THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 6, 1845.

OUR WESTERN BOUNDARY.

We promised, a few days since, to lay before our readers a summary of the reasons which, in our view, at once authorize and command the policy hitherto so successfully pursued by the administration in respect to that portion of the Texian territory which lies on the eastern bank of the Del Norte. The "London Times" of the 10th September, received yesterday by the Cambria, would summon us to the discharge of this duty, if nothing else could; for, that abusive and violent journal (whose article we shall republish and notice to-morrow) charges us with a greedy appetite for aggrandizement. It unhesitatingly says, (taking the cue, in part, from the opposition press on this side the water,) that "not content with absorbing the province which had shaken off its allegiance to Mexico, there can be little doubt that the United States government will extend its claim from the Nueces to the Rio Bravo." The "London Times" is right in its view of our claim, whilst it does gross injustice to our spirit. We mean to claim to the Rio Grande. Clear right sanctions our claim; and to assert that right against lawless force has been the policy of the administration. That policy—pursued as it has been with great energy, and hitherto with complete success—has been strictly the policy of defence. Hostile invasion and occupation of the territory have been forbidden and prevented. Judging from the general tone of the press of the whole country, we believe that this course of action, on the part of the Executive, has been received with almost universal favor and sanction. In only a few cases, like those of the "Intelligencer" and the "New York Tribune," has whig party-spirit been blind and rabid enough to snarl at it.

This defence of the territory between the Nueces and the Del Norte, was an executive duty at once so plain and so imperative, that we cannot but look with wonder on the impotent phrenzy of faction which can venture to gainsay and revile it. Over and over again, and in every possible way, Texas told us, and all the world, what her limits were as an independent republic. She made the solemn record of this declaration of limits coeval with her declaration of independence. In defence of both declarations—of one just as much as of the other—she flung herself on the fortunes of war. In that war, the voice of the civilized world proclaimed her the victor. And then, after nine years of delay, during which the Texian soil and the Texian independence were alike protected and safe from all foreign aggression, Texas accepted our overture, and became part of our Union. That every word of this statement is true, no man pretends to doubt. Will the next generation of our countrymen believe that, in this state of facts, any section of any party could be found in the country willing to hold up an administration to obloquy and reproach, for not suffering the territory, so united with our own, to be torn from us by the strong hand—torn from us prior to all negotiation, and independently of all negotiation—torn from us by a nation, whose inability to govern itself within its own limits is painfully manifest—whose whole science and system of government seem to be little more than a perpetual oscillation between ferocious despotism and savage anarchy? Why, if there ever was a case in which the law of nations might justly and well be strained to shut out an old claimant and to make a new title—if there ever was a case in which every interest of humanity cried out with a loud voice for the substitution of one government in place of another over any region of territory—surely that case is presented in the claim of our government to hold, against the Mexican government, the territory between the Nueces and the Del Norte. To give that fair region over to the weak, and wanton, and vengeful sway of Mexico, would be an act of inhumanity, of cruelty, and of crime, unless the Mexican title to it were clear and strong beyond all dispute, and above all peradventure. The very reverse of this is the fact. Mexico has no title. Our title, derived from the very highest source, legitimated by the unanimous consent of the *people*, is as clear as the sunlight. We are bound by every obligation of justice and good faith towards the Texians to sustain it; and yet, one press at least, and even more than one, has been found mad enough to assail and vituperate the President of the United States, because he will not give up our title, and thrust the land in question back again into misgovernment or no government, under the name of Mexico! If these be the fruits—the bitter and deadly fruits—of whig policy, or whig partisanship, or whig principle, then is it indeed well for this nation that the axe has been laid to the root of the tree.

The Intelligencer is most indignant that the administration does not resort to negotiation with Mexico to settle the Texian boundary, since the annexation resolutions gave us the power to settle it by negotiation. Negotiation, forsooth! *By whose fault is it* that negotiation on the subject is not at this moment going on between us and Mexico? Was it our government, or was it Mexico, that broke off all diplomatic relations, called back Almonte in anger, and sent home Mr. Shannon with insult? What overture of negotiation from Mexico have we declined? Did we not send one minister, specially empowered to negotiate, and instructed to negotiate in a most fair and liberal spirit, on this very question of boundary? And when he was turned away with contumely from the doors of the Mexican foreign office, were we to send another representative of our country to beg in vain for admission? Are we to sue for a negotiation, whilst Mexico has just opened a loan for fifteen millions—is raising men, as well as money, to march beyond our boundary, whilst all her agents in Mexico are threatening war, and General Paredes is gasconading at the head of his troops? Would the Intelligencer have us bring at once our honor and our courage into suspicion with these braggarts, and invoke a spirit, on their part, which must increase their demands, defeat the negotiation, and incite them hereafter to additional insults and renewed hostilities? Is this to act the part of patriots or of statesmen? The present administration has shown, and we venture to predict that it will show, no unwillingness to negotiate with Mexico; but it has not yet learned in the school of the Intelligencer how to negotiate on its knees.

The Intelligencer has moaned grievously over what it is pleased to call our "abuse" of its factious and unpatriotic course on this question. We have held, and we still hold up the anti-American spirit of that journal to the odium and condemnation which it so richly deserves, and which are now storming upon its head. We nail its foreign sympathies and predilections to the pillory of public indignation. It *is* their just and inevitable doom. In this view, rather than in refutation of a tissue of sophistries, which need no refutation, we take upon ourselves again the duty of enumerating, with the utmost brevity, the items of that strong array of proof against which the Intelligencer has wilfully shut its eyes.

From 1803 up to 1819, our country, with one voice, and without ceasing, claimed the whole of Texas, up to the Del Norte, as part of the Louisiana cession. During all that time, no American, of any party, was found foolhardy enough to deny our claim. The idol of the National Intelligencer, Mr. Clay, denounced the treaty of 1819; expatiated, with great eloquence, upon the value and beauties of the territory which we had ceded; and demonstrated that then, (1820,) as he asserted in his Raleigh letter of the last year, the Rio Grande was the boundary of Texas. In fact, all our administrations, and all our distinguished statesmen, had claimed the same boundary for Texas, up to the very moment when we ceded it to Spain. Spain, indeed, true to her ancient and proverbial policy of arrogant pretension, had disputed it. But she made her dispute of it monstrous and ludicrous, by denying in the same breath that Texas extended on the west even so far as the Colorado—a denial which revealed at once the false and aggressive spirit in which she was acting. At that time, our government, unwisely and unjustly, if not unconstitutionally, sold out our claim to Spain,—*Texas all the time protesting against the sale.*

Mexico, then in revolt against Spain, took no thought and no measure as to her Texian boundary. During the war between Mexico and Spain, Texas remained inactive. In 1824 and 1825, Mexico, through our aid and countenance, was recognised as an independent State. The Mexican confederation was formed. Texas—Texas as she had been, extending to the Del Norte—joined that confederation. In a few years the ill-cemented federative fabric fell to pieces, and gave place to the despotism of Santa Ana. Meantime the boundary between Mexico and Texas had never been fixed by any federative legislation; for, in 1834, Almonte was sent out to seek the boundary, and, as the result of his search, reported a boundary which Texas and Mexico alike disclaimed.

In eighteen months afterwards, Texas came out of the fallen confederation, protested against the illegitimate government of Santa Ana, and declared and won her independence. Now, in what territorial condition did Texas separate from the Mexican confederation? Why, clearly in the condition in which she went into it—that is, with the Del Norte for her boundary. This was most manifestly her condition, by every rule of public law. But she did not leave it to any construction of public law. Knowing the power she had to deal with, she made solemn legislative declaration of her boundary, and maintained it by the sword. In that condition, she was acknowledged as an independent republic by the United States, and by some of the leading nations of Europe; and on that declaration, so maintained, she has annexed herself to our Union. In that condition, the execu t of our country protects her, while Mexico shrinks from all attack, and spurns all negotiation.

If these facts do not make out a clear case of boundary, how, in the name of all that is rational, is such a case ever to be made out? The right of Texian independence, and the right of Texian boundary by the Del Norte, are forever bound up together. They stand on the same impregnable ground. They are one and inseparable. Santa Ana so understood the matter, when, on behalf of Mexico, he stipulated, in the secret treaty which has just been published, to acknowledge the independent jurisdiction of Texas up to the Del Norte, as the condition of his release from his Texian captivity. It is odious, then—it is shameful in any American journal, to say that the President of the United States should stand by with folded arms, and see this independent republic—now becoming a part of our own territory—ruthlessly and violently dismembered? Let us, then, repeat in the face of the world—in spite of the London journals—in spite of all the American whig journals, who take the side of a foreign power against their own country—"Let there be no mistake about this matter. The Rio del Norte *is* our boundary line. The Rio del Norte *will continue to be* our boundary; and neither the arms of the Mexicans, nor the tongues of her diplomatists, nor the puny pens of the 'National Intelligencer,' will be sufficient to remove our boundary to the east of that river. *There* our boundary is planted; and neither the bullets of the Mexicans, nor the paper shot of their friends in this country, will be able to shake the determination of our Executive on this question."

THE TARIFF.

The organs of the free-trade democracy are in ecstacies at the defeat of the whig candidates in Maryland; and the organ of the administration hails the event in strains which must be highly edifying to the tariff democracy of Pennsylvania. The government paper proclaims, as an especial piece of "good fortune," that it can announce the "signal defeat of Messrs. Kennedy and Wethered, champions of whigery, *and of the tariff of* 1842;" and the sanguine editor, with that proneness to jump to conclusions which is natural to the temperament of a "southern sun," exultingly predicts that this defeat of the whigs in Maryland "has sounded the last note of the *death-knell of the tariff of* 1842." This is possible; we shall see. But we incline to think that the benefits which Maryland, in common with her sister States, reaps from the tariff of 1842, will be continued to her, in spite of her own efforts to overthrow it. We are not surprised at the tone of the official paper, nor find fault with its anticipations. If its wish is father to the thought, it is in keeping with the doctrines of hostility to the protective system which it has ever maintained. We are only surprised at those who, holding opposite doctrines, should have suffered themselves to be deluded by the cant and catchwords of party, into the suicidal act of discarding from their service their true friends, and endangering a policy which they know and feel has diffused health, activity, and vigor through every vein and artery of the body politic, and into the industry and prosperity of the remotest hamlet in the land.

[*This morning's National Intelligencer.*

We thank the "National Intelligencer" for placing us in our true position. It does us no more than justice. Our present course is "in keeping with the doctrines of hostility to the protective system, which we have ever maintained," certainly for thirty years. A short time previous to those thirty years, we only apparently deviated from this doctrine for the short period when the aggressions of foreign nations upon our rights and our commerce compelled us to resort to defensive measures—first to commercial restrictions, and then to open war. We then were willing to throw ourselves principally upon our own manufacturing resources, as the government and the country did. But the moment this pressure was removed, the true principles of political economy returned; and for thirty years we have stood up in behalf of those principles. But whilst the "National Intelligencer" does justice to our position, it does injustice to our friends and our party; and, still more, it does injustice to the cause of truth, by exaggerating the benefits which it ascribes to the tariff of 1842, and the mischiefs which might result from a change of policy.

It is wonderful, indeed, that any man who professes to be a statesman, that the whig convention of Massachusetts, that Mr. Kennedy, that the "National Intelligencer," or any of the whigs, should blindly pin their faith to the tariff of 1842. The very erm is synonymous with abuses and oppression. Who does not recollect the history of that law—under what circumstances it was passed, forbidding the best selection of means, and the wisest arrangement of its details—forced upon Congress in the last hours of an expiring session, by the necessities of an exhausted treasury,—and its details repudiated by some of the very senators who voted for it? Who does not recollect that Messrs. Buchanan and Wright proclaimed in the Senate chamber, that they would seize a better time and more favorable auspices for mending and reforming its provisions? Who does not remember that Mr. Rives denounced it, in his speech, as worse than the abominable tariff of 1828? Who that recollects its minimum principle and its specific duties, can dare to set his face against its reform, and cry out for the continuance of this same partial, odious, and abominable tariff? Take the minimum principle alone, and see how it operates. Take one single illustration: We have now before us a piece of *Manchester shirting*, 36 inches, or a yard wide—costing, in England, 12s. 6d. for 41 yards in the piece, or 7½ cents a yard, but estimated under the minimum principle to cost in England 20 cents; upon which 20 cents it pays a duty of 30 per cent, or 6 cents a yard, or 80 per cent. on the English price—raising its price in New York to 16 cents. The American article, of the same quality, costs to manufacture it only 9 cents, and yet it sells in the American market at 15 cents; (because they raise its value, to correspond with the English article under this enormous minimum duty.) This is a gross fraud intended for the benefit of the American manufacturer And yet, with this simple fact to illustrate the operation of the tariff—and there are hundreds like it—the whig manufacturers and their whig presses say, Let the tariff of 1842 remain, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchanged.

We cannot assent to this proposition. We go honestly for a change. We go for reducing the tariff to the revenue standard.

To-morrow we shall begin the regular discussion of the whole subject. An able correspondent will take the matter in hand. He begins by correctly defining our position: "If I understand your views, as expressed in the columns of the 'Union,' you are in favor of a *revenue* tariff, and against a *protective* tariff; and are, therefore, in favor of the reduction of the present tariff (which is more highly protective in its provisions than any former one ever enacted in this country) *to the revenue standard.*" This is our position, as it is that of our correspondent.

THE MONUMENT TO JACKSON.

The following eloquent address to the people of the United States (to which we have cordially subscribed our name, without sharing the honor of its composition,) supersedes the necessity of any elaborate appeal from our own pen. We go for the object it proposes, heart and hand. It is a due respect to the memory of one of the first men, not only of his country, but of his age—a patriot, whose services have shed a never-dying lustre upon our military fame and upon our civil institutions—whose death has covered a whole nation with mourning, and drawn from the lips of almost countless orators the warm eulogium which is due to his services and his merits. It is well to do justice to such men, not only for their own sakes, but for the benefit of posterity, and to cherish the flame of generous emulation in the hearts of men. Washington's statue is about to be erected by Congress. The gratitude and the honor of the nation demand it. Then will it be said that Congress have redeemed the recorded pledges of their illustrious predecessors, and paid due respect to the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The statue of Jefferson should also be erected, to do honor to the author of the Declaration of American Independence, and one of the first statesmen of the age. The appeal is now made to the people, in behalf of another of their illustrious benefactors, whilst the heart still throbs with gratitude and reverence over the tomb in which his remains have been so recently deposited. It is impossible that it should not succeed, if the proper exertions are made to receive the contributions of a nation's feelings. The committee of this city are determined to do their duty; and the following address is the first offering which they lay upon his shrine. They have framed wise instructions for the agents whom they are about to appoint. Let those agents co-operate with its friends everywhere, and the work will be done.

JACKSON MONUMENT.

To the people of the United States:

A large meeting of the citizens of Washington on the 15th of September, 1845, (Gen. John P. Van Ness presiding,) unanimously and enthusiastically adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That the American people be called upon to unite in erecting, at the seat of the federal government, a suitable monument to the memory of the Hero, Patriot, and Sage, whose recent loss the nation still deplores, to go down to our most distant posterity, as a record of the great man's glory, and of his country's gratitude and grief.

Resolved, That a colossal equestrian statue, in imperishable bronze, is deemed the most suitable for the purpose, to transmit to future centuries the features and form on which the annals of the republic will teach each new succeeding generation to look with an ever-renewed love and reverence, and an ever-renewing ambition to emulate his noble deeds and nobler virtues.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of raising by voluntary subscription the requisite sum, a central committee of thirteen be appointed, which shall proceed forthwith to organize the necessary measures for the collection of such subscription, by whom a monthly publication of the same shall be made, and the money securely invested; and *Resolved,* That, as General Jackson's own most trusted and beloved friend, and the selected inheritor of his papers and guardian of his fame, Francis P. Blair be appointed treasurer.

Resolved, That the following citizens constitute said committee of thirteen, with power to supply vacancies in their own number; and, after the completion of the subscription, to direct and superintend the execution of the proposed work: Cave Johnson, Francis P. Blair, Thomas Ritchie, Amos Kendall, John P. Van Ness, John C. Rives, William A. Harris, Jesse E. Dow, Benjamin B. French, John W. Maury, Charles K. Gardner, James Hoban, and Charles P. Sengstack.

The committee on whom devolves the execution of the high trust designated by their fellow-citizens of Washington, feel confident that its fulfilment is not more earnestly desired by their immediate constituents than by the great mass of the American people.

A colossal equestrian statue in imperishable bronze, presenting to the eyes of all future generations the Hero and Patriot as he lived, exhibiting the features, the person, the apparel, the attitude, and almost the action, which belonged to him at the moment of rendering the highest service to his country, has always been looked upon by the free and noble-minded people of every age, as the best bequest they could give to their descendants. In such a model, the virtues to which the republic attributes its greatness are, in some sort, enduringly personified; and the posthumous honor which imparts an immortal presence in the midst of his countrymen to one great public benefactor, gives birth to the patriotic emulation which, through succeeding ages, multiplies aspirants to a kindred fame.

It is not only, then, the national gratitude, but a just sense of the public interests, a wise care of the national glory, which erects lasting monuments to commemorate the citizens who devote themselves to the service of the republic.

The Congress of great men, who contributed to found the free government we enjoy, decreed an equestrian statue to Washington, as the man most worthy of the renown of our glorious revolution. It was to hand him down to the remotest posterity in his military character, in the lineaments and habiliments which he wore when he achieved the independence of his country, that the Congress voted a monument which should present the general as he appeared on the scene of his greatest exploits. At that time the fine arts had not attained a maturity in our country, adequate to execute worthily the design. Now, American sculptors have arisen, from whom Europe borrows the power to eternize the features of her illustrious men; and hence the last Congress took the first step towards the accomplishment of the resolution for the construction of the equestrian statue to Washington. The gratitude and honor of the nation imperiously demand the full and immediate execution of the work, which circumstances have already too long delayed. If our countrymen should also decree an equestrian monument to the patriotic chief "who shed his stripling blood in the revolution," and who closed the last war for the maintenance of his country's independence in a blaze of glory, only less brilliant than that which achieved that independence at York Town, it would be equivalent to an instruction to the approaching Congress to consummate the movement of the last session; and the nation may be gratified by witnessing the elevation of fitting memorials to the heroic general who conquered liberty for his country, and to him who preserved it. Such tributes, offered spontaneously from the national heart to the immortal dead, are the highest meed of public honor for the highest desert of public service, and wisely to be encouraged on proper occasions, as the bequest of one age to another, and one of the best means of perpetuating the silent, but deep and pervading moral power of the characters and examples of the country's worthiest and greatest sons.

It is proposed to build the monuments to Washington and Jackson at the seat of government, for the reason that this city is the city of the Union, ceded to it by the States, as the point which concentrates the representatives of the States and the American people, and of foreign governments, and is calculated, by associating with it the forms of illustrious patriots, to add strength and permanency to the Union itself.

To fulfil the duty intrusted to them by the citizens of Washington, the committee will appeal, through authorized agents in every section of the country, to each patriotic and liberal-minded citizen of the Union.

Subscriptions may be made of any amount; and it is hoped that an adequate sum may be obtained, if no subscription exceeded one hundred dollars; but, as there may be some mistake in our calculation, it is also to be hoped that no man of large means, and of a liberal spirit, will consider himself limited in the amount of his contribution by this suggestion. The smallest contribution will be received, even "the widow's mite;" for the country will feel more pride in the multitude of hearts engaged in this work, than in the amount of money. As an acknowledgment to subscribers, and as a check on all concerned in the collection of subscriptions, a monthly publication will be made of the names, residence, and occupation of subscribers, and of the amount subscribed, and the original lists transferred in stereotype, or inscribed on some permanent material, will be perpetuated in connexion with the monument.

It is the intention of the committee to invest in some secure funds the sums received in the progress of the subscription; and so much of the accruing interest on which, as may be necessary, will be dedicated to procure the execution of fine engravings of the statue for the subscribers—none of which engravings shall be disposed of in any other way.

No compensation will be received by any of the committee—not even by the treasurer or secretary—for their services. Agents authorized to obtain subscriptions and make collections will be allowed a reasonable per centage, to be settled by agreement; and a clerk, who will devote his whole time to the labor of keeping the accounts, and in effectuating the correspondence of the committee with all parts of the Union, will receive a compensation dependent on the surplus accruing from the interest on the funded collections. It is the fixed determination of the committee that not one cent of the amount collected (reaching the treasurer) shall be diverted from the object for which it is given. And to effect this, adequate security will be taken to make safe the funds, wherever lodged; and publicity will be given, in quarterly or semi-annual statements, of every matter touching the concern, for the satisfaction of subscribers.

All the agents of this committee will be furnished with a letter of appointment signed by the chairman and members of the committee, and countersigned by their clerk, with their seal annexed. No person who cannot produce such a commission is to be recognised as authorized by us.

All who may prefer to do so, may remit the amount of their subscriptions directly to the chairman of the committee—a course which is earnestly recommended to all the friends of the enterprise, inasmuch as it will save the expenses incident to collection.

CAVE JOHNSON, Chairman,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
THOMAS RITCHIE,
AMOS KENDALL,
JOHN P. VAN NESS,
JOHN C. RIVES,
WM. A. HARRIS,
JESSE E. DOW,
BENJ. B. FRENCH,
JOHN W. MAURY,
CHARLES K. GARDNER,
JAMES HOBAN,
CHAS. P. SENGSTACK,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1845.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands subject to sale at this time, are included in the following States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. The whole amount of public lands sold in 1844 was 1,754,120 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to $2,205,850. The largest amount of sales was made in Illinois, being 489,410 acres—showing the rapid growth of that young State. The smallest quantity was sold in Florida, being 14,714 acres—owing, doubtless, to the recent difficulties with the Indians in that Territory. Missouri ranks next to Illinois in the amount of sales, being 449,531 acres. From the 1st of January until the 31st of August, 1845, being eight months, the sales in all the States and Territories already specified amounted to 1,083,466 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to $1,382,950. Here, again, the largest amount of sales has been made in Illinois; the next in Wisconsin Territory; and the smallest in Florida. The whole amount of sales for 1845, if proportionate, will about equal the sales of 1844. The following exhibit on this subject may be of interest to the public:

Exhibit of the amount of public lands sold, and the purchase-money received therefor, at the United States district land offices, in the year 1844, and from 1st January to 31st August, 1845, inclusive.

States.	The year 1844.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug., 1845, inclusive.	
	Acres.	Purch. money.	Acres.	Purch. money.
Ohio	33,054.35	$42,459 92	33,886.11	$62,082 93
Indiana	107,278.94	134,106 34	51,532.43	64,430 06
Illinois	489,410.91	612,633 61	292,514.85	366,042 88
Missouri	449,531.29	562,088 73	185,306.29	232,025 25
Alabama	84,764.29	105,955 82	40,883.73	51,105 06
Mississippi	30,436.31	38,046 66	17,033.87	21,292 37
Louisiana	96,048.81	122,390 24	66,360.17	86,761 90
Michigan	22,328.40	28,734 67	11,608.00	15,630 64
Arkansas*	55,122.13	69,715 34	20,632.94	25,792 41
Florida	14,714.14	18,640 13	10,543.93	13,179 99
Iowa Territory	110,990.38	138,782 40	129,483.06	161,955 55
Wisconsin Territory	260,440.85	332,392 24	224,680.96	282,463 67
Total	1,754,120 08	2,205,850 82	1,083,466.34	1,382,950 91

* The returns from the land offices at Helena and Champagnole, in this State, for the month of August, are informal.

Several millions of acres have been recently offered at public sale, and thrown into market; which may have a tendency to increase the amount of future sales. In several of these States, the most valuable portions of the lands have been selected; and, unless some other plan is devised to dispose of the residue, or to surrender the *refuse* lands to the respective States, it is impossible to determine at what point of time the government might be able to withdraw its machinery from such States.

The vast domain which Texas brings with it into the Union, but which continues subject to disposition by the State of Texas, will be likely to impose a necessity upon the general government to change or modify the present system. In all likelihood, a general reduction in price must ensue, or else a very considerable diminution of sales will be the consequence.

We beg leave to suggest, in reply to a late article in the "St. Louis Republican," that the correctness of the grounds on which the editor of that paper accuses Mr. Bancroft of having acted in "bad faith" respecting the late contract for hemp, may be tested by the following facts: The hemp to which the Republican alludes, was procured under a contract; offers for which were invited by advertisement dated April 18, opened on the 2d of June, and accepted on the 10th of June last. The Secretary's letter to Com. Morris, directing the course to be pursued in making future purchases, is dated the 18th of July last, or more than a month after the purchase was made, of which the "Republican" complains.

PROMPT.—We learn from the Register of the Treasury that the collectors of the customs are manifesting great promptitude in sending in the returns for the quarter ending the 30th of September. In very many instances, their returns were despatched by mail on the last day of the quarter. The marine papers have already been received from Passamaquoddy, which is the extreme northern district in the Union. The like returns are also in from several southern, as well as northern districts. We like this promptness. It shows that these offices are in good hands, and that the right spirit prevails.

It is Virginius, in the "Alexandria Gazette," who now attempts to shift the issue. But this very attempt shows the weakness of his first position, whilst his new one does not release him from the embarrassment in which he has involved himself. Virginius began with saying that stealing private letters, and then publishing them without the consent of their writers, was not worse than asking Mr. Clay to publish his own letters. But as soon as Virginius finds that he has assimilated two cases which are essentially unlike, he attempts to change the issue, by pleading that Mr. Clay did not wish to publish his letters, and that it was the "pertinacious call of the Richmond Enquirer, and the publication in that paper of a surreptitious version, which at last induced a reluctant acquiescence." But who put it in Mr. Kendall's power to *publish* that "surreptitious" copy? Why, it was Mr. Clay himself. He authorized his friends to exhibit the letter, until, fearing its contents might operate against him, they not only refused to show it any longer, but to compare Mr. K.'s copy of it with the original. It was his own act, therefore, which reduced him to the alternative, either of having the copy used against him, or of producing the original. Mr. Clay's letter, too, related to a public transaction, in which the whole country was concerned; whilst Mackenzie's infamous publication embraced a variety of letters on private matters. No man of sense could assimilate this case with *that* of Mackenzie, unless he is determined, from party feelings, to force a comparison which does not exist.

☞ We wrote a few introductory remarks to go along with the article on the commencement of Columbian College, which we published in the "Union" on Saturday evening. They were headed "*new arrangement.*" Some of our remarks were omitted, which spoke of "the new arrangement" which we were about to make, that would admit of our attending such exhibitions. This omission would seem to make "*the new arrangement*" applicable to the college, (in which there is to be no change,) instead of our own engagements.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, collector of the customs at Mobile, Alabama, in the place of Collier H. Minge, removed.

JAMES G. LYON, as marshal of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, in the place of William Armistead, removed.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1845.

After my letter was written yesterday, not having time to do so before, I called at the "Journal of Commerce" office, and pointed out the error contained in their table of receipts of revenue at this port during the past year. It seems it was a typographical error, as they have stated this morning; but were not aware of it till I pointed it out to the young man who usually obtains the returns at the custom-house. I refer to the subject for the opportunity of saying what has been so long and so well known to the reading public: that the Journal of Commerce seldom or never errs in its statements of figures or facts; and is justly considered, on statistical subjects, remarkable for its accuracy, which places it among the first papers in America on this score. One of the editors, whose superior talents and industry are only equalled by his retiring modesty, possesses a superior mathematical head. During the late, as well as former presidential canvasses, he waded through immense columns of figures, embracing election returns from every part of the Union—set forth by partisan papers in some instances in willful exaggeration, or subtraction; and by others made full of blunders, from carelessness or incapacity for summing up. In doing this, the correct returns were carefully sifted out, by laborious application, and given to the public; which were found to bear the test of accuracy in a most striking manner.

I well recollect how anxious men of all parties were to see the Journal of Commerce, as the returns from the different States came in. When disputes grew up, or bets were pending about returns, or the results in a particular case, the parties frequently agreed to rely upon the Journal of Commerce to decide the matter.

Such was the value placed upon the accuracy of its tables during the last exciting election, that a number of highly respectable citizens, (of all political parties,) at the conclusion of the campaign, presented the editor I have alluded to with a pair of beautiful silver pitchers, tray, &c., as a token of their appreciation of his praiseworthy services. The value of the plate was estimated at three hundred dollars.

The good effect of annexation upon the shipping interest is already beginning to manifest itself. A regular line of packets has been organized by our enterprising ship-owners and ship-masters of this city, to run between this city and Galveston, in Texas.

The first of the line—the STAR OF THE REPUBLIC, Capt. Mess—sailed on the 1st instant hence for Galveston. She carried out 28 cabin passengers, and 10 in the steerage, with a full assorted cargo.

This line is composed of the following vessels, viz:

	Time of sailing from New York.	Galveston.
Ship *Star of the Republic*, Captain Mess	1st Oct.	1st Dec.
Brig *G. B. Lamar*, Capt. Richardson	1st Nov.	1st Jan.
Brig *Mary*, Capt. Norriss	1st Dec.	1st Feb.

These three vessels are hereafter to sail in regular succession, making a regular trip each way once a month. Others will probably be added to the line. We expect, ere long, to see lines put in the trade, equalling in splendor and comfort E. K. Collins & Co.'s splendid line to New Orleans, and E. D. Hurlbut & Co.'s superior line to Mobile.

The consignees of this new line of New York and Texas packets, in this city, are Messrs. Bower & Neilson, 91 Front street. The agents in Galveston are Messrs. Hendley & Co.

About half the pews in Dr. Potts's splendid new church (Presbyterian) in University place, have been sold for the aggregate sum of about 32,000 dollars. The remainder are to be offered for sale on the first Monday in November.

The Britannia sailed on the 1st with 61 passengers.

Big Thunder passed through Troy on the 1st, in charge of the sheriff, for the northern penitentiary.

The only American vessels of war at Callao, August 5, were the Relief, Lieut. Com. Robb, and the Shark, Lieut. Com. Harrison; the Portsmouth and frigate Savannah having sailed some weeks previously for the Sandwich Islands.

The steamboat Oregon, last Monday, on her way to Albany, ran 47 miles in two hours! or at the rate of 23½ miles per hour. This "*beats all creation.*" What would Fulton say to this, could he rise from the dead?

The railroad fever still progresses. All over the country, nothing but main lines, cross and branch lines, are talked about. Rivers, valleys, mountains, and such "ilk," are no more thought of than "*mole hills,*" duck puddles, and spring branches. It is now discovered that the only use of rivers is to give grades or "levels for railroads." All this is very well, if not pushed too far. Every railroad laid down is sure to benefit the country to a greater or less extent.

For a wonder, only 11 actual fires occurred in this city during the month of September! Why is it, that, as is often said, no fires ever happen in Paris? While large cities in almost every other part of the world are occasionally devastated by fire, Paris seems to have escaped in a most remarkable manner. For centuries, old streets and old houses in Paris have remained the same, having escaped fire under every form of government. During our residence for some months in that city, we do not recollect of ever having once heard the French cry "*Feu, feu, feu*"—"*Fire, fire, fire.*" In contrast to this, we may say that, often for some months, we do not remember having gone to bed in New York, that we did not hear the cry of fire before morning.

There must be some causes of exemption in favor of Paris. The climate is mild, it is true, but not more so than that of our southern cities. One cause of exemption is evidently owing to the peculiar construction of their fire-places. They uniformly have large and deep jambs, in many cases almost large enough to seat a family circle within them. Wood is the fuel generally used; much of which reaches Paris by the canal of Charleroix, coming in from the northeast frontier of France, or from towards Belgium; and along the line of which I travelled in passing from Brussels to Paris. There are large forests in several parts of France, hence wood forms the chief fuel of the city.

From the nature of the climate, to some extent, and from the habits of the people leading them so much into the open air, they seem prepared to do with less fire than any other people I ever lived among.

The eternal complaint of Englishmen and Americans is, that they cannot keep warm in France. Many of the large halls and saloons of palaces, museums, galleries of the fine arts, universities, and various public buildings, exhibit no fire, winter or summer. Nor, indeed, in many of them, is a fire place to be seen at all. They look colder, on account of the total absence of carpets. The planks of the floors are of oak, finely polished, and neatly waxed. We remember paying our first visit to the palace of Versailles, sixteen miles from Paris, by railroad, on a cold frosty day in November. It took us all day to walk through the halls and galleries of paintings, said to be three miles in aggregate length; and we were shivering the whole time with cold.

The difference between the French, and Americans and English, is, that, rather than not keep warm *enough*, they burn down their own houses in their great endeavors to keep comfortable. Fire insurance stock in Paris must be of little value; while with us it is first rate, as long as the insurance offices can keep from being ruined by fire.

There may be other causes of exemption to fire on the part of Paris, and other cities in France. If so, and they are such as can be made available in his country, our city authorities would do well to investigate them.

The American Agricultural Association held an interesting meeting last night, Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. The fair of the American Institute commences on Monday.

The World's Convention is in full blast, putting forth wild vagaries, which I have not time to notice.

Stocks are dull to-day. The sales opened heavily this morning, but rallied a little in the afternoon.

The produce market is without change. Genesee flour $4 62½; Michigan and Ohio $4 56¼. Cotton is firm; 3,000 bales sold yesterday at full prices. Ashes are dull—pots $4; pearls $4 18.

The ship Courier has arrived from Rio Janeiro. She sailed the 28th of August. She brings home the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, lately appointed minister to China, as passenger, with Mr. Minor Clarkson, late minister to the Argentine republic. The United States frigate Raritan and brig Bainbridge were at Rio—the latter to sail in a few days. Officers and crew all well. The latest news from Montevideo was of a warlike character.

On the arrival of the English and French ministers at Buenos Ayres, the English and French admirals immediately seized the Buenos Ayrean blockading squadron. A rigorous blockade of the whole coast of the Banda Oriental is expected to take place immediately. Things are reaching a crisis in that country.

Ship Coriolanus from Trieste and Gibraltar 23d August, brig Warsaw from Rio Grande, and brig Marcellus from St. Kitts August 12th, have arrived.

Sailed ship Empire, for Liverpool. Below, two ships. See annexed list of sales of stocks.

I remain yours, very truly and respectfully,
MORGAN.

SALES.—*October 3d, 1845.—First Board.*—30,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 77; 3,000 Ohio 6's, 97¼; 7,000 Illinois special bonds, 37½; 400 Reading R. R., 50¼; 1,000 Reading R. R. bonds, 65¼; 50 Wilmington R. R., 34; 100 Erie R. R., 33¼; 275 do., 34; 100 do. 34¼; 250 Canton Co., 42¼.
Second Board.—125 Morris canal, 23; 150 do. 23¼; 50 Erie R. R., 34.

[From an English correspondent of the "Union."]

LONDON, September 18, 1845.

The anxiety with which a packet from America is looked for in London, is, I suppose, reciprocated in the States; for we read of three hundred dollars having been given for a single copy of the London Times, upon the arrival of the last mail at Boston. Should any heedless adventurer speculate in a similar manner upon the contents of this mail, he will be grievously disappointed—unless, indeed, he be in search of undisturbed quiet in the political world on this side the water. Your readers, then, will not hear much from England touching Texas or Mexico. In spite of the very uncongenial weather we have here, John Bull has gone to the sea-side, and cannot be bothered with the affairs of any country so far off as they are. The settled conviction here is, that Mexico is too impoverished to succeed, and too cunning to attempt war; and we look upon all the marches and countermarches to and from the swamps of the Rio Grande, as a very harmless channel for the national effervescence to flow in. The eternal boundary question certainly attracts more attention, perhaps only because it more immediately affects ourselves. It is feared there will be much diplomacy required to settle this. Whether our present administration will resolve upon any practical measures before the next session, does not yet appear. It is certain that, at present, the national feeling is not prepared for any hostile enforcement of claims.

It appears that we are in a very awkward plight in the river Plate. Mr. Gore Ousely, who was expressly sent from this country to enforce the rights of Englishmen in Buenos Ayres, has, unfortunately, failed to secure the right of trading, which has been denied to British ships; and it is feared that some of the settlers have not escaped without ill-treatment. The Times of to-day pronounces this a "*casus belli.*"

Ireland has become rather more troublesome to Sir Robert Peel than ever she was before. His Maynooth and Catholic clergy endowment policy has failed to pacify the starving beggars of the south, and has excited all the fury of the Protestants of the north. The orangemen have come out with tenfold more indignation than ever the repealers exhibited. The old devices and insignia, "the glorious memory of King William," the lodges, and watchwords, are all to be reorganized. They are backed by noblemen and gentlemen of wealth. The object of their combination is to terrify the minister out of his pro-Popish schemes of endowment. Such treatment as Sir Robert is receiving from these, his old friends, combined with the unceasing agitation of O'Connell, will drive him to his wits end. The dissenters have taken the opportunity to express their feelings of the Irish policy, by voting only for such representatives as shall oppose *all* religious endowments by the state. In a recent election, (Southwark,) their candidate failed by a very large majority, but only because another candidate of greater wealth and standing propounded similar views. There is a growing weariness of state and church union throughout the land, which will be much aided should Sir Robert Peel attempt making a second national church in Ireland.

The railway enterprises are going on in a most wonderful manner; they have brought out prodigious amounts of money and a great deal of speculation—in fact, gambling. Whether they will not be the cause of a panic in the money market, remains to be proved. *Individuals* have been making tremendous fortunes by a cautious enterprise in shares; and we hear of persons called "railway potentates," "railway Napoleons," &c. We have already a great many newspapers solely devoted to the interests of iron and steam, two of them published daily.

Queen Victoria has been racing all over Germany, visiting cousins and aunts with exceedingly crack-jaw names, and is now enjoying the seclusion and scenery of the Isle of Wight with her little family. The expense of the fêtes given upon the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Rhine is stated in the German papers to amount to 5,000,000f. (£200,000 sterling.) The musicians alone were paid 400,000f.

The English journalists have been extremely angry with her for countenancing by her presence a German battle of deer, which consisted in shooting herds of deer driven into an enclosure without hope of escape—the discharge of the guns being mingled with the music of a German brass band.

The harvest is almost entirely gathered in, and has proved far more plentiful than was enticipated. There is a very destructive blight prevalent amongst the potatoes in some parts of the country. In Belgium this has prevailed to a very serious extent; and the government of that country has issued a decree suspending the corn law till after the harvest of 1846.

The Great Britain arrived at Liverpool on the 15th instant We are now on the look-out for the Marmora, the American screw steamer.

From the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—Authentic and complete returns are in from all parts of the State, and the result may be thus briefly summed up:

CONGRESS.—Of the six members chosen, two are whigs, and four are locofocos.

1st District	John G. Chapman (W.)
2d "	Thos. Perry, (L. F.)
3d "	T. W. Ligon, (L. F.)
4th "	W. F. Giles, (L. F.)
5th "	A. Constable, (L. F.)
6th "	Edward Long, (W.)

Being a loss of four whig members.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The whigs have elected 43, and the locofocos 39 delegates—making a whig majority of *four*. The State Senate is decidedly whig.

[For *locofocos*, read republicans; and for *whigs* read federalists.—UNION.]

By the official announcement in another column, it will be seen that Judge Dunlop, the late judge of the criminal court for the District of Columbia, has been appointed an associate judge of the United States circuit court for this District, in the place of the late Judge Thruston, deceased. Judge Dunlop has, during the discharge of the duties of criminal judge, won the respect and confidence of our fellow-citizens; and in his new sphere of duty, we doubt not, he will prove an impartial, upright judge, dignifying, in every way, the station he holds. The circuit court for this county commences its fall-term this day.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

TO THE FRENCH.

AN American gentleman wishes to obtain board in a respectable French family in this city. References to character given and required. Terms must be moderate. Letters directed to J. M., box 139, will meet with attention.
Oct. 6—3t*

DIE NATIONAL ZEITUNG,

(*German National Gazette,*)

CENTRAL organ of the American population of German nativity in the United States, published weekly, at Washington, D. C.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum;
One dollar for session of Congress;
Advertisements at the rates usual in this city.
J. G. KLENCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Oct. 6—d2w

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION AND APPENDIX,

☞ *Each containing* 850 *pages.* ☜

THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION will be commenced one week after Congress is convened, and will be published

SEMI-WEEKLY

until its adjournment, giving the daily proceedings of both houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. *It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing* 16 *royal quarto pages.*

THE APPENDIX, on account of the delay often occurring in procuring the speeches of members complete, will not be mailed regularly semi-weekly, but will contain as *many pages* of solid reading matter as the Congressional Union.

THE APPENDIX is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves.

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For the CONGRESSIONAL UNION, $1 50 per copy.
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CLUBS will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

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☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union, as follows:

Semi-Weekly,	one copy	$2 50
" "	six copies	13 00
" "	twelve copies	24 00
Weekly	one copy	1 00
"	twelve copies	10 00
"	twenty-five copies	20 00

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

Daily	per year, for one copy	$10 00
" " "	five copies	40 00
Semi-weekly, " "	one copy	5 00
" " " "	five copies	20 00
" " " "	ten copies	35 00
Weekly " "	one copy	2 00
" " "	five copies	8 00
" " "	ten copies	15 00

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *five dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

☞ Newspapers throughout the country, who have published our first prospectus, by publishing the above until December 1, will receive in return both the *Congressional Union* and *Appendix*. Other papers publishing this prospectus until the meeting of Congress, will receive the *Congressional Union* during the session.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

Washington, October 6, 1845.

DRAWN numbers of the Alexandria lottery, class No. 39, drawn 4th October, 1845—
24, 5, 22, 58, 10, 17, 21, 33, 57, 55, 48, 44.

☞ The capital prize of $30,000 (quarter-ticket 5, 22, 24) in this lottery was sold in Georgetown, D. C.

On Saturday, 11th, Oct.

$50,000!—25,000!!—$10,000!!!

THE SPLENDID ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class B, for 1845.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 11th, 1845.
78 number lottery—15 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 grand capital of	$50,000
1 splendid prize of	25,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 do	6,000
1 do	3,877
50 prizes of	1,000
50 do	500
50 do	400
100 do	250
200 do	200

&c., &c., &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets,			$180
Do	do	26 half	do	90
Do	do	26 quarter	do	45
Do	do	26 eighth	do	22 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers, Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 6—diftd

MAGIC LANTERN.—To-morrow evening, 7th October, at the Rev. Dr. Laurie's F street church, there will be an interesting exhibition, with the use of the magic lantern, of scripture and other subjects. Many new pieces will be introduced.

The proceeds to be exclusively devoted to aid a church about to be erected at Victoria, in Texas.

Admittance 12½ cents; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Oct 6—1t

BIBLE DEPOSITORY,
F street, between 13th and 14th.

A NEW and extensive assortment of Bibles and Testaments, embracing those in English, German, French, and Spanish, may now be found in the depository of the Bible Society of this city, at Mr. Kennedy's store, on F street.

These books will be sold precisely at cost, or given without price to families and individuals *not able* to purchase.

The next regular meeting of the executive committee of the society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the usual place.

By order of the managers.
Oct 6—1t

TO STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.—Dissecting instruments can be had of
C. H. JAMES,
Oct 6—1m Corner of 14th and E streets.

TUCKER & SON, Merchant Tailors,
Pennsylvania avenue, between Brown's and Coleman's Hotels,

CORDIALLY invite the public generally, and their former patrons respectively, to their semi-annual exhibition of French and English cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. The collection for the present fall and approaching winter, for purity of taste, extent of variety, and diversity of quality, we are of opinion cannot be excelled in this or any other market, and, with regard to price, will surely be found agreeable to the purchaser.

It shall be our aim, insofar as the manufacture of these goods into articles of wearing apparel is concerned, to sustain the reputation of the establishment.
Sept. 29—d2wif

NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Cortlandt street, New York, by CHARLES WYCKOFF & Co. $1 50 per day.

This hotel has lately been opened, and, being located in the business part of the city, the proprietors respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Aug. 25