THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20, 1845.

Again the idle report is raised at a distance that there is to be a change in the cabinet. It is scarcely worthy of being contradicted.

CONCERNS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer having, in his letter of the 16th inst., alluded to what he presumed to be a gross error in certain instructions to collectors of the customs, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of the following day, published in this morning's Intelligencer, corrects the mistake he had made, in part, by stating that, on further inquiry, he finds "it is doubtful whether the error is not chargeable upon those in the custom-house, whose duty it is to construe the law."

This is all very well, so far as it goes; but it is short of what ought to be known when such a charge has been made, directly or by innuendo.

Upon inquiring at the proper quarter we find, that by the tariff act of 1842, so far from "silks in the gum" being charged with a duty of two dollars per pound, as confidently asserted by the letter-writer, the law specifically admits "raw silks, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled, or otherwise," at a duty of fifty cents per pound.

But as another provision of the act imposes a duty of two dollars per pound upon "sewing-silk and silk twist," the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject being brought to his notice in various shapes from collectors of the customs, importers, and manufacturers, found it expedient, in order to the protection of the revenue from evasions, and to establish a just and uniform practice at the several ports, to issue general instructions on the 20th ult., in which the distinction made by law is explicitly taken, in the following words:

"It has been suggested to the department that articles of silk manufacture—such, for example, as sewing silk—may be introduced under a false appellation, after being artificially gummed, with the view of evading the higher rate of duty. A proper attention on the part of the United States' appraisers, and a due examination of the article, will, however, enable them to prevent the accomplishment of such design, should it be attempted."

Upon subsequent representations made by manufacturers, of facts not before communicated, additional instructions were issued on the 12th instant, intended to extend the guard against illegal entries of sewing-silks, &c., as will appear from the following extract:

"In the instructions from this department, dated the 20th ult., in relation to silks in the gum, your attention was called to attempts that might be made to evade the appropriate duty chargeable on sewing silks, by importing them, after being artificially gummed, under false designations.

"From further consideration of the subject, it is deemed proper to advise you that, whether artificially gummed, or in their natural gum, sewing silks, ascertained to be such, being specifically mentioned in the law, as liable to a duty of two dollars per pound, are necessarily taken out of the general classification of 'silks in the gum,' entitled to entry at fifty cents per pound."

It will be at once perceived, from the foregoing, that there cannot be the slightest ground for including the Secretary of the Treasury in making charges of error in the admission of the article of sewing silk at an illegal rate of duty. The letter-writer speaks of one entry only as having been made under a misconstruction of law. If any one were so made, it was in direct contravention of the treasury instructions. But the department, as we are advised, is yet to learn, authentically, that even one such mistake has been made. In the other ports heard from, the instructions have been properly construed, and carried into effect, and there is no sufficient reason to presume that at New York a contrary course has been taken.

BEAUTIES OF THE LONDON TIMES.

"The wonderful successes of Bonaparte were all owing to his constant practice *to be prepared to strike a sudden blow the moment he had declared peace to be at an end. Such a blow might be struck at the south, and nowhere else. Three to five thousand free negroes, transported from Jamaica, with ten thousand stand of arms, would dissolve the union in a month. And be it remembered that there are tens of thousands in the northern States who would lend no hand to fight for the maintenance of slavery.*"

These declarations were made some time since in the London Times; and being interpreted by recent facts which have transpired in Great Britain, they probably become more significant than they were when first made. *Should* a war occur between this republic and Great Britain, we have the point of attack, and the auxiliary means for conducting that attack, plainly pointed out by a very ferocious, but at the same time highly influential paper in England. The feelings of intense animosity betrayed in these suggestions of the "Times," have been unhappily diffused in Great Britain, with an unhallowed zeal, by English writers of several classes and description. So perverse, so unnatural a course with respect to this country, has had the effect, we have no doubt, of tearing asunder those ties of sympathy and fraternal good will which a common ancestry must inevitably have produced.

The speculations of the tory papers of England, with respect to the destiny of the United States, assume a gloomy and menacing complexion; but there is a consolation in the reflection, that even the statesmen of that country seem to be profoundly ignorant of a very important fact; and that is, that the expected duration of our government is based upon the universal experience of the blessings it is daily conferring. There lies the real strength of this great confederacy. It is upon the benignant action of the government itself that we predicate its existence. In that principle we find an element of vitality, of perpetuity, which the artificial power of no monarchy, cursed with its abuses, can ever supply.

It is all folly, the grossest infatuation, to indulge the hope that, in a period of common national danger, the sectional antagonism to which the London paper refers will prove the instrument of our overthrow. It is in times of peace—the "piping times of peace"—that these elements of domestic discord are found in a state of agitation. Let war threaten—let external foes assail us—and see how spontaneously, with a fraternal feeling, the States mingle into one.

Can any one read the recent debate in the Senate of the United States, and fail to discover the deep and abiding patriotism which the possibility of a war has disclosed? No public man here has the temerity, if he has the disposition, to stem the torrent of indignation which would pour upon him who would think of turning his back upon his country, if a war were waged against Great Britain for the "whole of Oregon." The most pacific, the most yielding, those even to whom prepossessions favorable to England have been ascribed, have been awed by the power of public opinion and the pervading patriotism of the masses, to declare with enthusiasm their determination to "stand by the country."

If war should come, (which Heaven forefend,) we predict there will be no public man of ambition or of eminence who will dare do what some attempted to do during the last war. A lesson was taught them which will not soon be forgotten. We see already, in this very debate in the Senate of the United States, the good effects of that national rebuke visited upon such as played the laggard or the traitor during the war of 1812.

Let not the "London Times," then, lay the "flattering unction" to its soul that, in the possible event of a collision between this country and England, the latter will be assisted in the contest by the domestic discords to which it has reference. The signs do not point to any such result.

THE SAVANANH MAIL.

Respect for the source from which the following resolutions have emanated, induces us to copy them into the "Union." At the same time, we trust that when the legislature of Georgia shall come to see the explanation which we published a few days since, from an official source, they will be satisfied that not the slightest censure can justly attach to the Postmaster General.

From the Savannah Georgian.

THE MAILS.

The following is a copy of resolutions passed unanimously by both houses of the legislature. They were introduced into the House by Captain Anderson, of Chatham, on the day the meeting was held by our citizens in relation to the denial by the Postmaster General of the most rapid mail facilities to the seaport of our State, and the cities of central Georgia. The time when they were submitted indicates a jealous regard for our interests on the part of the mover and our members generally, while the unanimity with which they have been adopted, reflects equal credit upon the members of the legislature.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas a direct daily mail-route between the cities of Charleston and Savannah has recently ceased to exist, and its re-establishment by means of steamboats, now plying daily between those places, is demanded imperatively by the wants and interests of the seaport of our State, and the exigencies of her people:

Be it resolved, That our senators in Congress and our representatives be requested to urge upon the Postmaster General the urgent and vital necessity of forthwith re-establishing such daily mail-route.

Be it further resolved, That, if that functionary should be unable to respond to their demand, our said senators and representatives do apply to Congress for such legislation as will attain the speedy accomplishment of an object demanded by every consideration of expediency and justice.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by his excellency the governor to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, soliciting, at the same time, their most energetic and active exertions in the premises.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

"I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the fact, that the subject of telegraphic communications, in its fullest extent, as made available by means of this extraordinary invention, is forcing itself upon the attention of the public. The proprietors of the patent right securing the exclusive right of the telegraph have, since the last Congress, taken the most active measures to establish lines of communication between the principal cities of the Union. Their success will introduce a means of communicating intelligence amply sufficient for a great variety of purposes, and greatly superior in despatch to those of the public mails, and must secure to itself much of the business that has heretofore been transacted through them, and, to that extent, diminish the revenue of the department."—*Postmaster General's Report.*

We concur with the Postmaster General in the description which he has given of this extraordinary invention. It is decidedly one of the most singular and brilliant discoveries and signs of the progress of the age. No man can now venture to calculate its importance, or set bounds to the consequences which it is destined to produce. It is said that steam "annihilates both space and time." What term, then, can be supposed too extravagant to describe the rapidity of the communication of the electric wires? It surpasses not merrely the 'rapid car' which Darwin predicted in his fine 'phrenzy' several years before it was invented, but it outstrips the wind itself. It is "as quick as lightning." It conveys, almost in a moment, the most important intelligence from Boston to Washington. We already foresee the revolution it is about to produce in military operations as well as in the movements of the press. In fact, no man can now pretend to estimate the results of this mighty discovery, which has been introduced by Professor Morse and his remarkable invention.

We shall keep our eyes open to this wonderful improvement, and shall trace it, step by step, to its rapid advancement. With a view of ascertaining the present stage of its progress, we have addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. Kendall, of this city, and we are indebted to him for the following communication. Our bosoms swell with pride when we recollect that this step in the progress of society, like the steamboat, is also *American!*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1845.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in stating the preparations made for the extension of Morse's electro-magnetic telegraph in the United States.

A company was organized last spring to construct a continuous line from New York to Washington, the first object of which was to put up two wires from New York to Philadelphia. Owing to difficulties as to right of way, they were much delayed, and for that reason, and others, were compelled to take a circuitous route about 150 miles in length. It is complete, except about thirty miles, upon which the posts are up; and the wires are being put up by two parties, one at each end. Arrangements have recently been made to extend this line to Baltimore as rapidly as it can be put up.

Another company was organized soon after the former, to construct a line from the city of New York to the city of Buffalo. The entire line from Albany to Buffalo was put under contract early last fall, and is nearly completed, with two wires.

An arrangement was made in November for the construction of a line from New York to Boston. The work on the eastern end has progressed with great rapidity. The holes are dug to Springfield, and probably further, and the posts are up on a greater part of that distance.

Early in the summer, an arrangement was made having in view the construction of a line westward from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and St. Louis, throwing off a branch to Lake Erie. Means have been raised to carry the line to Pittsburg; it is built from Harrisburg to Lancaster, and is going up rapidly from that point to Philadelphia.

A line of thirty-eight miles, from Buffalo to Lockport, is in successful operation.

A line from Boston to Lowell, about twenty-five miles, is nearly completed.

Lines are contracted for, leading from ———— to Oswego, from Auburn to Ithica, and branching thence to Binghampton, Owego and ————.

Lines are nearly completed from New York and Boston, down to the offing of those ports.

Preliminary arrangements are made with the view of pushing a line through from Washington to New Orleans, operations to commence early in the spring.

Many other routes are bespoke, with a view to construction next year.

We encounter some unforeseen difficulties, and have been much disappointed by erroneous estimates as to the time requisite to build these lines; but nothing has occurred to shake the perfect confidence entertained as to the practicability and profit of this great enterprise.

If any more detailed information is desired by you, it will be given with great pleasure.

With high regard, yours, &c.,
AMOS KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, 20th Dec., 1845.

To the Editor of the Union:

I have just read the leading article in the Democratic Review for this month, entitled "English politico-commercial companies," with a perfect glow of pleasure. I beg you to read it, and republish it in your important paper immediately.

Yours should not only be, in part, the organ of the administration, but the organ, in some degree, of the democratic party, and the exponent of the great principles of patriotism which now animate the American people in an extraordinary degree. Such an article as the one just named will be read with avidity by all whose conviction of impending war sharpens their investigations into the justice of our cause.

I differ from your correspondent "Americanus," in the Union of last evening, in his opinion that war will not grow out of the Oregon question. I believe that war will, most probably, grow out of it, as surely as I believe in the intelligence of our people to know their rights, and in their courage to defend them. *England will invade them*, and, unless we surrender them, *we must fight!*

VINDICATOR.

We have not received the December number of the "Democratic Review" until this evening; nor have we had the leisure to read over the article which is referred to by our correspondent. We shall probably attempt to lay the specified article before our readers during the Christmas week; which, with the exception of the holyday evening, is generally an open week.—[UNION.

APPORTIONMENT OF OFFICES, &c.

Among the resolutions introduced in the House yesterday, the following, offered by Hon. W. W. Woodworth, of New York, was omitted in our congressional proceedings:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and are instructed to report to this House, as early as practicable, a bill regulating the appointment of clerks, messengers, auditors, &c., employed in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Post Office, so as to require the said clerks, &c., to be chosen from the different States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in proportion to their ratio of population by the last census, and that their term of office be fixed for a period not exceeding four years; and to inquire into the propriety of limiting the term of service of all officers of the civil list."

Mr. Woodworth also moved the previous question, so as to preclude debate; and, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was adopted.

OREGON.

The following bill, to protect the rights of American settlers in the Territory of Oregon until the termination of the joint occupancy of the same, was presented yesterday in the House, by the Hon. S. A. Douglass, Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

We understand another bill will be reported, extending a Territorial government over Oregon, after the bill now introduced has been acted upon.

A BILL to protect the rights of American settlers in the Territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws of said Territory, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the south by the forty-second parallel of north latitude, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, on the north by the line of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north latitude, and on the west by the Pacific ocean, including the islands adjacent to the coast; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river and between the fortieth and forty-third parallels of north latitude: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty signed at London October twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and continued in force by the treaty of August sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, until said treaty stipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last-mentioned treaty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the country described in the first section of this act shall constitute one judicial district, and a district court shall be held therein by the judge to be appointed under this act, at such times and places as he shall designate, and said court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of said Territory of Iowa. An additional justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa shall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same compensation, and possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon the other justices of said court, and who shall hold the district courts in said district as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of justices of the peace and such ministerial officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws: *Provided*, That any subject of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act, for crime alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States west of the Rocky mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the United States and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That provision shall hereafter be made by law to secure and grant six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who may have heretofore, or shall hereafter, within two years from the passage of this act, move from any State or Territory of the United States, and have settled in said Territory of Oregon, and who shall have cultivated and used the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in case of his decease; and to the wife of every such inhabitant, and to each of his children who may have been removed to said Territory, or shall have been born therein, provision shall be made to grant one hundred and sixty acres, and to their heirs, respectively, in case of their decease.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law for similar officers, a superintendent of Indian affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as shall be necessary to the public interests, to whom may be intrusted, under the direction of the President, and in accordance with the existing laws so far as they may be consistent with the purport of this act, the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the execution of the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be erected such block-houses, stockades, or military posts as shall be necessary to protect emigrants, settlers, and traders on the route to and in the Territory of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions, and to furnish such ammunition and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be hereby authorized to cause to be raised, officered, and equipped, in such manner as the President shall direct, two regiments of mounted men, to guard and protect emigrants, settlers, and traders against the Indians.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a mail-route be, and is hereby, established from St. Joseph's Missouri, to the mouth of the Columbia river.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be advised forthwith to give the one year's notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, to terminate the third article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at London October twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and all other treaty stipulations for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory.

Among the places in this city, well worthy of the attention of strangers, is Plumbe's Dauguerrean Gallery, in Todd's buildings, where are to be found miniatures of all the distinguished men in public life, as well as a large collection of the likenesses of others. The plan of opening branches of his celebrated establishment in the principal cities, has given the proprietor an excellent opportunity of adding to his collection the portraits of many remarkable persons who are not called here periodically. This, of course, increases its interest. The use of the Dauguerrean instrument insures in these pictures a faithful copy of the features and expression, while the experience and care of his operators in finishing off the miniatures with spirit and grace, has obtained for Plumbe's pictures a reputation equalled by few, and excelled by none, taken in the country.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Franck Taylor has laid on our table the following new works:

Stable Talk and Table Talk, or Spectacles for Young Sportsmen; by Harry Hieover.

Parker's Aids to English Composition, prepared for students of all grades, embracing specimens and examples of school and college exercises.

Hohne's Life of Mozart, including his correspondence; in one volume.

A Treatise on Corns, Bunions, &c., &c., &c., by Lewis Durlacher.

The Sufferings of Christ; by a layman.

Love and Mesmerism, a novel in one volume; by Horace Smith, esq., author of Brambletye House, &c., &c.

Also, No. 6 of the illustrated edition of E. Sue's Wandering Jew; and Nos. 71 and 72 of Harper's illuminated edition of Shakspeare.

We have likewise received from the book-store of Mr. Hull, Rambles by Land and Water, giving a description of voyages and travels to the island of Cuba, Mexico, &c., and embellished with a number of engravings.

For the Union.

MY COUNTRY'S NATIVE GLORY.

BY COLUMBUS DREW.

I.

They tell of wave and waterfall
In foreign clime and story;
But give—oh, give to me, o'er all,
My country's native glory!
My heart is where the waters leap
From proud Niagara's dizzy steep,
And where the foam discloses,
To spirits in that misty dell,
Illusive shapes of snowy shell,
Or beds of milky roses.

II.

They tell of vale, and mount, and tree,
Of cavern deep and hoary;
But give—oh, give, o'er all, to me
My country's native glory!
Kentucky hath a mammoth cave—
Nor Cyclop's home nor bloody grave—
Yet where a thousand echoes speak,
And hectic steals from beauty's cheek;
Where runs a dark meandering stream,
Till torches lend their lurid gleam,
Where waters chant a solemn song,
Like Eden's, as they rolled along.

They tell of rivers wild and free,
With tales of feudal foery;
But they have not—no, not for me,
My country's native glory.
I've stood beside the "Mansion" old,
To view Potomac's breast of gold,
In summer's calmest weather,
And traced in thought its windings all
From rock to rock, from fall to fall,
Till madly rush together
Two rivers in their giant might,
Like Freedom in the strife for right.
I've turned my gaze aloft to see
The pendant crags and low'ry,
And from my soul exclaimed, for me—
Over all the world beside, for me—
My country's native glory!

Dec. 8, 1845.

A JUDGE CHARGED WITH PERJURY AND FORGERY.—Judge Garland, of New Orleans, during his absence from the city, has been charged with bribery, the particulars of which are not made known. On his return to the city he attended court two consecutive days; the associate judges refused to sit with him, and immediately adjourned the court on his appearance. He protested his innocence, and demanded his accuser, but no one appeared. On the 11th instant an examination of the case was had, and it was clearly proved that Mr. John McDonough had sent Judge Garland a basket of strawberries, accompanied by a complimentary note over his own signature, and that the judge had erased the note and drawn a note for $6,000 over the signature, for which he had obtained the money. He acknowledged the crime to Mr. McDonough and refunded a portion of the money.

About the time the court commenced its session, Judge Garland attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the steamboat Sultan into the river. He was rescued by Captain Wilson, of the steamer F. M. Streck, before drowning, and, after a second time endeavoring to take his own life, was carried home in a state of great exhaustion. A more terrible retribution never yet overtook an offender against the laws of the land. The result of the investigation was the issuing of a warrant for his arrest on a charge of forgery and perjury. He was, however, nowhere to be found, having made his escape on the ensuing day to parts unknown.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.

THE GENERAL COURT

Have adjourned till the next term (in June) the decision in the Parkersburg case. We understand that out of the fifteen judges, twelve are agreed upon the subject of the jurisdiction of Virginia, viz: that it extends to the *actual water line*, at the particular time of any occurrence. This line, of course, is not fixed, but shifts, according to the rise or fall of water, from freshets or low water. If this line be agreed upon, and it strikes us to be a rational and sound test, the offence charged upon the Parkersburg prisoners will come within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

We hear that three judges were for sustaining low-warter mark as the line of jurisdiction. This is laid down by Chief Justice Marshall in a single case in the United States Supreme Court, and was, at first, considered an estoppel to the jurisdiction of Virginia. But Mr. Patton boldly took "the bull by the horns," attacked this case at the outset, and ably and conclusively proved it to be nothing but a bundle of assumptions of law and of facts.

In view of this great impediment, thrown in the way by the great name of Marshall, and of the learned and skilful efforts of one of Ohio's first lawyers, Mr. Vinton, the probable triumph of Mr. Patton and the attorney general must be regarded as a signal victory. It is understood that when the court assembled, a majority of the judges considered themselves bound by Judge Marshall's decision, and, of course, were under the impression that Virginia had no jurisdiction in the present case. But the light thrown upon the subject by the legal learning and talents of Messrs. Patton and Baxter removed the doubts of some of the members of the court, and decided their voice for the jurisdiction of Virginia. This decision, which we may confidently expect, will clearly define the rights of Virginia, and will be eminently calculated to give peace and safety to the western borders of our State, at present so much harassed by the abolitionists of Ohio.

We learn that Judge McComas will immediately hold a special term, in order to allow the Ohio kidnappers to give bail for their appearance when the general court shall make its decision.

From the Indiana Sentinel.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The result of the election of United States senator must convince every one, if a doubt existed, of the entire harmony and concert of the democratic party in Indiana. Before the session of the legislature, several individuals having the full confidence and respect of the party, had been presented by their friends in various portions of the State, as candidates for senator. The claims of Gov. Whitcomb, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Judge Law, Judge Chamberlain, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, had all been considered, and each had warm and ardent supporters among the democratic members of the legislature assembled at the capital. The whigs, anxious, as at all times they are, to promote discontent, "to divide and conquer," hoped to foment disorder in our ranks, to induce some one of the distinguished individuals above named, to unite a portion of the democratic party upon them; and, by a promise of the whole whig vote, to defeat the candidate whom the majority of the democrats in caucus might agree upon as the person to run. We are truly rejoiced to say, that every such attempt was defeated by the firmness, the honor, the integrity, and democracy of the several individuals named. For, however desirable the station sought might have been—and it is one of the greatest in the gift of a free people—no one could be found who was willing, for a moment, listen to any such arrangement. They were unwilling to forfeit the confidence of their party by any such compact, but honorably and fairly presented their claims to the judgment and determination of their political friends only, and agreed without a dissenting voice to abide their decision. The result our readers have already learnt. On the first ballot, the Hon. Jesse D. Bright was elected by a majority of 14 votes over his whig competitor. It may not be improper to state, in connexion with this subject, that just previous to the balloting, and while the convention was assembled, the Hon. James G. Read, senator from Clark, arose in his place, and announced that he was instructed by the gentlemen above-named, to withdraw their names as candidates, evincing that they fully concurred in the nomination made by their political friends in caucus. Should not this be a lesson to our political friends elsewhere? It is only by union, concert, and harmony that we can expect to sustain our party. The democracy of Indiana have shown in this election a noble example of the truth of the motto, "Everything for the cause, nothing for men."

Mr. Bright resigned his office as president of the Senate on Monday, and took his leave of that body in a neat address. We regret that we have not room for it in this paper.

THE FUNERAL OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The funeral of Commodore Elliott, on Saturday, was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, and the military, under General Cadwalader, made a brilliant appearance. The body of the deceased commodore, in undress uniform, and wrapped in an American ensign, was laid in state during the morning of the day, and visited by a large number of his personal friends, and of seamen and others who had served under him during his long professional career.

The pall-bearers were Commodore Stewart, Captains McCall and McGruder, Commanders Marsden, Gaunt, Byrne, and Hunter, of the navy, and General Roumfort. Following the hearse, were officers of the army and navy, representatives of foreign governments, members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city, the United States marshal, the sheriff of the county, &c.

At the gate leading to the Naval Asylum the procession was met by Commodore Morgan and Lieut. Stellwagon, at the head of the veterans of that establishment, and conducted to the cemetery, beside the Schuylkill, where the body was placed in its final place of rest.—*Phila. North American.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1845.

"Let those who hang upon the wheels of progress be crushed beneath their revolution."

Such is the heading of a call of the Democratic Republican Young Men's Committee for a meeting of the young democracy at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, 19th instant; and there is not only beauty in the sentiment, but it is full of truthful meaning. Ours, beside being a constitutional government, is also a government of opinion. Public opinion, in the main, is right. Some there be who ever keep far ahead of public opinion. They are our benefactors; for they advance principles which the mass finally adopt, though the originator may not live to enjoy their triumph, but dies ere the seed he has sown springs up and bears fruit. There are others who keep an even pace with public opinion, stand at the head, perhaps, of the progressive movement, and become so identified with the principles which actuate the masses, that they become their leaders without effort or design.

Then there are other aspiring men, whose excessive prudence overcomes their judgment, and they "hang upon the wheels of progress," and are sure to "be crushed beneath their revolution." Let such beware at the present time. There is a mighty, an all-powerful movement in progress; old ideas are giving place to new ones. A careful, timid, fearful policy, is giving place to a *just* but bold and determined—an "upward and onward"—movement, which stays not to *calculate* the chances of success; but "knowing the right, the right they dare maintain." And this movement cannot, will not be stayed.

This meeting of the young democracy is but the outburst of popular feeling, which is spreading and extending to every portion of the Union. This overflow of public sentiment has been caused by the high-toned and patriotic message of our President, whose views, and opinions, and recommendations are sure to be most nobly sustained by a patriotic and liberty-loving people.

The young democracy of New York, who, for the last fifteen years, have been the pioneers in most political movements, will, on Friday night, set a ball in motion, which will roll on from the busy shores of the Atlantic, across the Rocky mountains, to the yet silent shores of the Pacific ocean. It is hoped that our worthy and indefatigable mayor, if he can relieve himself from his numerous necessary engagements, and overcome his natural distaste and dread of notoriety, will preside; if not, in all probability, the Hon. James T. Brady, the eloquent and fearless champion of the rights and honor of our country, will be the presiding officer.

The discussion in the Senate of Gen. Cass's resolutions, has lit up the fires of '76. It inspires us with courage, with zeal, with enthusiasm. It fills every American breast with love of his country, and a noble and patriotic determination to defend its rights. It shows to us that we are not to have divided counsels in case of war. The tone of the whig senators, and of the whig presses, is an indication of this. I am willing for one to give our political opponents all credit for their late honorable display of patriotism, of true love of country. The terrible effect upon those politicians who opposed the last war, will prevent gentlemen from placing themselves in a like disastrous position, should war grow out of this question.

Fancy stocks have been knocked into a "cocked hat," but this is but a "circumstantial" victory of the "bears" over the "bulls." The war of the "factions" in Wall street is continually going on, and stocks are tumbled about, made to rise and fall just the same, whether there is a cause or not. If there be no real cause, one is sure to be manufactured; and this "upper crust" of speculators in Wall street rob each other with as much coolness as do their business associates of Park Row. It is altogether a Kilkenny cat business, and no one cares who is up or who is down. You have had occasion more than once to notice, not only the unfairness, but the supreme folly, and even abject meanness of the "Express" of this city. But did you see that paper of Monday last, prepared expressly for the English market? What it *received* from English residents here, to eulogise their own government, and satirize ours, I will not pretend to say; but I will say, that of all contemptible publications, unpatriotic, and anti-American in tone, feeling, and expression, the "Express" of Monday, prepared evidently for the steamer Cambria, surpassed anything which ever emanated from the conductors of a press in this city, *whether in the interest of Americans or Englishmen.* It not only speaks of our own weakness and imbecility—of our want of preparation for war, and inability to conduct one with honor, if engaged in it with Great Britain—but actually begs with cringing and booby-like cowardice of that govrnment to "consider that ours is but a republic, and poorly prepared to resist the overwhelming force of an old, powerful monarchy like England; and begs of that government not to be offended at the tone of the President's message; to consider him but as an individual, and his opinion, advice, or recommendation, of no more weight or influence than the most humble individual of the land; and that the British Queen can afford to be magnanimous towards us, and not be affronted at our indiscretion," &c.

Such is, virtually, the tone of that print, whose editors, true to their origin, evidently belong to the same school of politicians as those federal downeasters who not only opposed the last war, but the prominent men of which party, with Mr. Webster at their head, voted even against furnishing supplies to our gallant army and navy! If such men, or a party composed of such men, were to control the action of our government, farewell to everything like manly independence, or even the *honor* of our glorious republic. But, thank God that such is not the fact. We have those at the head of the nation, conducting our domestic as well as foreign affairs, in whose hands our honor will remain untarnished, our rights firmly and fearlessly insisted upon, and whose course, so far, is not only approved by those of his own party, but by the most prominent and honorable of the opposition. From blue-light federalists little is expected, and nothing wished; but the indications are, that none, unless it be some poor devils like the Express editors, will venture to stand up in opposition to the patriotic course of President Polk. This same paper, in commenting upon the inaugural address of the President, *after the news of its reception in England had been received here*, said it amounted to nothing; it was but the opinion of an individual, and should not be looked upon in Europe as of any importance; thus conveying to Europeans the idea that our government was imbecile, weak, and of no account; that we were as well without a President as with one, and that he was not to be respected either at home or abroad. So, in commenting upon the late messsage, it was, it said, giving unnecessary offence to Great Britain; and it reiterates again its opinion that the President of the United States, although the chief of a nation, is without power or influence; and that his opinion is just as good, and no better, than the expressed opinion of any other man; and then again makes itself the very lick-spittle of Queen Victoria's satellites, and boasts as glibly, and with as much pride of the power of that government as any John Bull in the country.

And now, notwithstanding the patriotic tone of senators of both parties in the Senate chamber, and the unanimous vote upon the resolutions offered, I will venture to say that the "Express" will declare the whole proceedings of little or no consequence—that it is but the expression of opinion, &c.—and that it will, in fact, virtually apologize to the British government for the acts of the American Senate. But I am devoting too much space to this print, and will leave it to its own party friends. Great preparations have been going on for some time past by the "Iron-sides club" for a ball at Tammany Hall in honor of that patriotic and democratic association George Glazier, esq., is the moving spirit in the affair, and he is a host in himself. Whatever he takes hold of is "bound to go." It comes off this evening, and the gallant old Commodore Stewart will be present, besides many other of our most distinguished citizens; and it may be considered *the* ball of the season.

LEDYARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1845.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: If not already acted upon, I suppose the Senate by this time have under consideration the confirmation of Mr. Lawrence, the collector of this port. As a matter of simple justice to the people generally, to the democratic party, the President, and the collector, I respectfully ask you to publish at least so much of the leading article in this morning's New York Sun as refers directly to Mr. Lawrence. I know not who wrote the article—but I do know that it comes from a neutral, independent paper of the largest circulation in the United States; and, also, that it truly expresses the sentiments of this community. The people of this city, and of this country, are deeply interested in the careful collection and safe-keeping of the millions of revenue at the port of New York. Please, therefore, do them the favor to publish the aforenamed article.

While I have my pen in hand, I cannot forbear to commend also to your attention several articles, letters, or notices in this morning's New York Courier and Enquirer, relative to California and Mexico. The Tribune, too, as I see in a late article about California, is coming round a little to the American side of the question. I will venture to say that we, the people of this city at least, are ready with head, heart, hand, and purse to respond to the sentiments and principles laid down in the President's message respecting our foreign relations, and particularly to this passage, having reference, as I suppose, to California:

"This principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and *that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted, or established on any part of the North American continent.*"

We say with Col. Webb—*Mexico and all her provinces or "departments" must either remain under the Mexican government, or they must come under the government of the United States.* This has always been democratic doctrine; it is now adopted and promulgated as a whig edict; it is therefore an AMERICAN RESOLUTION, passed in committee of the whole, by the great powers behind all thrones and legislation. I can assure you, my dear sir, that the people of this country feel the deepest anxiety that our national administration may have neglected, and shall neglect, nothing which may secure for our flag the crumbling fabric—nay, stop—my pen shall not write what the heart feels and the head thinks—my sentence shall therefore end with—California, and the harbor of San Francisco. And the unchanged and unrenewed pen's ink that wrote the above sentiment shall also write that the good hearts and true, and the brave hearts who would support this administration, will find it a sad, sickening, disheartening task to sustain the administration in surrendering our harbors in Puget's sound to—to—whom? to what? why, surrender our "clear and unquestionable title" (say, Mr. Polk)—our "just rights" (say, Mr. Buchanan) to arrogance, bluster, assumption and *invasion*—ay, *invasion*. The question is no longer with the government. The publication of the correspondence by the *masters*, Calhoun and Buchanan, has given the arbitration of this question to no foreign judge, but to the American people. Surrender "just rights" to inferiors—never to equals, who, if not enemies, are rivals. Hoping the administration will cultivate peace and generosity (we can afford it) with Mexico I conclude what I had no thought of writing when I began.

ESBE.

From the New York Sun.

We have understood that committees have gone down to Washington to procure either a change in the appointment of collector, or induce the President to remove Mr. Lawrence. Let us suppose that the President in his calm way was to say—"Gentlemen, what are your objections to Mr. Lawrence?" The answer would be, "He is not our choice. He is not our man." "Well, gentlemen, was he not your choice when you elected him mayor of the city?" "Yes." "Was he not your choice when you sent him to Congress?" "Yes." "Was he not your choice when you made him chamberlain of the city?" "Yes." "Have you any charges to make against his character and capacity?" "None." "Then, gentlemen, after you have conferred all the political honors upon him in your gift, invested him with the highest offices, admit to me that he is honest and capable, how can you ask me to remove the officer of my own appointment, whose character, moral and political, is not assailable?" The real cause of complaint is, that no one can control the patronage of that office, while it is held by the present incumbent; and a change is required in order that, under another appointment, individuals may make themsels a council of appointment. The custom-house is the property of the people. All, without distinction of party, transact business there. All have an interest in the character and qualifications of the officers of that custom-house. Why shall not the collector, giving heavy security for the faithful performance of his duties, be the judge of the character of his own appointments? Since Mr. Lawrence has been appointed, we are told that the rush and scramble for subordinate offices has ceased. Instead of ten thousand applicants blocking up the avenues to the custom-house, there are few, if any, to be seen. They have fallen back upon their honest occupations. The collector sees every one, and is seen attending everywhere to his public duties. This is a desirable state of things. The custom-house is no longer looked to as the only means of paying for political services.

☞ The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, the advocate of the Sabbath cause, will preach at the E street Baptist Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7 o'clock.
Dec 20

☞ By divine permission, the Rev. Mr. POINDEXTER, of Virginia, will preach in the 1st Baptist Church, 10th street, on Sabbath morning. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.
Dec. 19

☞ The Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on H, between 9th and 10th streets, under the rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Gilliss, will be open for Divine service to-morrow (Sunday) the 21st inst., and each succeeding Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Dec 20

☞ THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—The New England Society will celebrate the anniversary of the the landing of the Pilgrims, on Monday, December 22, by a public dinner at the United States Hotel, at 7 o'clock. A number of highly distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses upon the occasion. The committee have made arrangements by which the price of tickets will be placed within the means of all who may desire to attend.

Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Franck Taylor's