ship Sultana from New York.

☞Wm. Rufus Elliott, who recently shot Mr. Wm. Z. Kendall, in Washington city, has been discharged from custody—the discharge being based on the presentment of the Grand Jury that the shot was fired in self defence.

☞The U. S. ship Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, detached from the Home Squadron, and ordered to the Brazil station, left Pensacola on the 4th.

Change of Fortune.—Thomas Lawrence a man of 70 years of age, residing in obscure circumstances in the city of Albany, has become, by the death of a relative in England, sole heir to an estate valued at three millions of pounds sterling.

Architectural Novelty.—The large stores lately built at the head of Foster's wharf, Boston, are roofed in a novel manner—an invention of *necessity*. A writer in the Boston Courier thus describes the improvement:

"Two enterprising builders have erected at the head of Foster's wharf, on Broad street, five large stores, and covered them with bricks instead of slate, from necessity rather than from choice; for their great depth about one hundred feet, would have required thirty feet elevation for a pitched roof. About eighty feet of these roofs have a small descent, just enough to shed the water. We are thus indebted to accident for an important improvement—a real fire proof roof—all the more important, considering the growing compactness of our city buildings. These roofs are made very stiff and double-boarded, then covered with tarred paper laid on with hot pitch, shingle fashion, three thicknesses.—This operation makes them perfectly tight but to protect them from fire, and the action of the elements, bricks are laid over the whole, bedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, and looks like our best side walks, but smoother and with smaller joints. The bricks were made for the purpose, about one and a quarter inch thick."

THE OLD OAK STATE.

At New London the following inscription is found upon a grave stone. The records of ancient Rome or Greece do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotism:

"On the 30th of October, 1782, 4000 English fell upon the town with fire and sword; 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day; but in the evening, about 4 o'clock, the commander of the beseiged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him. All his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted and blow the fortress into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, with three strokes of the bayonet in his body, behind it, and said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive—'We will endeavor to crawl to this line, and will completely wet the powder with blood, and thus will we, with the life that still remains to us, save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded!' He alone had strength enough to accomplish this noble design. In his 6th year he died on the powder which he had overflowed with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved."

After this narrative are the following words in large characters—

"Here Rests William Hotman."

DANGEROUS INVENTION.

[illegible]ount given in a letter from the [illegible]ondent of the New York Her[illegible]ention in Prussia, be cor[illegible] little safety in the receipt [illegible] hand &c., should [illegible] made public. The letter [illegible]—"In a former letter I mentioned the [illegible]covement in art, which has been affected [illegible]y transferring engravings, etc., to plates [illegible] of zinc, and which is called glypography. A still more wonderful effect, resembling this, has lately been produced in Prussia, the process of which, however, is still secret.—The attention of the King of Prussia, and his ministers and councillors has [illegible]ately been called to it. An inhabitant of [illegible]erlin is represented as having discovered [illegible]ethod of producing, in the most per[illegible]t, easy and rapid manner, exact facsimiles of documents of writings of every [illegible]ind, bank notes, and, in short, of every [illegible]aper document, whether written or printed. The most surprising part of the thing is that the inventor requires, to execute the copy, no more time than an ordinary printer would take to make an impression with a common press.

One of the public functionaries of the government gave the inventor an old document to copy; which seemed, from its age and worn condition, incapable of being imitated. The artist took it to his *atelier* and in a few minutes returned with fifty copies of it! The imitation was so perfect that it filled the monarch and his council with astonishment, amounting to stupefaction and even fright!—At the foot of this document were affixed a great number of signatures, which it had received at various epochs, more or less remote, and all very old, and written in different inks.—The copies gave all these, with the most exact precision.

Several Treasury notes of the highest value were then given to the inventor, to be copied. He took them, as before, and returned after some minutes, having mixed the originals with the copies, and invited the most competent judges of such documents to select the originals from the collection! It was impossible to do it! The government are negotiating with the inventor for the purchase of his secret."

Fifteen Feet of Snow at Quebec.—The Quebec Gazette of the 5th says for the previous eight days the weather had been more severe in that city than it was in the frightful climate of Moscow in 1812. The thermometer was down to ten degrees below zero, and the snow lies in heaps more than fifteen feet deep, and then falling so thick that it was impossible to see at a distance of a few feet. "The broad St. Lawrence is not only covered with floating ice, but it is heaped one piece above another, rendering it almost impossible even for the hardy canoemen of Point Levy, to cross."

Delusion at Williamsburgh.—A negro named Hodges a few weeks since pretended that he had received a revelation from Heaven, informing him that the world would come to an end on the 30th ult.—He obtained a few converts both white and black, and some of them determined to watch and pray until the end of time.—They accordingly assembled in a wood, and engaged in their fanatical work during a drenching shower of rain. The police-magistrates, hearing of the event, repaired to the spot in company with two or three officers, and there found the deluded followers of the colored divine—two white men, a woman and her children, in a deplorable condition. They arrested Hodges at his house, before he had an opportunity of joining his disciples, and relieved him of his manuscript book of revelations.—The whole party have been proceeded against as luatics.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1845.

Senate.—Several executive communications in answer to resolutions, were presented and appropriately referred.

The morning hour was then occupied by the presentations of numerous anti-Texas and other petitions, and the disposal of a variety of miscellaneous matters.

Mr. Cass called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him relative to the condition of the Army and Navy. The resolutions having been read, Mr. Cass sustained them in a speech of some length, in which he took occasion to state his conviction that an important crisis is approaching, and that the danger of war is imminent. The claims of the two nations, he said, are irreconcilable. War is a great calamity and should be avoided—but there is a greater calamity even than war, that is national dishonor. The pretensions of the two countries are such that there is no common ground on which we can meet. Shall we recede?—No, Mr. President, such a thing is not to be thought of.

If the last proposition of England be her *ultimatum*, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equivalent to a declaration of war and that hostilities must commence upon the termination of the year's notice. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indifference. Let us then look our difficulties boldly in the face. I hesitate not to declare that the only way to avert a war is to unite with all the energy God has given us, in a public determination to carry it on with vigor. Mr. C. quoted largely from the speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 4th April last, to show the little probability that exists that England will recede from the position she has taken on this question.

Mr. Mangum dissented from the views of Mr. C.; and expressed himself rather warmly upon certain subjects connected with the Oregon negotiations.

Mr. Allen replied and advocated the resolutions.

Mr. Archer spoke on the other side, after which, Mr. Cass was about to reply, when Mr. Jarnagin rose and announced the death of Mr. Peyton of Tennessee.

The usual resolutions were adopted, after which, at an early hour, the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, immediately adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1845.

Senate.—Notice was given by Mr. Allen of his intention to bring in to-morrow, a joint resolution approaching the President to give the twelve months notice relative to the joint occupation of Oregon.

A number of unimportant matters having been disposed of, the resolutions of Mr. Cass relative to an increase of the Army and Navy, were again called up.

Mr. Niles said the resolutions were innocent enough in themselves, but regretted the course the debate had taken. He thought the matter was now in the hands of the Senate, and that the Executive had something further to do with it. He hoped protection would be given to our citizens in Oregon. He thought that when Great Britain should see we were in earnest she would come to terms.

Mr. Crittenden had no objection to the resolutions, but regretted that the mover of them, (Mr. Cass,) should have expressed himself so warmly.

Mr. Cass, in explanation, said he thought we were upon the verge of a war.

Mr. Webster looked upon the speech of Mr. C. as creating unnecessary alarm. He had however, no objection to the resolutions.

Mr. Sevier made a strong speech against England; and gave it as his opinion that we shall have war.

Mr. Berrien went into the merits of the Oregon question, and hoped it would still be managed in the same conciliatory spirit in which it commenced.

After further debate, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Senate then adjourned

House of Representatives.—The first business in order, was the consideration of the following joint resolutions reported from the committee on Territories, and which had been made the special order for to-day.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is thereby declared one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Be it further resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives.

As soon as they had been read, Mr. McConnell moved the previous question.

Mr. Herrick, of New York, moved to lay them on the table. On this motion a division was ordered, and the result was yeas 52, nays 142, so the House refused to lay them on the table.

The question then being on seconding the demand for the previous question, tellers were ordered: and the result was—ayes 92, noes 85. So there was a second. On the question "shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 90. So the House having decided that the main question should be put, it was put in the following form: "Should the joint resolutions be engrossed and ordered to a third reading this day?" The vote was—yeas 141, nays 57. So the resolutions were ordered to a third reading, the ques[illegible] on their passage.

The resolutions were then pa[illegible] vote of yeas 141, nays 56.

Mr. Bowlin moved a reconside[illegible] the vote but it was negatived. S[illegible] olutions will be sent to the Senat[illegible] row.

Wednesday 17th.—The Se[illegible] but little else to-day than fill up th[illegible] Standing Committees, and elect [illegible] printer. The vote was—

For Ritchie & Heiss -
Gales & Seaton -
Jefferson & Co. -

Ritchie & Heiss were therefore [illegible]

In the House, the first busines[illegible] being the resolutions of the Leg[illegible] Massachusetts, asking for a mod[illegible] the naturalization laws, and thei[illegible] to the Committee on the Judic[illegible] Levin, Giles and others spoke up [illegible] of adjournment. The 'Natives' [illegible] resolutions referred to a select co[illegible]

Thursday 18th.—In the S[illegible] Allen submitted a resolution ac[illegible] President to terminate the joint [illegible] of Oregon, by giving immediat[illegible] Great Britain.

Mr. Atchison offered resolutio[illegible] ry, which lie over, as to the se[illegible] Oregon, the erection of forts, esta[illegible] Indian agency, and post offices.

Various resolutions, previously [illegible] were agreed to.

And the Senate, after an Ex[illegible] sion, adjourned till Monday.

In the House, the Massachus[illegible] tions were debated—and but litt[illegible]

Friday, 19th.—In the House [illegible] lass offered a resolution for exten[illegible] risdiction of the United States o[illegible] merican citizens in the Territory [illegible] and that it be committed to a C[illegible] the Whole on the state of the [illegible] made the special order of the da[illegible] ond Tuesday in January next; [illegible] greed to.

Mr. Bowlin offered a resolu[illegible] Committee on Naval Affairs b[illegible] to inquire into the expediency [illegible] a portion of the home squadron [illegible] egon frontier, for the purpose [illegible] all its bays and harbors. And [illegible] the Committee on Military A[illegible] thorized to inquire how much [illegible] States Army could be employe[illegible] a highway for travellers from [illegible] States to the Oregon Territor[illegible] the organization of post offi[illegible] roads, and of the Militia of that [illegible] the purpose of supplying the [illegible] and equipments.

[From last week's om[illegible]

THE CONTESTED SEAT [illegible] AGEMENT OF THE [illegible]

The compliment paid to M[illegible] last Herald for the *managem*[illegible] and the course of that press [illegible] a miner in regard to the invest[illegible] has led editor cals to a [illegible] *management* of this case fr[illegible] ning.

On the night of, or morni[illegible] lection, in October, 1844, as [illegible] ascertained that the Democ[illegible] for Senator was elected, it w[illegible] to contest his seat. Althou[illegible] illegal voting could be name[illegible] ged that twelve illegal votes [illegible] could be found, and that [illegible] could get his seat. It is un[illegible] was first determined to co[illegible] then, the causes for contestin[illegible] It was a cool calculation [illegible] of a mere party vote in the S[illegible] caring how that vote was [illegible] We have always been, and [illegible] ling to believe, that the gent[illegible] ing the honorable places of S[illegible] forget all that is due to hon[illegible] fair dealing, merely to gain [illegible] ject, or to gratify a few po[illegible] getters up of this contest, [illegible] differently. To carry out [illegible] pled purposes, and produc[illegible] abroad, one of them imme[illegible] the editor of the Baltimore [illegible] that 51 votes cast for Wm. [illegible] rejected because they want[illegible] forms the middle initial of [illegible] didates name. This was a [illegible] hood, as no such votes ha[illegible] of course none rejected, [illegible] with this, the master spiri[illegible] the Examiner and Herald, [illegible] made much clamor about [illegible] at Middletown, of gross a[illegible] by the judges of election [illegible] the other polls, so that th[illegible] ven now exists, out of the [illegible] Ross was cheated out [illegible] mentioned by the Patriot [illegible] the 36 which we think [illegible] GIVEN him, and that he [illegible] mensely by the corruptio[illegible] of the judges of election.

The same system of [illegible] been kept up ever since. [illegible] cess of the committee of [illegible] dividuals were industrio[illegible] report that the contestant [illegible] cases than had ever bee[illegible] Examiner last week, stat[illegible] Mr. Ross had proven 20 [illegible] it makes wholesale busi[illegible] ing he has made out his [illegible] now being pursued, is [illegible] as that of last year. It [illegible] produce an impression [illegible] the minds of the Senato[illegible] gation of deliberate miss[illegible] is no more truth in th[illegible] votes now, than there wa[illegible] last year. We are satisf[illegible] ant has not proven ever[illegible] which he cannot get h[illegible] lenge the Examiner to [illegible] these gentlemen seems [illegible] thing has been proven [illegible] We are satisfied from t[illegible] mation, that Mr. Quy[illegible] more cases against Mr. [illegible] has made against him; [illegible] majority out of the q[illegible] carefully watched the c[illegible]

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