THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 25, 1845.

ANOTHER EULOGIUM.

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers the eulogium in honor of General Jackson, which was delivered at Pittsburg on the 17th instant by Mr. Wilson McCandless. It is worthy of the subject, and worthy of the orator himself, who fills a considerable space in the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. McCandless was the president of the college of electors, who cast their vote for Mr. Polk, on the 4th of December. The Pittsburg "Morning Ariel" speaks of this eulogium as "a truthful review of the most important events in the life of that great and good man; while the unostentatious simplicity of its style accords in beautiful harmony with the character of him whose fame is as sacred as his country's honor. It is just such a tribute as is due to the memory of Andrew Jackson. It will meet with a quick and full response in the heart of every true American."

ANOTHER EULOGIUM.—The "Lynchburg Republican" of the 21st speaks of the oration that was delivered in that town on the 17th instant, by one of the first orators in the State. The scene was one of the most impressive ever exhibited in Lynchburg. "The large concourse of people, the emblems of mourning, the tolling of bells, the muffled drum, the general suspension of business, the slow and solemn tread of the procession,—all presented a solemn appearance, and plainly indicated a 'community's grief at a nation's loss.' The oration of Wm. Daniel, esq., was appropriate, chaste, and eloquent. It will not suffer from a comparison with any of the numerous ones which have been called forth by the occasion in every section of the country, 'from our most distinguished statesmen and ripest scholars.' It fully sustains the high reputation of its author."

THE DEMOCRACY UNITED—THE OPPOSITION FOILED.

The following communication comes from a gentleman who has resided in New Hampshire all his life, and understands the men and the politics of the Granite State. The publication of its statements is less necessary at this time than it was a few weeks since, because the errors which it would have corrected have been nearly dissipated; the impressions which were made upon some of Mr. Calhoun's southern friends are virtually effaced; and these politicians have a cordial disposition to lend an honest and efficient support to the administration. In fact, the small clouds which lately flitted across the horizon have vanished, and the republican party are united together by the strongest ties.

The whigs, on their part, are sadly put to it to find the slightest cause for censure or attack. If they complain of removals, they are met at once by their own precepts and practices in 1841. They dare not complain of the success of the annexation of Texas, because the popular current has swept away all their objections, and the administration are surrounded by the force of a popularity which defies any serious attempt to weaken its success. The only journal which showed a disposition severely to censure the course of Major Donelson in relation to the invading troops of Mexico, (the New York Courier and Enquirer,) has been doomed to a silence almost as disgraceful as its former clamor, by the irresistible force of public opinion. Destitute of any serious objection, or of any strong weapon to attack the administration, the whig presses are compelled to resort to the unworthy expedients of publishing the most extravagant fables about the transactions at Washington; or of idly attempting to sow some little jealousy in the bosom of the republican party; or of anticipating certain measures which they pretend are to be adopted by the government, for the purpose of abusing them.

The republican party, then, with the executive whom they have selected to administer the government, stand proudly before the country, undismayed by the puny and ridiculous attacks of their opponents, and confidently looking to the success of an able and efficient administration:

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To the Editor of the Union:

In an editorial paragraph of the "Union," of July 19th, relative to removals and appointments, allusion is made to certain removals made by the collector of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as supposed to excite some ill-feeling towards the administration, on the part of the Portsmouth Gazette, Charleston Mercury, and in other quarters.

As the facts in that case cannot be particularly within your knowledge, I wish to make a short statement, which I think will relieve the administration from the charge of proscribing Calhoun men in New Hampshire. The appointment of the collector, (Mr. Jenkins,) and most of the other officers at Portsmouth, was made upon the petition and recommendation of a large number of the most distinguished democrats of that State. As the previous incumbents were all federalists, in this, certainly, there was no proscription of Calhoun men. It is true that Mr. Jenkins, upon entering on the discharge of the duties of his office, found some half-dozen factious disorganizing democrats acting as inspectors, whom he immediately, promptly, and rightfully, as I believe, removed. These had made themselves obnoxious to the democracy of New Hampshire, by opposing for a series of years the regular nominations of the republican party; by opposing the policy of the democracy in relation to corporations, and on other vital and important subjects; by coalescing with the federalists in the elections; and by calumniating and vilifying the purest democrats of which that State can boast. For these reasons, as they well know, were they dismissed from office, and not because they were *Calhoun* men, as they falsely assert. They set up, indeed, the cry of proscription of *Calhoun* men, with a view to excite the sympathy of the friends of that great man, as well as to create ill-feeling towards the administration. But the *prestige* of even that great name was found insufficient to save renegades, factionists, and disorganizers from the fate they so richly deserved.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the course of Mr. Jenkins meets with the approbation of the mass of the republicans of New Hampshire. Let me further say, (and of this I challenge contradiction,) that no man is proscribed in New Hampshire because he may be a Calhoun man. That gentleman has many friends in the State. The true men will all be cherished. But the pretence of Calhounism, (now so fashionable with men of no particular principles, who are removed from office,) will not, in New Hampshire, save from condemnation such as have striven long to break down the democratic ascendency in that Gibraltar of the north.

OBSERVER.

THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON—AGAIN.

We again have the pleasure of raising the curtain, and introducing the mayor of the city *upon our boards*. Whether he asks it as a favor, or claims it as a right, it is all the same to us. His cards "do no discredit to the columns of a newspaper."

We must decline the compliment which Mr. Seaton seems willing to pay to us. We pretend to no such weight of battery as he attributes to us; but if we had no more than a pop-gun at our command, we would not have brought it into the field against him, if he had thought proper to pass ourselves unscathed. We would have "left him alone in his glory"—in the hands of a more youthful champion in the field—satisfied that his inferior weapons might probably prove equal to Goliah's spear, if Mr. S. himself had not thought proper to "change the issue," and to cast something like a taunt upon ourselves. The question of *fact*, or of principle, we shall leave in the hands of our correspondent, if he thinks proper again to go into the investigation. But where was the necessity of Mr. Seaton's going out of his way, and making a sly and indirect thrust at ourselves? Without the flourish which closes his yesterday's card, we should have left him entirely in the hands of our correspondent. Why should he first arrogated such lofty virtue to himself, by saying, that "so long as an officer is faithful, competent, and exemplary in the discharge of his duties, the mayor would as soon think of going, and thinks he would have just as much right to go, into his house and take the bread from his hearth, as to take away his office;" and then submit to us the indirect interrogatory, "*whether this be democratic doctrine, you can best tell?*" This seems to us rather a taunt and a sneer, which demands some little return, at least, by way of compliment. It appears to us in the form of an "Oliver," which demanded a "Roland;" and hence it is that we thought it right to administer a little retaliation. Hence it was, that we intimated that, if this be the true *democratic doctrine*, it certainly was not the true *whig doctrine* in 1841. It was not the rule of Messrs. Clay, Ewing, and Granger. We doubted the anti-proscriptive character which Mr. Seaton had taken to himself. We denied that his doctrine was *whig*—whether it was democratic or not; and we took the liberty of quoting his own declarations in April, 1841, whilst his own party was in the hey-day of its power, and to show that this was not his own whig doctrine in by-gone days. These remarks we thought ourselves called upon to "interpose"—not to "cover the retreat" of our correspondent, but to respond for ourselves; not to "change the issue," but to meet the insinuation which the mayor had thought proper to aim at ourselves.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: Pardon my troubling you again. I did not expect to do so; but you yourself have made it necessary.

In admitting my communication of yesterday into your columns, you have thrown your own formidable weight into the scale of my anonymous assailant. I might justly protest against this unfair interposition of a second adversary—powerful, and adroit, and veteran in the field as he is; but confident in the strength of notorious facts, even against such odds, I should not complain, if, in taking sides against me, you had not changed the issue. This I cannot permit. If you choose to take part with your correspondent, you must stick to the true question.

I was charged through your paper with having officially proscribed and excluded from office one class of citizens, and selecting corporation officers solely from another class. This I denied, and adduced facts to disprove it. Instead of trying to sustain the charge, you come forward and meet the denial, by telling the public what Mr. Clay and Mr. Ewing said and did some years ago, and by a garbled quotation from the National Intelligencer of 1841. If this be designed to cover the retreat of your correspondent, it may pass; but it will not suffice to sustain his accusation. Prove his assertions, or frankly give it up.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

W. W. SEATON.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1845.

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For the Union.

The writer of the communications referred to in the note of W. W. Seaton, esq., mayor of Washington, published in last evening's "Union," presents his compliments to that gentleman, and assures him that his defence of himself, and his course as a dispenser of official patronage, shall receive his (the writer's) particular attention. His engagements will prevent him from replying at length for two or three days.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 25, 6 p. m.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS—PARIS LETTER.

The following passages we extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of July 1st, published in this morning's National Intelligencer. We presume it is from the pen of Mr. Walsh. It re-echoes the just criticism of the French journals, which condemn the interposition of the French government with our negotiations for Texas:

"Yesterday's *Commerce* (the paper of Mr. de Tocqueville, de Beaumont, Lanjuinais—*Young France*) contains a letter from New York, dated 30th May, wherein the dissensions and schisms in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among the Anabaptists in your North and South, about negro slavery, are related as portentous for the Union; and there is a kindred column of editorial comment on the correspondent's important text. The editor had regarded the people of the North and South as so distinct, that a federal constitution was extremely difficult in practice; but now, religious unity in the same denominations being broken by such a subject as negro bondage or slaveholding, the tendency to political or national separation must become nearly irresistible. It is to be hoped—expected—that your religionists, wherever placed, will not forget that they are Americans, and have common interests and tasks in the service of the gospel and their own special creeds, paramount to the vexed and dire question. The Catholics of America are charged with being subject to a foreign power, the Roman Pontiff; but the Methodists, Baptists, or others who yield to impulses from the British designers, might be accused of a more unequivocal and dangerous fealty abroad. A sensible answer was given, some months ago, by the New England Unitarians or Congregationalists, to a British religious summons on the head of negro slavery. Probably you remarked the letter, with Thomas Clarkson's signature, issued in London, at the end of April last, and addressed to the inhabitants of the northern States of America, on the annexation of Texas, with reference to negro slavery. It struck me as fitted to excite disgust and disdain in every true American bosom, by its arrogance, its falsehoods and exaggeration, the gross and impudence of its strain and tone, and the grossness of the invectives against millions of our fellow-citizens. The northern States will never consent to be the instruments of foreign fanaticism or hypocrisy, and political machinations, levelled at their institutions and resources, as those of the South. The London Spectator, an able but exceedingly prejudiced journal, treating of the likelihood of a rupture between the United States and Great Britain, advised, that it should be commenced, by the latter, in a way to force it to a conclusion with 'the unwieldy Union' as soon as possible; 'it should be energetic; aggressive, and effectual; and for this end, added the Spectator, 'suppose skeleton regiments were thrown into Georgia or South Carolina, with offers of good pay for every black soldier, freedom, and a home in the West Indies. What then?' The results would hardly be favored, even by Massachusetts. I may quote, from the same ruthless Spectator, a lesson for northern Methodists or Baptists. In March last, the editor held this language: 'Sin is an offence of revealed religion; but the institution of slavery was regulated by the Mosaic dispensation: it was left untouched by Jesus Christ; it was treated by the Apostle Paul as a thing not opposed to christianity; and it cannot be assumed that both dispensations would have permitted an established *sin*. Slavery may be a wrong, an oppression, an infamy; but it is not a *sin*; a style of diction which should be left to the ignorant fanatics of the platform, and not have place in discussions taking a calm and extensive view of a social evil, in order to discover a remedy on philosophical grounds.'

"*La Presse* and other morning sheets, condemn to-day the co-operation of the French government with the British to prevent the annexation, and guaranty the independence of Texas. I will, myself, put a case. A majority of the politicians of France, and a large number of those of Belgium, have desired, and still desire, the annexation of Belgium to France. If France moved in the business, with every chance of success as to Belgian decision, and the United States joined with England in every kind of effort for the purpose of baffling France, alleging recognition of the Belgian monarchy, treaties, commercial interests and relations, and the balance of power on this continent—what would his Majesty Louis Philippe, Mr. Guizot, the whole cabinet, the whole body of the conservatives themselves, the whole nation, think and say of the American government? Intrusive, improvident—perhaps audacious, preposterous—God knows what; and yet you would have stronger pleas of the kind—at least better excuses."

The "Baltimore American" dedicates another very supererogatory article to "*Mr. Polk and a second term*," which, with due deference be it said, contains very little worthy of notice. The whig presses may rest assured, that they can make no capital of this business—not even if they should adopt the hypercriticism of the "American," that, because for one, "we protest against the use of Mr. Polk's name for a second term," our "denial now takes the form of an individual protest merely." How often must we repeat, that we feel authorized to speak again and again, in the name of Mr. Polk also.

The "American" speculates, that the election of Mr. Polk will multiply the number of aspirants for the presidential chair. This effect is exaggerated; but this good consequence will clearly result from his election, provided that success should crown his administration, of which every reasonable hope is now to be indulged,—it will teach the people to depend more upon themselves, and less upon men who may be ambitious of the office—whether they be whigs or democrats; and it will teach such men as Mr. Clay to hold back and bide their time, and wait till the people, to whom the government belongs, shall call any man to serve them in the highest office of the government. The more the "American" seeks to underrate Mr. Polk, the greater he will make it appear is the victory he has gained. It is David with his pebble and his sling overcoming the great Goliah of whiggery, covered with all his armor, and towering in all the pride of his strength. He conquers, because he has the people and principle on his side.

A FRENCH FLEET.—A report reached town yesterday, from the Balize, that a French fleet of fourteen sail had been spoken in the gulf, standing down towards the Mexican coast. The recent difficulty between the Mexican government and the French minister, furnishes some sort of reason for a movement of this kind. In the absence of any information of a direct and positive nature regarding this rumor, however, we are inclined to believe that there is some mistake about it.

[*N. O. Jeff. Rep., July* 8.

OFFICIAL.

JAMES K. POLK,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that WILHELM VOGEL has been appointed consul of Prussia for the port of New Orleans:

I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1845, and [L. S.] of the independence of the United States of America the 70th.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

AMOS S. RATHBUN, as deputy postmaster at Auburn, New York, in the place of W. C. Beardsley, removed.

WILLIAM W. TEALL, as deputy postmaster at Syracuse, New York, in the place of H. Raynor, removed.

ROBERT COCHRAN, as deputy postmaster at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the place of Andrew Scott, removed.

CYRUS BARTON, as marshal of the United States for the district of New Hampshire, in the place of Israel W. Kelley, whose commission has expired.

HENRY REEVER, of Georgetown, and ROBERT H. CLEMENTS, of Washington, to be justices of the peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

For the Union.

MEXICO AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

No. 9.

There has occurred in the history of our country, a second class of cases in which the United States have obtained from foreign governments compensation for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens. The most important of these are those of France, Spain, Naples, and Denmark. In reference to each and all of these, the relations of amity had been re-established between the respective powers before these matters were adjusted. Spain, Naples, and Denmark were called upon to atone for injuries which had been perpetrated when the nation itself, within whose borders they had been committed, was subjected to a foreign sway. Morally, the nation, under these circumstances, was innocent of the wrong. A superior and controlling authority had done the acts complained of; and the subjected power, when the ancient regime was re-established, was called upon to redress injuries which they had no hand in perpetrating, and which they would most gladly have prevented. By a well-settled principle of public law, however, the responsibility had attached; but every consideration required that it should be enforced as leniently as possible.

After an examination by our own functionaries of the grounds of complaint, a definite sum was fixed upon, which it was agreed to accept as a full atonement for these injuries, thus vicariously to be satisfied by an innocent party. Commissioners appointed by the United States investigated the claims, and distributed the money among those whom they adjudged to be entitled to receive it. In regard to Spain, the sum thus apportioned was the amount which the United States agreed to pay for the transfer of Florida. The same principle was adopted in the adjustment of our claims upon France. The government carefully collected the evidence showing the nature and amount of the losses which had been sustained by its citizens; adjusted with France the legal points, so as to show what particular classes of cases were provided for, and what were excluded; received a gross sum in liquidation of the whole; and submitted the distribution to a board of its own citizens. This last class of cases was, in every respect, a compromise between the governments.

It is well understood that the administration which made the arrangement with Mexico, under which a mixed commission was created, adopted that measure with the greatest reluctance. It was in a manner forced upon them by a powerful party in Congress, who were unwilling to place in the hands of General Jackson the additional strength which it was supposed would accrue by any warlike movement. It encountered the serious opposition of several of the claimants, and has proved, as they predicted, in a great measure abortive.

The lessons which have been taught by our experience under that arrangement, will induce the government seriously to pause before a similar measure shall be adopted. A recurrence to some prominent incidents which occurred in the history of that commission will illustrate, as well the insincerity and bad faith of Mexico, as the cruel injustice which was thus inflicted upon the American claimants.

It will be recollected, that in consequence of the energetic language employed by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, in reference to the manner in which Mexico had treated our demands, and the corresponding responses of both Houses of Congress in 1837 and 1838, Mexico had reason to suppose that the cup of forbearance was wellnigh exhausted, and that the United States would no longer submit to the daily repetition of her outrages, and the evasions with which every call upon her for justice was uniformly met. Under this apprehension, she despatched a minister to the United States, for the ostensible purpose of arranging the causes of controversy. Mr. Martinez arrived in the United States in October, 1837, having left Mexico a very short time after the promulgation of the decree of the Mexican government of May, 1837, so severely and justly commented on by the Committee of Foreign Relations, in July, 1838. It clearly appears, from these facts, that while, on the one hand, the Executive and Congress of Mexico were proclaiming at home that the United States were the offending party, whose continued aggressions must be met by a prohibition of commercial intercourse, and even more hostile measures, the same government was apparently yielding to the importunate demands of the United States, and sending a minister for the single purpose of making arrangements for the wrongs she had herself perpetrated. A more palpable evidence of insincerity and duplicity can with difficulty be conceived. It was, however, only characteristic of all that followed.

Although Mr. Martinez reached Washington in October, 1837, and the ostensible object of his mission was to form a treaty for the adjustment of our complaints against his government; yet it was not until the 9th July, 1838, that he received powers authorizing him to conclude and sign the treaty by which that object was to be accomplished. (Doc. 252, H. of Reps., 25th Congress, 3d sess.)

These circumstances were ominous of what was to follow. On the 10th September, 1838, a convention was signed between Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, and the Mexican minister, (ibid, p. 27.) The twelfth article of this convention provided that the ratifications should be exchanged within the period of five months from its signature. It was duly ratified by the United States; but the time stipulated was permitted by Mexico to expire without a correspondent act on her part. This omission was never satisfactorily explained; for the pretence set up, that the King of Prussia had declined to act as umpire, was not only a most preposterous pretext, but no doubt now exists that it was equally false. No credence was ever given to it by the American government. Thus is furnished additional evidence of the habitual bad faith of this nation, who arrogates to herself, in her conduct towards us, an exclusive claim to fidelity to her engagements.

On the 11th April, 1839, the United States once more assented to a pacific arrangement of this subject, by signing a new convention. The 14th article provided that the ratification should be exchanged within twelve months from the date of the signature, or sooner if possible. Yet the procrastinating and dilatory course of Mexico once more was manifested. It would have been dangerous again to permit this treaty to expire from her omission to perfect it; but her action was so long delayed, that the ratifications were exchanged only as late as the 8th April, 1840. Three days more delay would have rendered the whole a nullity. C.

TEXAS.—In answer to a correspondent, the New York News has the following remarks upon the subject of fugitives from justice in Texas:

"After the completion of all the forms requisite for the admission of Texas into the Union, any fugitive from justice, from any other State, who may be found there, can undoubtedly be demanded, and must be given up. 'Who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State,' are the terms of the constitution; and they will perfectly define the position of such criminals. In the case argued about, after 'fleeing from justice' in one State, they will have been 'found in another State,' though that State may have been formed out of territory which, for a number of years, has afforded them the secure asylum of distance and independent sovereignty. If there are any such characters left in Texas, after the period of order and good government which has succeeded to its earlier day of disorder and impunity for fugitive crime, it is about time for them to pull up their stakes and accompany the star of empire another stage on its westward way.

"In regard to the eligibility of members of Congress, the question is equally clear. If the requisition of the constitution were seven years' *citizenship of the United States* NEXT PRECEDING his election, the young congressional ambitions in our last-born sister State would be cruelly nipped in the bud. Such, however, is not the case. From the terms of the constitution, a seven years' citizenship at any period, anterior to settlement in Texas, will satisfy its requisition.

"As for the debt and the lands, these are important questions to be hereafter arranged by legislative compact between the new State and the Union. The boundary question will be negotiated and settled between our government and Mexico. When we come to ascertain authentically the true extent and character of the debt, we shall be able to talk a little more understandingly on the subject than any of us can do now. Some of those most conversant with Texas affairs say that the debt bears but a small proportion to the value of the lands. In that case, it may be best, and the simplest policy, that our government should buy the lands for the amount of the debt. But there can be no practical difficulty in arranging the matter, on the basis of a cession of the lands to the United States, in trust, for the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt with which they are now justly chargeable. After the extinguishment of that debt, the surplus proceeds, above expenses and compensation for the execution of the trust, might go to the benefit of the Texian States, or else be ceded outright to the United States. At any rate, there need not be, and we are sure there will not be, any assumption of the debt of Texas by the United States, as the whig papers are beginning to charge; unless, possibly, in the way of a 'fair business transaction,' by voluntary purchase of her lands by our government—a purchase not likely to be made, unless they are found to be very well worth it, and to contain within themselves a pretty certain resource for their own early payment."

FROM TEXAS.—By the schooner *Atalanta*, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, we have received the Galveston "News" of the 5th instant. It contains the proceedings of Congress on the last day of the session. We find that Mr. McLeod proposed in the House of Representatives the following resolution, censuring President Jones for his conduct during the pendency of the negotiations relative to annexation, and recommending the convention "to establish a government *ad interim*, until the constitution should go into effect."

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives*, That the course of the Executive in relation to the question of annexation, has been unpatriotic and unwise, attempting to thwart the people in their well-known wish to reunite themselves to the great political family of the United States, and throw them afloat again upon the troubled sea of a separate existence, to be the sport of a policy hostile to liberty in both hemispheres; and that he may not be enabled to throw further obstacles in the way of this great measure, and ultimately effect its defeat, we recommend to the convention of the people of Texas to establish a government *ad interim*, until the constitution of the State of Texas shall go into effect, as being the most certain, effectual, and economical mode of securing our annexation to the United States."

After reading the resolution, a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*. The Speaker decided that the House could not adjourn until the resolution was disposed of. The decision of the Chair was appealed from, and the appeal was sustained by a vote of 23 to 14.

An act was passed to continue the old law in relation to foreign judgments under the State government; and another, making it imperative upon all foreign banks to produce regular exemplifications of their charters, and to show, also, that they have done no act incurring a forfeiture of the same, before they can sustain a suit against a citizen of the republic or state.

The funeral solemnities in honor of the memory of General Jackson, were celebrated at Galveston on the 4th, and were such as showed a high degree of respect for his character and services.

The *Despatch*, published at Matagorda, of the 21st ult., announces the launch of a new steamer at that place, intended for the navigation of the Colorado. Her name is the *Kate Ward*; she is 110 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and is calculated to carry 600 bales of cotton in three feet of water; her draught, when launched, was only three inches. She is said to be the first steamer that has ever floated on the Colorado, and her launch was looked upon by the citizens of Matagorda as an event of no small importance. The occasion, the *Despatch* states, "was celebrated by the presence of a large party of our citizens, consisting of the artisan and mechanic, the planter and merchant, besides many of the young and beautiful of our country, all regarding the success of the undertaking as the first step towards the navigation of our noble river, and one which insures to us the removal of the raft, which is now the only obstruction from its mouth up to La Grange."

[*N. O. Bulletin, July* 16.

An arrival from Texas yesterday, brings advices a few days later. It will be seen, in the extracts copied by us from the Texian papers, that, on the day of the adjournment of Congress, a resolution was proposed to the House of Representatives, severely censuring the course of President Jones, and recommending to the convention, about to assemble, his removal, and the establishment of a government *ad interim*, until annexation is complete. The motion failed; but the vote in favor of it was strong enough to show in how suspicious and obnoxious a light the Executive is regarded. It is but too apparent that diplomatic coquetry has been carried considerably beyond the bounds of discretion or morality. The actors in the intrigue may find it difficult to escape the imputation of shameless dissimulation; and against some, the charge of bribery and treason is already hinted at broadly. We are at a loss to conjecture upon what ground an attempt will be made to justify the policy of duplicity and of imposture that has been pursued. So long as the question of annexation hung in doubt before the American Congress, the practice of a little finesse with other governments might have been allowable, as a trick of diplomacy, resorted to for the purpose of stimulating the United States, and making us jealous and more eager for the bargain. At such a time, and under such circumstances, a little coquetry might not have been amiss; but, after the United States had consented to annexation, and every obstacle to its consummation had been removed, what plausible reason or apology can be made for offering the propositions to Mexico which bear the date of the 29th of March last? If the Executive were not sincere, what possible motive could there be in making such overtures? There could be no intention to operate on the jealousy of our government; for our assent had already been gained. Unless we reason upon the principle that the Executive was capable of acting without a motive, the conclusion is inevitable, that President Jones has, from the beginning, been opposed to annexation. If the measure has succeeded, it has been in spite of all he could do to thwart it. Such is the view that will be taken of his administration and general course of policy, by every intelligent, unprejudiced observer, until reasons and explanations more satisfactory than have yet been published are furnished to the public.

[*New Orleans Bulletin, July* 16.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—The collector of the port was to be seen this morning performing the duty of one of the entry clerks, necessarily absent from his desk. All who are acquainted with the method of doing business in the entry department of the custom house, and the various delays to which importing merchants, at this season of the year, would be liable, from any interruption in the regularity of the arrangements, will perceive, in this conduct of the collector, an indication of his intention to accommodate the mercantile community, though at the expense of his personal convenience.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

From the Nashville Union, July 17.

ANNEXATION MEETING.

Pursuant to a previous call for a public meeting, a large concourse of the citizens of the town and county assembled at the court-house on Tuesday night, to give expression to their gratified feelings at the favorable settlement of this important and interesting question. The common was brilliantly illuminated, and the patriotic joy manifested by the whole audience rendered the scene in the highest degree animating. Mr. Nicholson, in obedience to the call of the meeting, took the stand, and spoke for thirty or forty minutes upon the grandeur and sublimity of the event they were then assembled to celebrate. Two independent nations, by their sovereign will and power, uniting their destinies for the purpose of extending practical freedom, and developing the rights of man, presented a spectacle unparalleled in the history of the world. Kingdoms and empires extended their dominions by conquest, by blood, and carnage. Republicanism has here exhibited its superiority, by a peaceful triumph of its principles over the machinations and intrigues of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nicholson's remarks, General Trousdale, who was loudly called for, appeared, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, with much clearness and force, upon the happy consummation of this truly national and important measure. He was rejoiced to see such a measure rise far above the ordinary issues of the day; and to see the masses of both parties mingling their congratulations in the consummation of this American question. He denied that Mexico had any right to complain, as she had cut herself off from any claim to the territory of Texas, by proposing to treat with her upon the basis of independence. He ridiculed the idea of a war with Mexico, and thought the time was not distant when our flag would wave peacefully over her capital. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bilbo was called for; but the threatening appearance of a storm compelled him to decline the call, and the meeting dispersed.

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.—This distinguished gentleman left here a few days since, with his family, on a visit to his relations in East Tennessee; he will remain there some weeks, and then make his way homeward through North Alabama. He was detained in Nashville some time, in consequence of the sickness of his family. The papers announce that he was elected a member of the Texas convention, now in session. He did not receive any information of this fact, until it was too late to reach him in time to take his seat; nor had he, at the date of his departure from Nashville, received any official notice of his election.

UNION AND HARMONY.—We had for a long time looked on with feelings of mortification and regret, at the bitter strife carried on by the democracy of Missouri, and more particularly in the city of St. Louis; which strife tended to weaken the great cause itself, and give the opponents of that cause new strength and fresh hopes, where, before these unfortunate family quarrels, they had sickened, and almost given up the ghost in despair. The last mail from St. Louis, however, now brings us the satisfactory news, that no longer will the hatchet be raised by brother against brother, and, although not buried in entire peace, it is to be turned only against the enemies of our principles. For years have the whigs cast their eyes in that quarter, and endeavored to fan the embers of discord; and such were their high hopes at one time, that they went so far as to pretend to claim Missouri for the great defeated. But a much more pleasing result is now to be foreseen than even the complete demolition of the whigs proper; it is the prostration of the worst of all parties—the party that would proscribe an individual from the blessings of our republican institutions, because of the place of his birth. This excrescence, which has grown up amid the difficulties which we have alluded to, will now be obliged to stand upon its own rotten principles; for their allies, the whigs, will find enough to do to take care of themselves; and this being the case, we may confidently look for the prostration of both of the parties opposed to the friends of the largest liberty. We copy the following from the two democratic papers which, until the present, have been arrayed against each other. Thus again is it proved that whigery "never is, but always *to be* blessed."

[*Baltimore Republican.*

The St. Louis Missourian says:

THE MEETING AT THE ROTUNDO.—We have heretofore had our misgivings as to whether any organization could be effected in the democratic party, that could check the onward march of that Vandal band yclept "native Americans." But all our doubts were dispelled by the large and enthusiastic meeting held at the rotundo on Saturday night. We believe every democrat there was inspired with new courage by the scenes that transpired there, and that they now feel that the good old era of democratic feeling has returned, and that, from henceforth, we are invincible. The democracy that assembled came there, as of yore, with their preferences and predilections, for which they contended (as freemen ought to contend) manfully, but with the expressed determination to sustain the action of the meeting, whether they obtained their preferences or not. They did what they could for their men, and stood up nobly for their views; but when the majority decided against them, they acquiesced, and rallied with enthusiasm upon the ticket presented. The demonstration that harmony was restored in our ranks, and the enthusiasm manifested, showing that unity of action would ensue, were so strong, that the natives, who predicted a failure, and who had gone there to feast their eyes by the blow-up that they expected, went away chapfallen, with a presentiment that they had better set their house in order, for the time of their departure was at hand. And if our friends (of which we have no doubt) will carry out the feeling of the meeting, and will give the ticket that unwavering, cordial support, which the high talent and integrity of the candidates composing it deserve, the worst forebodings of the natives will be more than realized. They will not only be beaten, but annihilated, and their name and memory forgotten.

The Reporter says:

The democrats of the city and county may now be regarded as united again, and we call upon them "to be up and doing." They have a foe to combat that must not be underrated, though its principles are fanatical, anti-republican, and justly odious.

We feel ourselves justified in saying that harmony is restored in the democracy of St. Louis. For several years a difference of individual preference, and choice of policy, had divided and distracted the party.

We have more than once insisted upon the fact, that, however much we may differ among ourselves in regard to the expediency of measures proposed by the government, the people, almost with one accord, acquiesce in such measures when consummated, and are prepared to defend the rights of their country, if necessary, even by an appeal to arms. This is a leading characteristic of the American citizen. We engage in the hottest political strife; we entertain opinions diametrically opposite, and enforce them with the utmost vehemence of language and earnestness of manner; we quarrel with the executive, if he happen to be a political opponent, for carrying out the doctrine of his party; but yet we willingly consent to share the responsibility of his acts, whenever the country is menaced with collision with foreign powers. In our domestic broils, we are heated politicians; in our policy towards other nations, we are American citizens. In the one case, we indulge in the utmost latitude of controversy; in the other, we band together with an invincible determination to sustain the honor and dignity of the country, at every sacrifice of personal opinion.

Rarely have we met with a more striking realization of this undoubted truth, than is now to be seen in the general tone of the public press in regard to the annexation of Texas. No candid observer will deny that, twelve months since, the country was very nearly equally divided on this subject. Even taking the presidential election as a test, the combined vote of the whigs and abolitionists would show a slight preponderance in opposition to annexation. The project was adopted about five months ago, by the majority of a single vote in the United States Senate. It then passed the House by a decisive vote. Having thus received the sanction of the constituted authorities, at least one half of the journals which had previously opposed annexation, at once abandoned further hostility, and prepared to recognise the will of the people's representatives. Now that Texas in her turn has accepted the propositions of the United States, nearly every vestige of opposition has disappeared.

It is worthy of remark, as bearing upon the subject, that the real or supposed intervention of foreign powers—Great Britain particularly—for the purpose of defeating annexation, has greatly contributed to render public sentiment unanimous. We tolerate no officious interference in our domestic concerns. Our right to bicker among ourselves is an indefeasible one; but when other nations seek to profit by our family quarrels, and intermeddle impertinently in matters solely relating to our own country, the people of the United States bury in oblivion all memory of their political dissensions, and recollect alone that they are bound to foster and maintain the rights of the republic.

[*New Orleans Bee, July* 17.

From the N. O. Tropic, July 16.

TEXAS.

The schooner Atalanta arrived yesterday from Galveston, bringing the "Weekly News" of the 5th. There is nothing particularly new or interesting. The "News" is filled with the correspondence between that government and Mexico relative to the recognition of Texian independence. The funeral solemnities in honor of General Jackson were celebrated on the 4th. The morning was ushered in by a national salute of 29 guns, and during the day the "stars and stripes" were seen floating from several consular offices in the city. At 10 o'clock, a procession marched to the Episcopal Church, where an effective discourse was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Eaton. In the afternoon, there was an oration appropriate to the anniversary of American independence. The "News" publishes a list of 63 delegates to the convention which met at Austin on the 4th. Eight of the present members of Congress are members. Col. Samuel B. Marshall, who died at Galveston, on his way to this government with despatches, was attended to his grave by the Masonic fraternity.

The following, from the "Houston Telegraph," is somewhat savage:

"We did not receive a copy of the propositions made by our Secretary of State to the Mexican government, until Thursday morning. We bitterly regret to say that they are more disgraceful and dishonorable to Texas than we had anticipated. Although they are dated at Washington on the Brazos, we still hope, for the credit of our government, that they were concluded at Galveston, and that the executive and cabinet knew nothing of them until a copy was sent by Dr. Smith to Washington. Better would it have been if the hand that signed them had been paralyzed ere the disgraceful act was consummated."

FROM HAVANA.

The fine brig Empresario, Captain Collins, arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing papers of the 5th instant. There is very little news—nothing from Mexico. The papers contain long details of a destructive fire which occurred in Matanzas on the 26th ult., by which an immense quantity of goods were burnt, and the richest and finest quarter of the city was destroyed. A large number of people were houseless and destitute in consequence. Subscription lists were opened throughout the island, and Governor-General O'Donnel had subscribed a large sum for the relief of the sufferers. The Courier of last evening says:

"The sum of $4,000 in money was stolen at Havana by a young clerk in a hat store. He was found secreted in the Empresario, unknown to everybody. All the money, except three doubloons, was found upon him, and he was immediately lodged in prison. This circumstance delayed the sailing of the brig for three hours."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The brig Almatia has arrived at Boston, with dates from the city of St. Domingo to 7th July. We learn from the Boston Traveller, that on the 16th of June the Dominican army started from Las Matas, and stopped at Commendador, a Dominican post; from thence on the 17th at 6 o'clock, a. m., they marched in three strong columns—the first under the command of Gen. F. Alfaii, to cut off the enemy's retreat; the second under Lieut. F. Pimenter; and the third, being artillery with two field-pieces, to attack on the right, under Gen. Duverge.

At 8 o'clock on the same morning, the third column halted in front of the enemy, forming in order of battle, and giving time for the first column to arrive and cut off the retreat of the enemy. At ten o'clock, the signal was given, and the general attack commenced. The firing commenced at three different points at the same time. After a battle of about two hours, and a well-sustained fire from the enemy, the Dominican army made a furious charge, completely routing their opponents, who abandoned four different points which they had previously occupied. Up to the 22d, the number ascertained to be killed amounted to 100, amongst whom were two officers. Fourteen prisoners were taken—7 officers, a surgeon, and 6 non-commissioned officers and privates. Some munitions of war were also seized. On the Dominican side, 2 were killed and 8 wounded; and on the 19th, they were on the march, with orders to attack a village about half a day's journey to the westward; but the enemy had fled, and the place was taken possession of.

An official report of General Duverge, from Las Caobas, under date of June 25th, also states that the vanguard had taken that place, and were in undisputed possession; and that there was news that Lt. F. Faberas, commander of Ondoballe, had attacked and completely routed the enemy there.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1845.

The annual commencement of Georgetown College took place to-day. The exercises commenced by the delivery of "Ponce de Leon," by Patrick F. Drain, of Washington; followed by a beautiful composition, entitled "The Effects of Christianity on Poetry," by Peter C. Howle, of Washington—well delivered; "Night after the Battle of Pharsalia," by B. G. Caulfield, of Washington; "Death of Douglas," by John F. Ellis, of Maryland; "Monody on Jackson," by Robert E.