

THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 30, 1845.

CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The "National Intelligencer" has devoted another article to the issue of the Treasury circular. It begins by disclaiming all "capitulations" and yet it cannot proceed to stop without making objections which are not only "capitulations," but entirely untenable. It says, the answer in the "Union," "the government answer," as it is pleased to call it, "is what was alleged by the Tribune, avoids one part of the matter, indirectly admits a second, and seeks to shake off upon us (private individuals) or manufacturers (other private individuals) the business of the duty which it has itself voluntarily assumed."

It is not correct to say that the circular, by whomsoever distributed, has been thus far placed only in the hands of a few persons. It has been distributed in the hands of all persons who have adopted the answer of the Intelligencer. It has been distributed in the hands of all persons who have adopted the answer of the Intelligencer. It has been distributed in the hands of all persons who have adopted the answer of the Intelligencer.

The "Union" did not "avoid" one part of the matter; but it directly met the issue, and "confronted" the allegation of the "Tribune," because we expressly said that "the assertions of the 'New York Tribune,' as to the alleged designs of the Treasury Department, are just the reverse of the truth." The design which was attributed to the department, was to confine the circular to the hands of persons who were not likely to be influenced by it.

The Secretary may have sent some copies of his circular to the postmasters; but he has by no means confined them to the postmasters, nor even made them the principal means of distributing them. Long before the article in the Tribune appeared, Mr. Walker had taken the most active measures to have circulars placed in the hands of most of the manufacturers, whigs as well as democrats; and many of them had actually been placed in the hands of leading whig manufacturers. We state this fact upon the authority of persons who were present at the meeting, and upon the same authority we state that, in no case, was any intimation made by the Secretary to any one, to make any distinction in the delivery of the circulars, between whigs and democrats.

When the National Intelligencer descends from the region of assertion to the discussion of the principle of the case, it is still more at fault. For instance, here is a specimen of its logic: "It is true, that to palliate a proposition so extraordinary as that of the annexation of Texas, the government alleges its want of power to do so, and that it is not only a constitutional question, but a question of the highest importance. It is not only a constitutional question, but a question of the highest importance. It is not only a constitutional question, but a question of the highest importance."

England and France have already interfered with our interests in regard to Texas. Can they act as impartial mediators where Mexico is a party, and where Texas is one of the great objects of contention? Can they mediate for peace first, without next attempting to guaranty the boundary between Mexico and the United States? The fact is, that it is not for the governments in America, who have their own private interests to preserve, to manage their own affairs, in relation to each other, in their own way.

Mr. Smith's letter is published in the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday last, and purports to be addressed to H. Stewart, esq., editor of the Galveston Citizen. It is written from the steamboat Pike, in the Ohio river, a few days past, on his return to Texas. He exonerates himself from the suspicion of being opposed to the annexation of Texas; and after the passage which we have already quoted, he says: "My signing, with some others, articles preliminary to peace with Mexico, has been severely condemned. I regret assurances, on which I could rely, that the Mexican government would sign these articles, provided the United States would first approve its signature. It appeared proper to accede to this overture from Mexico, for the following reasons: The signing of the articles in question removed all pretext for the renewal of hostilities by Mexico, and thus put an end to the war. It was, therefore, a measure which we might deem best."

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Table with columns for location, old rates, and new rates. Includes Albany, Albany, Hartford, Hartford, Lexington, New Orleans, New York, Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, Utica, Utica, Bangor, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamburg, New York, Natchez, New Haven, Richmond, Savannah.

The National Intelligencer is horrified at the order of the Postmaster General, requiring the postmasters of New Orleans and Mobile to make up mails for Galveston and Corpus Christi, to be sent by United States vessels, and to receive mails from those places in return. That paper thinks the "treaty-making power" should have been resorted to that "a postal convention" should have been framed; and, of course, that the Senate should have been convened to ratify the treaty, before mails can be interchanged between our ports and those of Texas, when the opportunity offers for a direct communication between them.

We must excuse the Intelligencer, by supposing that these strictures were written in entire ignorance of the following provision in the act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March 3d, 1835: "Sec. 34. And it is further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to cause to be sent by mail, to any place, or to be received at any place, any letters, newspapers, or other articles, which may be directed to any place, or to be received at any place, by any vessel, or by any other means, and to cause to be sent by mail, to any place, or to be received at any place, any letters, newspapers, or other articles, which may be directed to any place, or to be received at any place, by any vessel, or by any other means."

The Intelligencer will find, by referring to the session acts of the 28th Congress, chapter 69, that as late as the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed a law authorizing the Postmaster General "to contract for the transportation of the United States mail between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of any foreign power, whenever in his opinion the public interest will thereby be promoted." Foreign as Texas can possibly be, (and the Intelligencer is desirous to make her exceedingly so, since the proceedings taken for her annexation to the United States,) the foregoing shows law enough certainly for the Postmaster General to order mails to be sent to, and interchanged with, any of her ports.

Although the Intelligencer can perceive no other reason for the arrangement that "convenience," every one not willing that the aggressive and revengeful purposes of the Mexicans shall prevail, must see the absolute necessity of stated mail intercourse at this important crisis. Hasty as is the notice we have taken of the Intelligencer's extraordinary article, it is sufficient, we are confident, to place its presumptions in this matter just about on a par with its patriotism.

The whigs are reduced to great straits in finding some pretext for raising a clamor against the administration. They are casting about without success for some pretext. They are casting about without success for some pretext. They are casting about without success for some pretext. They are casting about without success for some pretext. They are casting about without success for some pretext.

The "Missourian" denies that Col. Benton and his friends have been "hostile to annexation." It says that they "have been against one form of annexation, while the Tyler treaty; but, so far from being opposed to it, Col. Benton was the author of re-annexation, and had advocated it for one quarter of a century." The "Missourian" contends that "it certainly takes little intellectual acumen to discern the difference between being in favor of a thing, and being opposed to a form in which that thing is to be accomplished. The form in which annexation was presented did not receive the sanction of Col. Benton and his friends; but, to jump at a conclusion that they were opposed to annexation, is disingenuous, and a palpable perversion of facts. But, as far as the President's official conduct is concerned, it meets our entire approbation, bearing no resemblance to any of the measures for the defence of the frontiers of Texas, and the concentration of a strong naval squadron in the Gulf, to be ready for emergencies that might arise, he has acted with wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, and deserves well the approbation of his countrymen; and we have full confidence that the same prudence, wisdom, and patriotism will be displayed by him in all the other great measures that devolve upon his administration. Let him continue as he has begun, and he will receive the plaudits of the people who have elevated him to the highest and most honorable station on earth."

OFFICIAL.

We are favored with the following copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Richmond "Fayette Artillery" company and the Secretary of War. It breathes the true spirit: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, August 27, 1845. Six: In pursuance of a resolution which I have now the honor to communicate to you, I beg leave to offer to your department the services of the "Richmond Fayette Artillery" for any duty you may be pleased to assign to us. This corps, like all of volunteers, has been in commission more than twenty-three years. It has now on its rolls fifty-two members. With the exception of three commissioned officers, and two company officers, it is composed exclusively of merchants. We are well uniformed, well equipped with swords, pistols, and four beautiful six-pounder brass guns; and could assemble for duty upon short notice. The strength of the company might, with readiness, be increased to the complement of a full company, according to regulation. In making this offer, we are actuated, as our resolution expresses, by the threatening attitude of Mexico towards our country. We are not satisfied with the manner in which she has refused to render justice in many yet unadjusted cases—and the violation of right which she would commit by now invading Texas. We do not desire war; but, as volunteers, in view of the position she has assumed, we feel that we are in the proper discharge of our duty when we offer ourselves for war-service. Should there be, in the opinion of your department, necessity for a draft from the volunteers of the United States, for any duty he may think proper to assign to us, we are ready to accept of it. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. ELLIS, Captain Richmond Fayette Artillery.

At a meeting of the "Richmond Fayette Artillery," at Military Hall, Tuesday night, August 26th, 1845, after drill—Captain Ellis in the chair, Lieutenant Nimmo offered the following preamble and resolution: "Resolved, That the present state of affairs, a strong probability exists that Mexico will declare war against the United States; and feeling this to be an occasion when our volunteers should be prompt in tendering their services for the defence of their country. 'Be it therefore resolved, That the captain be, and he is hereby, requested to offer the services of the 'Richmond Fayette Artillery' to the Secretary of War, in view of the position she has assumed, and in view of the fact that she has refused to render justice in many yet unadjusted cases—and the violation of right which she would commit by now invading Texas. We do not desire war; but, as volunteers, in view of the position she has assumed, we feel that we are in the proper discharge of our duty when we offer ourselves for war-service. Should there be, in the opinion of your department, necessity for a draft from the volunteers of the United States, for any duty he may think proper to assign to us, we are ready to accept of it. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. ELLIS, Captain Richmond Fayette Artillery."

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1845. Sir: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received, offering, by resolution of the whole corps, the services of the Richmond Fayette Artillery, as a volunteer company under your command, "for any service that may be required by this department, for the defence of their country, in case Mexico shall declare war against the United States." The Secretary of War has authorized me to take into the service of the United States volunteers, and should the public exigency warrant the acceptance of your offer, the President will most readily avail himself of it. The President and this department fully appreciate the public-spirited and patriotic motives which prompt your offer, which will be entered on the list of candidates for military service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. RICE, Secretary of War.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE. The following list presents the names and politics of the legislature of Indiana, for the year next ensuing: SENATORS. DEMOCRATS.—From the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, and Huntington.—William Rockwell, Bartholomew and Jennings.—H. H. Barbour, Brown and Monroe.—William Barker, Harrison and Perry.—James W. Wilson, Major, Crawford and Orange.—H. Miller, Davies and Martin.—E. Chapman, Dearborn.—George P. Baell, Elkhart.—A. C. Cuddy, Fayette and Union.—J. Leviston, Fountain and Adams.—James H. Harrison, Hamilton, Pike, and Dubois.—B. Edmondson, Hancock and Madison.—A. Jackson, Jackson.—E. D. English, Johnson.—F. Hardin, La Porte, Porter, and Lake.—J. W. Chapman, Morgan.—F. M. Parks, Noble, and De Kalb.—J. E. Herriman, Posey and Vanderburgh.—Joseph Lane, Randolph, Blackford, and Jay.—J. P. Wood, Shelby.—A. C. Handy, Vigo, Sullivan, and Clay.—W. A. Akin, Warren, &c.—W. J. Howell, Washington.—E. D. Logan, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DEMOCRATS.—Adams and Jay.—S. S. Mickle, Bartholomew.—Ephraim Arnold, Blackford, &c.—R. B. Turner, Carroll.—Henry P. Bedford, Cass.—C. Tabor, Clay.—F. B. Yocom, Clinton.—W. Stewart, Clark.—John S. Simonson, Dearborn.—Jefferson, Dearborn.—Thomas W. Wagon, Dearborn.—Clymer, Franklin.—E. D. Crainchank and L. Wiley, Floyd.—John Jones, Fountain.—J. Bowman and Scott, Hamilton.—K. Kimberlin, Hancock.—John Chambers and Thomas Wise, Johnson.—D. Webb, Kosciusko.—D. Ripley, Laporte.—J. S. Carter, Lawrence.—G. W. Carr, Lake and Porter.—A. McDonald, Lagrange and Noble.—T. S. Wilson, Madison.—J. C. Stewart, Miami and Adams.—John Nelson, and Samuel Herron, Miami and Wabash.—B. Henton, Marion.—N. B. Webber and Y. E. Wilson, Madison.—E. Ellis, Orange.—J. Van der Venter, Owen.—G. W. Moore, Pike.—R. N. Rogers, Putnam.—Henry Secret, Scott.—S. Davis, Switzerland.—Edward Burns, Shelby.—J. M. Steeth, Tipton.—C. T. Jackson, Tippecanoe.—D. Layman and S. M. McCormick, Union.—W. Watt, Van Buren.—W. Shreve, Vanderburgh.—H. C. Munroe, Warrick.—J. Fuller, 2d, 2d, 2d.

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EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 29, 1845. I perceive that the leading whig papers of this city, alarmed at the consequences of last year's coalition between the whigs and natives, are now endeavoring to form a coalition with the democrats, and to stick by their in good faith. They seem to be alarmed at the prospect before them. They read they may be punished for their bargain and sold to the natives; and, accordingly, they promise to make their nomination for the office, and to adhere to them. A resolution to this effect passed their nominating convention a few days ago. We shall see how these pledges are respected. For my own part, I have little or no confidence in the promises of the whigs. As a proof of the bad policy which animates the party, I may remark, that it is now generally believed that they will vote for the native American candidate for canal commissioner—a suggestion which has, however, been brooked by the "United States Gazette." But no preparation having been made to place a whig candidate for canal commissioner in nomination, I am strongly inclined to believe that the Democratic Convention will be held in Philadelphia on the 15th proximo. This body bids fair to be composed of the leading spirits of the party. The number of candidates for the office is named, but the contest will undoubtedly be between Daniel Painter, esq., of Westmoreland, and James Burns, esq., of Millin, both of whom are practical canal engineers, and the pay of canal commissioners is so small, that it is scarcely calculated to attract high character who consent to serve. For the paltry compensation of three dollars a day, it is expected that a man will leave his business, and devote his time to the duties of a canal commissioner. And this pay does not include travelling expenses and mileage, both of which must be paid out of the private purse of the members of the board. There is but one excuse for such a course on the part of the whigs, and that is, the desire of our legislature to reform the expenditures of the government as to enable Pennsylvania to maintain her plighted faith before all the world. It is no doubt the knowledge that such was the consideration of the whigs, that induced many of our most illustrious and experienced citizens to accept the responsible office of the State. I look forward to a period, not far distant, when the whigs will be able to show to the people that they are not unworthy of the confidence of the people, and that they are not unworthy of the confidence of the people, and that they are not unworthy of the confidence of the people.

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DEATH OF JUDGE THRUSTON.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. At a meeting of the bar and officers of the court, on the 28th day of August, 1845, at noon, Richard S. Cox, esq., was appointed chairman, and William Brent secretary. On motion of Joseph H. Bradley, esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this meeting, having been held with deep and sincere emotion of the death of the Hon. Buckner Thruston, for many years a judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. Resolved, That we lament the death of an individual with whom we were long associated in the administration of justice, and in the intercourse of society, distinguished by his elegant attainments as a scholar, for his extensive erudition, for his integrity on the bench, and his accomplishments as a gentleman. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family in the death of Judge Thruston, full of years and ripe in character. Resolved, That the district attorney be requested to submit these proceedings to the circuit court, and to ask the court to permit them to be entered on their minutes; and to unite with the bar and officers of the court in paying respect to the memory of the deceased; and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased, and be published in the several newspapers in this District. Resolved, That the district attorney, submitted the above proceedings to the court, accompanied with some just remarks on the character and virtues of the deceased. To which the Hon. W. Crouch, chief justice, made the following reply on behalf of the court: "The court has received, with great sensibility, information of the death of the Hon. Buckner Thruston, one of the judges of this court. "Having been long associated with him in the discharge of his judicial duties, we cannot but deeply feel the loss we have sustained. His judicial life has been prolonged beyond the usual term of human life, and has been uniformly marked with strict integrity. It is in the time of his life, and in the testimonials of respect proposed by the bar and officers of the court, and will order their proceedings to be entered on the minutes of the court. The court will now adjourn. Test: WM. BRENT, Clerk.

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By this evening's southern mail.

Yesterday afternoon, the company of artillery, who volunteered under Major Gally, marched from the public square, under a salute of twenty-eight guns, to the United States barracks, three miles below the city. The fine, capacious steamship Alabama was lying in front of the barracks, with Captain Form's company on board. Notwithstanding the heat and dust, a vast crowd accompanied the march of the company from the square, increasing the great concourse of people already at the barracks; among the spectators was a considerable number of the fair sex, who had come to take a parting adieu and last look of their husbands and sons, leaving their homes to encounter the perils of the sea. There never was a nobler body of young men collected together for such a purpose. The greater part of them are under twenty-five years of age, and few are over thirty. The company, with out halting, marched on board the steamer which is to convey them to Texas, the veteran Gally moving at their head. A little before ten o'clock in the night, the steamer got under way with the company aboard, and a salute of twenty-eight guns, from the United States battery—the whole under the command of Major Gally. The number of troops embarked is as follows: Major Gally's artillery.....166 Captain Form's do.....100 Seventh infantry.....314 403

The United States infantry that embarked as an infantry, having followed as volunteers, and, at least under the middle age, and looking as if they could effect anything that can reasonably be required of human daring and physical strength. This is a very efficient reinforcement for General Taylor, and should be most gratefully appreciated. The two volunteer companies carry with them eight field-pieces, with fixed ammunition and accoutrements complete, with officers of skill and bravery to direct the exertions of the gallant young soldiers. It is in the time of our history, that we have seen an efficient as an efficient as one could desire to be associated with on the field of fame. Four hundred of such men, so commanded, are sufficient to change the aspect of a campaign, and to secure the triumph on either side are not more than a few thousands.

FROM ANASAPAS.—Col. Hunt, the United States quartermaster general in this city, has received a letter from Anasapas bay, dated August 14, which was probably brought to Pensacola by one of the cruisers lately anchored there. The contents of the letter are in the loss of the schooner Swallow, Captain Miner, on the 13th inst., as she was going over the bar. She got into the north breakers, and was going to pieces on the 13th. The captain and crew reached the shore in the evening, and were rescued by the crew's clothes. The cargo consisted of 600 bbls. coal, stores, and of some clothing belonging to the 3d infantry—part of the cargo saved—vessel a total loss.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.—Letters are received from an officer with the army under General Taylor, dated Corpus Christi, August 15. The troops under General Taylor, are in the best of health, and the main land—all in good health and fine spirits—no enemy near—none expected. A courier had been despatched to Matamoros and returned, who reports only 400 men at or near that place. "The same day," says the letter, "we were all very well, and with a delightful breeze constantly prevailing."

MARCH OF THE UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.—The following extract of a letter from an officer of the United States dragoons, which one of our friends has just received, and has been placed to communicate to us, gives some particulars of the march of the seven companies of dragoons from Fort Jessup, into Texas: "Nacogdoches, July 31, 1845. "The seven companies of dragoons arrived here to-day, after a very warm march of six days from Fort Jessup. "We are all well, and with a delightful breeze constantly prevailing."

INCREASE OF NAVAL FORCE.—The United States steam frigate Monitor and Princeton have arrived at Pensacola, and the frigate Albatross has departed for Norfolk. The sloop-of-war Falmouth and John Adams, with the brig Somers and frigate Potomac, are also at Pensacola. The arrival of these two formidable steam vessels in the Gulf is very opportune, and will bring our navy to a state of readiness for war and invasion into execution.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1845. Sir: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received, offering, by resolution of the whole corps, the services of the Richmond Fayette Artillery, as a volunteer company under your command, "for any service that may be required by this department, for the defence of their country, in case Mexico shall declare war against the United States." The Secretary of War has authorized me to take into the service of the United States volunteers, and should the public exigency warrant the acceptance of your offer, the President will most readily avail himself of it. The President and this department fully appreciate the public-spirited and patriotic motives which prompt your offer, which will be entered on the list of candidates for military service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. RICE, Secretary of War.

WAR OFFICERS.

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