EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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24 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE THREE MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITOL.—I will sell, at a fair price, and on reasonable terms, twenty-four acres of land, mostly covered with wood, on the road leading from the Capitol to Rock Creek Church, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, adjoining the farms of Nicholas Queen and B. J. Middleton, esqrs., and commanding a beautiful view of the country for several miles around. It might be advantageously divided into three handsome places of residence for persons doing business in this city. The wood upon the place will pay the price of the land. Apply to

J. F. CALLAN,
Dec 4 Corner of E and 7th streets.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, Indiana avenue, near the City Hall.—Two or three vacancies can be filled, on application to either of the subscribers, who would respectfully refer to the following names as a few of their present patrons:

Hon. John McCalla, Rev. N. Wilson,
Maj. Jas. Selden, Johnson Hellen, esq.
Maj. Jas. H. Barker, J. Wellaury,
Dr. J. B. Blake, E. Simms,
Dr. J. M. Brodhead, Col. W. P. Young,
Maj. H. Blake, esq., W. H. Campbell, esq.

C. H. & J. E. NOURSE.
Dec. 4—w3tif

WM. H. GREEN'S FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTING AND EASY SHAVING SALOON, north side Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of 13th street.

N. B.—Gentlemen who prefer shaving themselves, can have their razors put in order, at the shortest notice.

WM. H. GREEN.
Nov. 22—1w3w.

SETH BARTON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CONTINUES to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States, except that he takes no employment in cases *adversely* to the interests of the United States. Sept. 17

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Nov. 14, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this bureau, until 3 o'clock, p. m. of the 15th December next, for furnishing and delivering the following articles at the respective navy-yards, and within the times specified, viz:

AT THE NAVY-YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

100 bolts, No. 2, flax canvas
100 do. No. 3, do.
100 do. No. 4, do.
50 do. No. 5, do.
100 do. No. 6, do:
100 do. No. 8, do.
50 do. No. 3, cotton canvass
100 do. No. 4, do.
100 do. No. 5, do.
50 do. No. 6, do.
50 do. No. 7, do.
100 do. No. 8, do.
100 do. hammock stuff
6,000 pounds dry white lead
12,000 do. Spanish whiting
1,000 do. red lead
500 do. litharge
500 gallons raw linseed oil
30 do. spirits turpentine.

AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

100 bolts, No. 2, flax canvas
200 do. No. 3, do.
100 do. No. 4, do.
100 do. No. 6, do.
150 do. cotton hammock stuffs
5,000 pounds dry white lead
750 do. litharge
1,500 gallons raw linseed oil
1,800 pounds lampblack
1,000 do. red lead
300 gallons spirits turpentine.

AT THE NAVY-YARD, GOSPORT, VA.

250 bolts, No. 2, flax canvas
100 do. No. 3, do.
100 do. No. 4, do.
100 do. No. 6, do.
100 do. No. 4, cotton canvas
50 do. No. 7, do.
100 do. cotton hammock stuff
5,000 pounds dry white lead
6,000 do. Spanish whiting
1,000 do. red lead
500 do. litharge
2,000 do. lampblack
1,000 do. yellow ochre
100 do. verdigris
2,000 gallons raw linseed oil
240 do. spirits turpentine.
9,000 superficial feet 3 inch clear white pine plank
6,000 do. 2½ do. do.
10,000 do. 2 do. do.
10,000 do. 1½ do. do.
10,000 do. 1 do. do.
6,000 do. ¾ do. do.
15,000 do. 2 inch clear white ash plank, 12 to 16 inches wide, and 12 to 16 feet long
10,000 do 1½ inch clear white ash plank, 18 inches or more wide, and 12 to 16 feet long
8,000 do. 1½ inch do. do.
6,000 do. 1 do. do. do.
6,000 do. 1 do. black walnut 18 to 20 inches wide, and 12 to 16 feet long.

The canvas and hammock stuff must all be of full length, width, weight, strength, and finish, and be fully equal in quality to the corresponding numbers of the navy canvas in store at the respective navy-yards.

The paints, oil, and spirits of turpentine, must be of the best quality, and the paints in their dry state. The lumber must be of the best quality of clear stuff, and conform to dimensions.

All the articles will be subject to, and must pass, the required inspection.

At least one-half of each of the different article. must be delivered at the places designated, on or before the 1st of March next, and the whole on or before the 1st May next.

Separate offers must be made for the flax canvas, the cotton canvas and hammock stuff, the paints and oils, and the lumber, and separately for the quantities which are to be delivered at each yard; and the offers must be endorsed with the name of the article for which they are respectively made.

Each person offering, must forward an obligation signed by two persons of responsibility, known to the navy agent, or officer of the government at Washington, binding themselves to the execution of a contract, should such person's offer be accepted.

Bonds to one half the amount of the contracts which may be made, with two good and sufficient sureties, will be required for their faithful execution, in addition to a deduction of 10 per cent. from all sums which may be approved and paid before the completion of the contracts, which will be retained until they are fully completed in all respects, according to their terms.

Offers must be made in strict conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

If contracts are not executed within five days after they have been received by the persons whose offers have been accepted, the bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer it to the next lowest responsible bidder.

To be published once a week for four weeks in the following papers, viz: Union and Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Morning Post and Daily Times, Boston, Mass.; Evening Post, New York; Public Ledger and Keystone, Philadelphia; Republican and Sun, Baltimore, Md.; Beacon, Norfolk, Va.

Nov 14

THE SMUGGLER, a novel—by G. P. R. James. Price 25 cents.

June 20 F. TAYLOR.

The Daily Union.

VOLUME 1. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 189

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 9, 1845.

THE UNION.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1845, 6 p. m.

The news by the steam-ship Cambria reached here this morning; some passengers, with newspapers, &c., came through, but the mail is still due, and the merchants were unable to obtain their letters before meeting at 'change.

Flour to-day was dull, at $6 75 for common Genesee; I heard that 500 barrels sold at that price.

Provisions were also dull, and sales extremely limited.

Stocks are all down to-day. The decline since morning has been equal, on an average, to 1½. At the second board they were still heavy, showing no disposition to rally.

Foreign exchange was firm at 8½.

In cotton, little or nothing was done; merchants were waiting to receive their letters per Cambria. Some small lots were sold to spinners at former rates. Freights remained the same.

The news per Cambria, in a commercial point of view, does not appear as important as was expected. It is now settled that the ports will not be opened to the free admission of breadstuffs. The difficulty with us is, that the continental grain ports are so much nearer England than we are, that they can sooner avail themselves of an advance in the English market than we can. By the time our flour and grain reach Liverpool, flour and grain from Trieste and the Baltic so far supplies the market as to stop the reduction of the sliding scale, or even carry it up again. At last accounts from Trieste, in Austria, wheat and flour were selling for less than our quotations; and (a fact I did not know before) the supply of Indian corn amounted to over 300,000 bushels, and was current at about 70a72 cents.

In political news, the Cambria's mail is not considered important. Marshal Soult had retired, and General *Saint Yon* had been named as his successor. This, in part, we knew before.

All the steamers due at Liverpool from this country had arrived.

The gentleman of rank, who came out in the Cambria—and supposed at one time to be a successor to Mr. Pakenham—it is said comes only as an attaché of the British legation in Washington.

We have some later news in reference to the blockade of Buenos Ayres, which you will find in the city papers.

The Packet-ship Northumberland cleared today, for London. The Samuel Hicks cleared yesterday, for Liverpool. We have had strong westerly winds and cold weather. The mercury this morning, at 6 o'clock, stood at 18 degrees.

Yours, very truly,
MORGAN.

SALES.—*New York, December 6, 1845.—First Board.*—18,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 73½; 23,000 do., 73; 9,000 Ohio 6's, 1860, 97¾; 7,000 Indiana, 40; 1,000 Illinois special bonds, 38½; 175 Morris Canal, 22½; 50 Wilmington R. R., 50; 150 Reading R. R., 57½; 250 do., 57¼; 225 Stonington R. R., 41; 30 Erie R. R., 71; 50 do., 71½

Second Board.—100 Morris Canal, 22½; 50 do., 22½; 50 do., 22½

[From our regular correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1845.

I enjoyed the gratifying spectacle of being one of the spectators, in the national House of Representatives, at the reading of the President's message on Tuesday last, and had an opportunity, on two or three of the succeeding days, to ascertain and convince myself of the deep and overwhelming public feeling expressed in favor of that remarkable document, by the leading men of all parts of the nation, and of all parties present in Washington. On my return home to this city, I enjoyed the additional pleasure of making myself acquainted with public opinion here. No President's message, since the days of General Jackson, has ever had such a reception in this region of the country. A friend, who was present at the reading of the message to a large crowd, in one of our public places, says the scene which took place beggars all description. The whigs themselves could hardly refrain from joining in the applause with which it was greeted, while the democrats were in raptures. Even those who disapprove of its doctrines—and these are very few and far between—cannot avoid doing justice to the masterly and finished skill with which all the subjects to which it is devoted are treated. From all that I have heard and seen, I feel abundantly justified in saying that that portion of the message which is appropriated to our foreign relations, is *approved by a very large proportion of the whig party.* The course of some of the leading whig prints against this division of the message—intended, as it is, to subserve a mere party end—will fail signally in its object. There are thousands of American hearts in whig bosoms; and the vote by which both parties passed Dr. Duncan's bill for the armed occupation of Oregon, in the last Congress, was a fair reflection of the popular feeling everywhere prevailing in favor of this question. Men are no longer partisans when they treat a great American question like this dispassionately and calmly: a fact which those few whig papers, who have conceived it to be their party duty to attack the message, will speedily realize to their cost. When such whigs as Adams and Clayton assert their approval of the course of the administration in regard to our foreign relations, it will be difficult for the United States Gazette and the New York Tribune to give another direction to the public opinion of the whig party. A very leading member of this party, with whom I conversed shortly after the message had made its appearance at Washington, said to me—first expressing his surprise at the ability and adroitness of the whole production—"Col. Polk has put our foreign relations on the right ground before the country and the world; and we are certain of a verdict in our favor, at the hands of the nations of the earth, should ever the issue be war." It is a good motto, "our country, right or wrong;" but it is much more gratifying to know that you are "right;" for then, in the language of the eccentric Crockett, 'you are sure to go ahead." Some difference of opinion will of course take place in this State in regard to that portion of the message which is devoted to the tariff; but I suspect the feeling among the democrats, universally, will be that of one of those members of our party who would have preferred to let the tariff be *as it is*, rather than to make *it as it should be*, after he had read the message. He said, "I am so delighted with the President's views about Oregon, Texas, the balance of power, &c., that I have no objection to throw the tariff in too, *and subscribe to the whole.*"

Justice to the President and to the truth—common, even-handed justice—requires that it should be said of this message, what is ever said of few state papers, that it has struck a chord in the popular bosom with the hand of a master; and that he will soon discover a response in the thrill of joy and gratification he has excited in all parts of the Union. In the whole paper there is not a line or a sentiment savoring of demagogism; and I was impressed at the time I heard it read, and have confirmed this impression at every subsequent perusal, with the skill and courtesy with which it touches those points which are known most for their popular tendencies.

The reports of the various heads of departments, already published, are documents of uncommon interest, as well as of extraordinary and commanding ability. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a masterly dissection of the tariff of 1842; and, though containing much that I am not prepared to approve, is destined to be universally read and approved as a surpassing state paper. The report of the indefatigable Postmaster General abounds in the most important suggestions, and is calculated to be generally commented upon by the press and the people. The department in charge of Mr. Johnson, is, probably, one of the most difficult in the government, and requires, on account of its numerous and important details, a superintending power, remarkable for zeal, integrity, decision, and care. Such a man I believe Cave Johnson to be; and no one can fail to arrive at the same conclusion, who reads his masterly report, and observes the boldness with which he recommends the most radical changes in the system of cheap postage, showing that he does not fear to discharge the duties devolved upon him. Many of his recommendations will be assailed, and especially by the whig press; but even those who may not approve of them must see that they have been made in the firm and honest belief that they are essential to the welfare of the people, and to the proper and economical regulation of the department. The report of the Secretary of the Navy is also a most interesting and important document, displaying, at a glance, the condition of our navy department, and the vigilance of the officer having it in charge. Many of his suggestions strike me as sound and just, and one or two of them as eminently practical and republican. The report of the Secretary of War is worthy of the sound and honest statesman who has submitted it to Congress, and will be read universally with the highest satisfaction. I question much if ever four abler, better-digested, or more valuable reports have been laid before Congress, than those here referred to.

There yet remains the correspondence of Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, with Mr. Pakenham, in regard to Oregon; also with the Mexican and Texan authorities in regard to annexation; and the various other correspondence growing out of our relations with other countries. This correspondence is looked for with the utmost anxiety. I have no doubt, however, that the public expectation in regard to it will be abundantly realized.

The message has "pulled down" fancy stocks somewhat, but has not operated much upon the heavier stocks. The arrival of the Cambria has confirmed the news in regard to the English and European crops.

VIRGINIA.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

House of Delegates, Dec. 3.

The House, according to the joint order of the day, proceeded, by joint vote with the Senate, to the election of a senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March last.

Mr. MARTZ nominated Isaac S. Pennybacker, esq., in appropriate and earnest language.

Mr. DENISON, of Shenandoah, in seconding the nomination of Judge Pennybacker, observed: I feel it a duty which I owe a distinguished friend—which I owe to the county which I represent, of which he is a native—to second the nomination which has just been made. I do so, sir, without fear—with full confidence; for I know—I feel I know—that this trust, great as it is, can be with perfect safety confided to his hands. Judge Pennybacker has grown up, from his earliest years to the present time, in the principles of democracy—in the principles of Jefferson—in the principles of Virginia; and the matured judgment of near forty years has confirmed him in the truth of those great principles which, in his youth, he was instructed to believe. Sir, he was taught to read the constitution of the United States as the Bible of his political faith, without interpolations, without false constructions. This is the rock upon which he has built; and the storms may come, and the waves may dash upon it, but it will stand as unshaken as the eternal mountains that surround his home. It is by the constitution that his political faith has been formed—it is by the constitution that his political course has been directed. Whilst he has been, at all times, ready to extend to the general government all those rights to which it is entitled, he has been the strenuous asserter of all those other rights, the exercise of which the States have reserved to themselves. Sir, Judge Pennybacker is a state-rights democratic republican. Judge Pennybacker was educated for the law. An an early period of life he was admitted to the bar, and immediately took a prominent stand as a well-read lawyer and an able advocate, and soon got into an extensive and lucrative practice. But his fellow-citizens were not content to let him remain in this retired state, but soon called for his services in a more widely-extended and more distinguished sphere; and, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, he was elected to the Congress of the United States. Ay, then it was, during the storm of opposition which had nearly ingulfed the democratic party, and when weaker friends were shrinking from her diminished ranks—then it was that Judge P. gave up all private considerations, and threw himself into the *melée* to lend his aid to revive the drooping cause. Immediately upon being introduced into Congress, he took a high stand as a politician and debater; and, to show in what high estimation he was held by the administration, as soon as there was a vacancy, he was elevated to the bench of the United States court, without any other recommendation than his own name; and it is in that high station that he has won for himself a reputation to which he is indebted for the still more elevated position to which I trust this House will this day elevate him. Judge P. is distinguished for an intellect of the highest order; for a mind great to conceive, and physical strength powerful to execute; for great powers of concentration; for an industry that knows no tiring; for an energy that regards not opposition; for a determined purpose that knows not vacillation. These qualities, united to great dignity of manners, and a manly, fluent, and impressive manner of speaking, render him pre-eminently qualified for the high office for which he is now a candidate. Judge P. is a western man; but it is with joy—with heartfelt joy—with feelings of admiration and of gratitude for many friends I see around me, that I am able to say that Judge P. is the candidate of no sectional interest—neither of the North nor the South, the East nor the West—but that all sectional feelings have melted away before his merits; that the right hand of fellowship has been extended to him from all parts of the State; and that he now stands here the candidate of the great democratic party of Virginia. Judge P. is a native of the county of Shenandoah. He is one of the oldest, truest, stanchest soldiers of the old 10th legion of democracy. Sir, the democratic party owes much to the tenth legion of democracy. When doubt, and darkness, and despair pervaded the whole State—when the clouds lowered and the tempest raged, there was one bright spot of hope, one gleam of sunshine that gilded the distant mountain-top; that rose brighter, brighter, brighter still, until the darkness was dispelled, and all again was life, and light, and joy. Sir, the tenth legion has twice saved Virginia. The democratic party owes much to the section of the State from whence Judge P. comes. This part of the State has had but little preferment. Sir, she wants but little; she asks but little; but this she does ask. She asks with a mother's fondness, a mother's care, for the preferment of this her much-loved and long-cherished son. The election of Judge P. will be a compliment paid to his native country—to the whole tenth legion of democracy—which will be joyfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

Sir, I leave the name of Judge P. before the House as the democratic candidate for senator of the United States from Virginia.

Mr. BOCOCK seconded the nomination with pleasure. Judge Pennybacker was not the candidate of a mere section, but was sustained by every portion of this Commonwealth. He is an able, faithful, and independent republican, who will represent fairly the principles of Virginia; and it was an honor due to the champions of those principles, and to the tenth legion, to select a man from their midst who will most manfully maintain them.

Mr. LYONS said he would not enter upon a discussion of the qualifications of the gentleman nominated by the democratic party. This House has only to furnish the certificate of election; the *fiat* of election has already gone forth. He would not detract from the character of the judge, nor would he ask the House to elect an individual to a political station whose principles were opposed to those of a majority in this House and in the State; but there was an obnoxious principle involved in his election which he would discuss. He was opposed to the election of a member of the judiciary to any political office; and more especially was he opposed to the selection of a member of the federal judiciary to represent this State in the Senate of the Union.

He considered a political judiciary a curse upon any country. Their eyes are placed rather upon the popular arena, than on the scales of justice, and are dazzled by the glitter of office and honors. The ermine, like the veil, when once taken, should be taken for life, and never relinquished.

Mr. LEFTWICH said he did not expect the democrats to select a candidate acceptable to the whigs. The whigs wished to follow the example afforded in another State, where the divisions of the democratic party enabled the whigs to choose between the candidates. The unanimity of the democratic party prevented this on the present occasion; and the qualifications of the gentleman selected were such as to render him acceptable to the whole party.

He had known the judge long and favorably in various trying situations, and his abilities were ever equal to the occasion. He had no fears of the result, the fiat *had* gone forth.

Mr. LYONS replied that he did not wish to create confusion in their ranks; he only wished them to select a candidate free from the taint of federal office.

Mr. LEAKE observed that he should have been silent, but for the allusion to the taint of federal office, made by the gentleman from the city of Richmond. He was not selected as the candidate on account of the station he occupied in the federal judiciary, but because he entertained those principles which had best qualified him to represent the sovereignty of the State.

State sovereignty would be better secured by his election than by that of any one whom the gentleman from the city of Richmond or his party might select. He would represent the wishes of the State, while those who have preceded him in the Senate have trampled them under foot.

The Senate having been informed of the readiness of the House to proceed in the election by Mr. Martz, and no other person being nominated, the vote was taken, and the result was as follows:

For Isaac S. Pennybacker.—Messrs. Goode, (Speaker,) W. H. B. Custis, John H. Custis, Layne, Harvie, Powell, Baldwin, Massie, Dickinson, of Bath, Thompson, of Botetourt, Camden, Miller, Turnbull, Maclin, Bocock, Adkins, Fox, Dickinson, of Caroline, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson, of Dinwiddie, Chisman, Moss, Hall, McClung, Deskins, Street, Saunders, Pendleton, Jones, Leake, Parks, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson, of Hampshire, Brown, of Hanover, Flowers, Godwin, Gaines, Hawes, Duff, Goare, Ellzey, Gordon, Banks, Clayton, Parriott, Shepard, Adams, Alexander, Wade, Hamilton, Edmonston, Middleton, Edgington, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Hiner, Arbogast, Fairfax, Daniel, Brawner, Long, Pritchard, Gold, Martz, Kirtley, Cowan, Fugate, Dennison, Stickley, Tate, Sebrell, Holladay, Chinn, Dillard, Freeman, Hall, Laird, West, Funsten, Goodson, Neal, and Leftwich—87.

For Wm. C. Rives.—Messrs. Southall, Brown, of Albemarle, Burwell, Mitchell, Bonk, Campbell, Flood, Toler, Broadus, Hobson, Garnett, Scott, Stillman, Wall, Lee, Wootton, Turner, Towner, Wallace, Gresham, Michael, Kilby, Cabell, Newton, Watts, Happer, Yerby, Oliver, Syme, Dey, Strother, Lyons, and Rice—34.

For V. W. Southall.—Messrs. Cather, Howard, and McIntyre—3

For Robert E. Scott.—Mr. Lacy—1.

For J. M. Botts.—Mr. McRae—1.

For G. W. Summers.—Messrs. Patrick and Lanier—2.

For John Janney.—Mr. Taylor—1.

For B. W. Leigh.—Mr. Cocke—1.

For James McDowell.—Mr. Harper—1.

The committee appointed by the House, to act jointly with a committee from the Senate, to ascertain the state of the joint vote, reported that vote to be—for Pennybaker 110, Rives 40, Southall 3, Summers 2, Janney 2, Robert E. Scott 1, James McDowell 1, Leigh 1, Botts 1.

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

For Isaac S. Pennybacker.—Messrs. Scott, (Speaker,) Cox, Sutton, Wallace, Moore, Crawford, Willey, Spark, Baptist, Garrett, Woolfolk, Piper, Dennis, Smith, Deneale, Sloan, Stringer, McMullen, Taylor, Guerrant, McCauley, Newman, and Thompson—23.

For William C. Rives.—Messrs. Thompson, Jr., Bondurant, Gallaher, Witcher, Stanard, and Crump—6.

For John Janney.—Mr. Rogers—1.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.—The legislature of Virginia, which assembled on the 1st instant, on the 3d elected Isaac S. Pennybacker to succeed Mr. Rives in the United States Senate. The vote in the State Senate was for Pennybacker 23, Rives 6, scattering 1; in the House of Delegates, for Pennybacker 87, Rives 34, scattering 10; majority for Pennybacker, on the joint vote, over all, 59.

The senator elect resides in the county of Rockingham, one of the noble strongholds composing the renowned "tenth legion;" an avalanche of democratic strength, which, at each election decided by the popular vote of the State, rolls down from the mountains and buries beneath it every hope of the whigs. He some years since represented that district in Congress, and earned for himself a most enviable reputation for talent and courtesy. He was soon after appointed by Mr. Van Buren judge of the United States district court for Western Virginia; which office he has since held. It is doing no injustice to say that Judge P. is one of the ablest of the many able statesmen of Virginia, and will take a high rank in the Senate. In politics he is as much the superior of Mr. Rives as any sound, straightforward democrat is to a disappointed, trimming conservative whig; while in every other respect he is fully equal to that gentleman. We rejoice heartily at his elevation.—*N. Y. Morning News.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE BURYING-ALIVE CASE.—We copied, a few days since, from the New York Tribune, a statement, which had been furnished it by a Baltimore correspondent, relative to a young lady having recently been buried alive in this city, and afterwards found dead in the vault in which she was buried—having broken open her coffin, and died from exposure and hunger. We stated at the time that we believed it to be a hoax, and have no doubt but that it is still, notwithstanding the following paragraph from the same correspondent in Saturday's Tribune:

"In a late letter I mentioned a circumstance which has been generally copied and commented on—I mean the burying alive of a young lady in this city. Several of the papers in Baltimore have treated the statement as untrue; and several other papers at the North, which I have noticed, pretend to the opinion that it was written and intended for a hoax on you and your readers. I will only say that I know the statement to be true, and am prepared to give the names of the parties, as well as the facts of the case, in extenso, and would have done so in my former letter, but at the request of the friends of the young lady."

From the N. O. Republican, Nov. 27.

The steam-ship New York arrived last evening from Galveston, with dates to the 24th. A sharp contest is going on in Texas in relation to the office of the United States senator. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Houston will be chosen for one. Hon. James B. Miller, of Fort Bend, has been nominated for governor; and N. H. Darnell, of San Augustine, for lieutenant-governor, by a public meeting in Washington county. Col. S. M. Williams is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Galveston district. A public dinner was given in Galveston, on the 20th inst., to Gen. Houston, the mayor of the city presiding at the feast. Gen. H. afterwards made an address to the public at the Presbyterian church, reviewing his course of public life in Texas, especially with reference to the question of annexation.

The barque Strabo arrived at Galveston on the 9th, from Antwerp, with 200 emigrants.

The schooner Cornelia arrived on the 4th from Aransas, with munitions of war belonging to the United States, and destined for this city. The only piece of news which we learn is the loss of the barque Mary Walker, upon Aransas bar, a short time since. Her captain, Thrane, came passenger by the Cornelia.

President Jones has issued his proclamation directing the polls to be opened for the election of officers under the State constitution, in the different counties, on the third Monday of December.

LATE FROM MEXICO—IMPORTANT.—By the barque Louisa at Philadelphia, from Havana, we have intelligence from Vera Cruz to 6th November—a day or two later than we received by the Eugenia. The Mexican Congress had before them certain propositions said to have emanated from the United States, and had also authorized the opening of negotiations, as before stated. The propositions from our government were said to be as follows: 1. The Rio del Norte to be the boundary. 2. An indemnity of five millions of dollars. 3. Upper California to be ceded to the United States as far down as the head of the gulf, the river *Gila*, which empties into the *Colorado* of the west, to be the boundary. We are assured that these propositions were discussed in the Mexican Congress, but it is difficult to believe that they were made by any authorized agent of the United States government.

[*New York Sun, Dec. 4.*

SPREADING OF THE SMALL-POX.—The Port Tobacco Times of Thursday last says that the small-pox is raging in the vicinity of Gloucester, Virginia. A young farmer "went to Baltimore a short time since, for the purpose of laying in his winter supply of clothing for his servants; while there he bought some second-hand clothing—which, it is thought, had been infected with this malady, as the servants, after a few days' wear of these garments, were violently attacked with small-pox."

A resolution has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to submit to the people the propriety of calling a convention to alter the constitution of Virginia. The Richmond Compiler says it considers the indication decisive that the call will be submitted to the people.

[*Balt. Patriot.*

THE MORMONS.—An extra of the Nauvoo Neighbor, dated the 10th, says that the Mormons have nearly two thousand five hundred wagons commenced for the journey to the Pacific next spring. Many strangers are visiting Hancock county and Nauvoo, for the purpose of purchasing property; and they are invited to do it.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE CAMBRIA.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—Whilst the public mind has been kept in a state of suspense, the ministerial councils have been distracted with divisions as to the extent and remedies of the famine crisis. It has ever been so. The tenacity of human hope clings to, and the weakness of human reason parades, slight pretexts in the presence of impending calamities. It is not until the danger becomes too great to be resisted with success, or confronted with courage, that the errors of a rash confidence, and the folly of a specious procrastination, are confessed; and then the imminenity of the crisis is put forward as an excuse for acts which were once justifiable on the score of prudence, but have finally become inevitable from necessity. It is no use for men, whether in the cabinet or out of it, to disguise or to understate the magnitude of the impending danger. It is no use for them to argue that, because wheat is cheap in England, there is no chance of famine here; or that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland cannot affect the corn markets in this country. The facts are known to every man who has had the will and opportunity for inquiry. Wheat is cheap. But what wheat? The very worst that is brought to market. Good wheat—the wheat which supplies the table of all middle-class farmers—is already dear. *What, then, may it be expected to be four, five, six, and ten months from this time?* The juggle of the average returns a fictitious price just now by confounding the good with the bad. The averages determine the duty, and the duty is such as to exclude a supply from abroad. Under any circumstances, therefore, it is reasonable to anticipate that, before the period of another harvest arrives, the staple food of all classes will have become dear—that of the poorest and lowest, dear beyond the possibility of purchase. But when we take into consideration the state of the continental markets, the deficient crops in France, Belgium, and Holland, and the prospective demands of those countries on the granaries of Europe, the case is complicated with new difficulties and new absurdities.

It is not many weeks since a large quantity of corn was taken out of bond in England, and shipped to foreign ports. Let the present duty continue but a few weeks longer, and much of that which remains in bond will be exported to countries whose wants may not be greater, but those whose wisdom is more provident than our own; who know the advantage of laying in a store against a season of distress, and who know not the slippery virtues of the sliding-scale. *We shall thus present to the eyes of the civilized world the singular spectacle of a nation voluntarily poor in the midst of great wealth,* hoarding up stores which it forbears to touch, and starving itself for the good of its neighbors. However the philanthropy of such a country may be admired for its novelty, yet mankind will question its sense of justice, especially when they remember that this temporary self-denial is to be compensated by a future extravagance; and that though we abstain from buying when we might buy cheaply, we shall enter the markets when competition has created dearness, and dearness has been followed by general distress.

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That men should hesitate before they believe in the approximation of danger is natural. That they should delay or deprecate a change in their own measures, and the work of their own hands, is natural also. But state necessity is more powerful than self-love or self-delusion. It works by signs and by wonders—by the popular voice, by the operations of nature, by the distress of nations. Let no man say that his work is final—that his wisdom is paramount—that his counsels are for all time. It is not so. It never was, and never will be so. The great chain of events coils round and round us, imperceptible, inevitable, inextricable. * * The present corn laws are doomed. It is for the premier to decide whether he will sign the warrant of their execution. Self-love, the tenderness of sponsorship, and a lingering regard for the graces of consistency, may stay his hand. But his mercy will be suicidal. If he delays, others will be found ready to act for him. He will only gain the unequivocal praise of having been unseasonably, and on one point only, consistent. But there is much in "the look of the thing" with premiers, as well as prudes. And the most prudish of premiers may hesitate before he condemns what he has sanctioned, and sanctions what he has strenuously denounced. If this be so, there is only one course for him to take—to abstain from taking an open part in this important discussion—to leave to others the merit of settling the question—and to resign.

IRELAND.

The state of the potato crop continues to be an anxious, indeed, an absorbing feeling, not only with the people of Ireland, but with the whole of the three kingdoms. Several meetings of the noblemen and gentlemen have been held in the Irish metropolis, and elsewhere, to carry out measures for meeting the emergency. At one on Friday week, in the Music-hall, Dublin, the lord mayor presiding, a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Mansion-house committee, and to wait upon the lord-lieutenant. At this meeting, Admiral Oliver impressed upon all present the necessity of applying the repeal rent to the purchase of food for the people. This was very unpalatable to Mr. O'Connell, who assured the speaker that his portion of the rent should be returned to him; but the chairman interfered, and interdicted politics. Accordingly, a deputation from the combined committee proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phenix-park, where the following resolutions were submitted to Lord Heytesbury:

"1. That sufficient evidence of the imminence of famine exists to render it necessary for the government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people.

"2. That the best mode of distributing such food, will be by the encouragement of public works of national and local utility.

"3 That the lord lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food.

"4. That the lord lieutenant be also called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn from Ireland.

"5. That the lord lieutenant be called upon to take measures for the establishment of public granaries, in convenient situations, into which grain shall be received, and receipts given for the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from this country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets.

"6. That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of government.

"7. That the lord lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the commissioners of woods and forests in Ireland."

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—We are graitfied at the happy termination of the difficulties, either real or imaginary, that have, for some time past existed in this institution. The success of the college is now placed beyond a contingency by the appointment of the Hon. W. C. Preston to the presidency. A better selection could not have been made, nor one that would meet a more cordial response from the people.—*Hamburg South Carolinian, Dec. 3.*

From the Portsmouth (Va.) New Era, Dec. 5.

THE ARRIVAL.—The deep solicitude, so long felt for the safety of the U. S. frigate Potomac, is now dissipated by her arrival here in company with the U. S. steamer Princeton, sent round in case of necessity to assist her; and, notwithstanding a long succession of contrary winds and heavy weather, they made the passage in 20 days. The Princeton could have run it in seven days, but was obliged to keep company, and on several occasions furl all sail and take the frigate in tow, *a la Vanderdecken.* Would that we had many more of her kind; but, compared with Great Britain, as to *sea-going* steamers, we are as a cipher. How long must we be so? Officers and crews of both vessels all well.

The American schooner Patuxent, in charge of Lieut. Chandler, of the United States navy, out forty-five days from Monrovia, bound to New York, for condemnation and trial of the officers, put into St. George's on the 10th of November for repairs, having sprung aleak in latitude 34° 30' north, and longitude 60° west. The P. was taken possession of by the United States ship Yorktown, on the 27th of September last, at Cape Mount, Africa, for being engaged in the slave-trade.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

(B.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 20th September, 1844.

The undersigned, American plenipotentiary, has read with attention the counter-statement of the British plenipotentiary, but without weakening his confidence in the validity of the title of the United States to the territory, as set forth in his statement, (marked A.) As therein set forth, it rests, in the first place, on priority of discovery, sustained by their own proper claims, and those derived from Spain through the treaty of Florida.

The undersigned does not understand the counter statement as denying that the Spanish navigators were the first to discover and explore the entire coasts of the Oregon Territory; nor that Heceta was the first who discovered the mouth of the Columbia river; nor that Captain Gray was the first to pass its bar, enter its mouth, and sail up its stream; nor that these, if jointly held by the United States, would give them the priority of discovery which they claim. On the contrary, it would seem that the counter-statement, from the ground it takes, admits such would be the case on that supposition; for it assumes that Spain, by the Nootka Sound convention in 1790, divested herself of all claims to the territory, founded on the prior discovery and explorations of her navigators; and that she could consequently transfer none to the United States by the treaty of Florida. Having put aside the claims of Spain by this assumption, the counter-statement next attempts to oppose the claims of the United States by those founded on the voyages of Captains Cook and Meares, and to supersede the discovery of Captain Gray on the ground that Vancouver sailed farther up the Columbia river than he did, although he effected it by the aid of his discoveries and charts.

It will not be expected of the undersigned that he should seriously undertake to repel what he is constrained to regard as a mere assumption, unsustained by any reason. It is sufficient, on his part, to say that, in his opinion, there is nothing in the Nootka Sound convention, or in the transactions which led to it, or in the circumstances attending it, to warrant the assumption. The convention relates wholly to other subjects, and contains not a word in reference to the claims of Spain. It is on this assumption that the counter-statement rests its objection to the well-founded American claims to priority of discovery. Without it, there would not be a plausible objection left to them.

The two next claims on which the United States rest their title to the territory, as set forth in statement A, are founded on their own proper right; and cannot possibly be affected by the assumed claims of Great Britain, derived from the Nootka convention.