THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1845.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE

LABOR IN VAIN.

The Globe of yesterday has a labored effort to justify Colonel Benton's hostility to the Texas treaty, and by inference to condemn its nego tiators and endorsers. It cannot be done successfully. Past events are yet too fresh in the minds of men, and the future consequences of Colonel B.'s course are too threatening, to be sailing to England, instead of Mexico, to escape either forgotten or vindicated at this particular iuncture.

But what seems to be a herculean task to others-that of extorting from the great Republican party an ungraceful acquiescence in disas trous movements which have been once condemned-may seem to be quite easy of accomplishment to the writers, and capitalists, and machinery of our formidable neighbors. Opponents of humble pretensions may be overawed; rivals of limited means may be crushed; and thus, with no competitor "near the throne," such an overshadowing press may not only ad- tions for the present. The rock on which it was vance Colonel B. to the head of the party, but feared the new administration might be wrecked, even assume to assign a secondary position to was presented in the supposed jealousies and animothe President himself. That it has one grand sities between the Calhoun and Van Buren chques. object in view-the advancement of its peculiar If any such jealousies exist, Mr. Polk has had the favorites to supreme command in the Demo- wisdom and caution to avoid giving just offence to cratic party, and the demolition of all others, even of Presidents and Cabinets, should they be ju-tice was done to that State, whilst no fair excepfound among the protestants-has been more than once asserted, and seems to be justified and confirmed by a rigid adherence to the intolerant and dictatorial course it adopted several years ago.

Whenever the Globe shall succeed in convincing the Republican party that Colonel Ben- tail of the qualifications and capacities of the several ton was altogether right, and merits immeasurable praise, for his conduct in relation to the treaty that we should take the trouble to defend them of annexation-to the letter of General Jack- against the captious and factious aspersions of some son, which he asserted had been "vicariously obtained"-to the last presidential campaign, in furnishing electioneering documents for the tri- public affairs. To Mr. Buchanan all concede talents umphant Whigs in Ohio and Tennessee-then we shall no longer dispute that he is one of the greatest of men, and that his organ is one of the mightiest of journals. But when it shall demonstrate that the negotiators of the treaty called. The groundless charge that he was once a ral Jackson, Colonel Polk, and all of the distin- last sixteen years. guished men who approved the treaty were the accusers for making it-then we all should be ready to bow to Gesler's hat, for the Clique will son, will have more labor to perform and more diffi- revealed in all its extent.

thirds against the treaty. True-but if Colonel Benton had not carried a portion of the Democratic voters against it, it might have been rati- abiding confidence in his high qualifications for any fied, nevertheless. Archer, Rives, Berrien, Johnson, Barrow, Merrick, Henderson and one duces us to look for his entire success in the ma or two others might, and we think would, have nagement of his new office. voted for it.

That our readers may see that we do not mis-

gether unprepared for such an emergency. We [A writer who dates frot France, January, doubt not the Eagle, although as yet unseen 1845, addressing the New brk Observer, gives himself, is soaring sufficiently nigh to scan every the following representation of the Ottoman thing that may transpire with his clear piercing Empire, which accords withhe account of the eye. And should intelligence reach us that state of things in that Emire, given in our privateersmen have been actually commistranslation of the edict of he Sultan. This sioned, we are very certain the next arrival edict or hatti scheriff, was phished originally in the Journal de Constantiople, from which will bring intelligence of their capture-and of the summary hanging of certain pirates.

our translation was made. The Sultan says Our neighbors delight to dwell upon the there has been no improvemnt, notwithstandlachrymal course of the pseudo Mexican Mining all his efforts ; and there an be no doubt of ister. The course of that Minister, we predict, the truth of his statement. The letter from France in the New York Oberver, under the will not be approved by the Mexican Government. We doubt whether he has even been head "The French, English and Russians in allowed any salary by the new Government ; the East," is a satisfactory extanation of some and we shall not be astonished to hear of his of the leading causes why it iso :

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND RUSSIANS IN THE EAS!

FRANCE January, 1845. [From our Corresponent.]

State of the Ottoman Empire-Rivary of the Europea Cabinets in the East—Decline of sench Influence— Intelligence and Activity of the Agents of England— Skilfulness of Russian Diplomacy—Probability of great events in that part of the globe.

All political men, of any foresigt, fix their eyes intently upon the East; for there, uall appearance, will be renewed the great contests o Europe, sooner or later. Already, without a diret war between France, England and Russia, the gents of these three en pires have a nong themselvet in the Mussulone in his Cabinet whose name has been associated with the Presidency, and he goes into it with the man States, constant rivalries, and commercial and distinct understanding that he must waive his aspiraliplomatic collisions; precursors to an appeal to the word.

The countries where Mahometanian reigns, pos-The countries where Mahometanian reigns, pos-sess but a precarious life: they resemble an old tow-er, undermined at the foundations, dismantled in eve-ry part, and the walls of which must crumble at the first stock of the tempest. Religious enthusiasm, political strength, social ties, confidence in the future, have all forsaken these unhappy regions. In vain European diplomacy lays down this imposing maxim : The integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The necessity of things is more powertal than all diplomatists. No human invention can save a falling pation. So true either. In selecting Gov. Marcy from New York, tion can be taken to him on the score of his connection with any peculiar division of the party. He is human invention can save a falling nation. So true said to occupy a kind of middle ground between the is this, that the very men who vauat so loudly the integrity of the Ottoman empire, are preparing to two divisions of the party in New York, whilst the se ze upon the fragments, the moment the great catas Whigs concede to him as high talents as they yield to rophe occurs. Formerly, Turkey occupied an important rank in

Europe. It was a formidable power, while yet Rus-sia was buried in the wilds of Muscovey and Tartary. The Sultan threa ened, on one hand, the city of Vi-enna, and on the other, the Italian shores. All princes were ambitious of his alliance. The wars in Europe It cannot be necessary that we should speak in demembers of the Cabinet. Nor is it at all necessary after the Reformation maintained the illusion of Turkish power. Even at the close of the fast centuof the fault-finding Whig presses. They are all ry, the authority of the Divan of Constantinople was men of eminent abilities and of long experience in generally respected. The secret of its internal weakness was first revealed to the world by Bonaparte, in his expedition into Egypt. A f w thousand French of the highest order. For several years he was soldiers put to flight innumerable hordes of Turks, abroad as one of our ministers, and for many years Mamelukes and Arabs, and without the aid of Engin the Senate he has been on the Committee of Fo-reign Relations. In these stations he has qualified not able to cope with those of Europe. The ancient himself eminently for the post to which he has been renown of the Ottoman empire was hopelessly gone. monstrate that the negotiators of the treaty called. The groundless charge that he was once a M tew years yet of apparent power remained to the merely designed to furnish a carcass of corrup- Federalist, can have no influence against one who G overnment of Constantinople, because the conquests tion, for the birds of evil omen-and that Gene-has been so zealous and efficient a Democrat for the sure to think of the East. England, Russia and Austria had more pressing affairs to attend to; they loathsome "buzzards"—and moreover, shall Mr. Mason, of Virginia. His appointment is entire-compel them to confess the charge, and reward ly satisfactory. the accurate for making the state of the presence their own independence is the struggle, had time to breathe. But after the peace of from their great enemy, the weakness of Turkey was

It became indub table that the Mussulmans were be content with nothing less than to GOVERN THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF. The Globe says there was a vote of twoted a nation with no homogeniy, nor moral nor po litical cohesion. Further, there were no manufac ted by the late I ost Office law, which will make his situation peculiarly embarrassing. But we have an tures; no commerce; little money in the empire, an entire want of justice in the rulers, and of security station requiring eminent business habits, which infor the people : that is to say, all the vital parts of society were struck with death.

The Sultan Mahmoud, whose intentions were good but who had not the genius necessary to execute them, thought to play in Turkey the same part as the Mr. Walker has a high reputation as a lawyer of great learning, and as a statesman of great industry Czar, Peter the Great, among the Russians. and research. In the Treasury Department he will about introducing the customs of Europe into the arwe append the article alluded to, or at least all that portion of it relating to "the Tyler treaty."

From the Richmond Enquirer. ANNEXATION.

The last New Orleans mail continues to express nome doubts about the course of the Republic of Texas. "The Tropic," (a Whig press, which has Texas. "The Tropic," (a Whig press, which has feebly inclined, and only now and then, in favor of the measure,) comes forward on the 15th to state, that "The jubilations of some of the rampant annex-ationists may yet be dashed to the ground, and, what is worse, the blow may come from an unexpected quarter. If the outpourings of some of the Texas papers afford any indication of public sentiment in that Republic, the question of annexation is by no means settled." If by "rampant," be meant ardent and devoted friends of Texas, we cannot include and devoted friends of "The Tropic" in that category. We should rather think it is now expressing its hopes, more than its fears. But not so, with the New Orleans Bulletin of the

But not so, with the New Orleans Bulletin of the same date, which, though Whig in its general princi-ples, has always been true, like the needle to the pole, to the great cause of annexation. It has been ardent and devoted to the measure—firm in its purposes— just and enlightened in the means which it adopts. That respectable journal addresses the following man-ly letter to "The People of Texas." It is not only honest in its views, but what it says is enforced by the soundest reasons of State Policy. It breathes hopes, but is not destitute of fears. We cordially con-cur in its representations. We, too, claim to be the ardent friends of Texas—ker friends, when immedi-ately on the commencement of General Jackson's Ad-ministration, we pressed the re-acquisition of her country by the American Uuion—her friends, when country by the American Uuion—her friends, when when she raised the Banner of her Independence— ber joyful admirers, when she won the brilliant vic-tory of San Jacinto—her friends, when at the instance of Mr. Memucan Hunt, her Charge d'Affaires, and others, we waited upon Gen. Jackson, on the morning of the 3d of March, 1837, to beg him to grace the last day of his administration by recognizing the in-dependence of Texas, and when the petitions of the other friends of Texas, concurring with his own en-lightened view, induced him to nominate La Branche as Charge to l'exas, within one hour of the clo his power-the friend of Texas, her unfaltering, her anxious friend, when we urged the adoption of Mr. Tyler's Treaty, and from that day to this, have never eased to devote our energies to her service. And now, when we were on the eve of anexation, as we all supposed, here come new signs of the times upon us, creating doubt and some uncasiness respecting the movements of her government. The official "Register" has urged grounds against an acceptance of our propesitions, which, if they are allowed to prevail, are calculated to defeat annexation forever. The New Orleans Bulletin has answered these objection by irresistible arguments, in the following article. We adopt its positions. We respectfully urgs its due consideration on the people of Texas. Let them be assured, that the United States do not mean to take any advantage of her. Let her accede to the terms which have been offered, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with her press in obtaining, by future com-pacts, any liberal or honorable terms, which may be compatible with the justice and character of the Unicompatible with the justice and character of the one ted States. Nothing will be easier, than to adjust, by such compact, any question which may arise about her boundaries, her division into other States, her Indians, her public debts, and her public lands. We give her citizens welcome to all the rights and privieges, to a full participation of the great power and the high character of American citizens. Let he be bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Th name of Virginia is as proud a one as that of Texasyet, Virginia has become, and will continue to be, a proud sovereign member of the Confederacy of Amer-ican States. 'To the same relation, we cordially invite the people of Texas:

From the N. O. Bulletin. TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

This journal having so long been regarded among you as your steadfast friend and advocate, in every cissitude of your fortunes, and having suffered what, probably, no other journal in the Unit. d State has been subjected to, no lit le obloquy and reproach on account of its unremitting efforts in support o your claims to admission into the Federal compact and of the general policy, expediency and propriety o that measure; we trust it will not be considered offi citus or imn odest, if we venture to address ourselves hus directly to you .at a crisis so interesting and important as the present moment. By the same conveyance that this will reach you

ou will receive authentic intelligence, that the com ination of adverse influences and circum-tance which has so long operated to prevent your admission into the Union, has been at last overcome the has been at last overcome, the Legislative and Executive branches of our Govern ment having united in a measure to give expression to the desire of the country, and provide for your res toration to the Republic. Now it is anxiously feared by many of your friends, and exultingly hoped by your enemies, that the terms of this ov part of our Government will not only not be accept able to, but will be rejected by you, and thus the pro-posed measure of union, instead of being immediately nsummated, be placed at greater hazard than be fore, if not forever defeated. We do not profess to share in those apprehensions, though the tone of We do not profess to your Government press is well calculated to awaken anxiely, and especially to grieve those who have retied on your attachment to your native country, and to the Federal Constitution, as the basis of their efforts to obtain your admission to the privileges and protection which the Union guaranties. It is true, that the bill which has passed through the forms of our Constitution, and acquired, as far as the assent of this country is concerned, the force at once of a law and a compact, is not without its points of objection. It may be true, that full justice is not done by it to Texas; and that it is not, in all respects, the magnanimous and liberal effer which it would become this great country, under all the circum tances, to make you. Let us grant all this.--Let us grant, the more is required of, and less gua-rantied to you, than ought to have been proposed.---Will that warrant you in declining the position which you have sought, and which has been gaine with so much labor and difficulty, through so much contumely, and wi h so sincere a desire for your we fare, in connection with that of our common and be-loved country 3 We venture to respond to this query nost emphatically, No. If a participation in the ad vantages of this Union is desirable to you at all, it is desirable under the bill which has been adopted in Congress for your admission. Under that bill, you will attain an exact equality with the other Siztes and that is all you could reach under any circum stances. As to debuding yourselves of your nation ality, and sinking your separate existence, against which such earnest appeals are made to your pride, i is, of course, indispensable to a connection a Government-and, indeed, is no more than every one of the original States of this Union did each for itself, rightly considering that the advantages to be de rived from a common and united government were infinitely above those fanciful considerations that were then held out to them and are now held out to you, and that, in fact, the greatness which would spring out of the union of the States would reflect nore real dignity and character on its several mem bers, than they could by any means attain to as petty sovereignties. The State of Virginia, with a territory attached to her as large as your own, and wh ch n contains a population counted by millions and di-vided into several distinct States, did not discain to part with a portion of her sovereignty for the sake of the security and character to be gained by means of the confederation. Neither did M.ssachusetts, nor New York, nor Pennsylvania, nor Connecticut, nor the Carolinas, nor Georgia, all having sufficient territorial limits and existing as well formed and solid communities. Would ony one of those States derive additional importance in the estimation of the world, or in any way consult its prosperity of dignity, could it withdraw, even in the advance and improved condi-tion to which they have all attained, and become a distinct sovereignty ? No, no, there is no State in the Union, as fami iarly as a dissolution of the sacred bond is sometimes talked of, which the other twentyseven could drive from its portals, or which, being would not sink to a deplorable insignificance, and sue for re-admission. The same circumstances that made it desirable for ouisiana or any other State of the Union to res eneath its shadow, render it also desirable to you. We will not say that your country does not possess the elements of a distinct and commanding national-ity; we will not say, that in the conflict for political power and for commercial and territorial superiority, which are springing up, you will find it impossible to maintain your independence. But we will say, that you cannot attain to the one, nor maintain the other. except through a painful and protracted effort; that you put at hazard all your political and social sys-tems by the irruption of a population, which, what-ever its merits, has habits, inclinations and interests incompatible with your present relations; that you cannot, as a distinct power, enjoy either the repose or the security necessary to a speedy development of the resources of your country, or oi a realization of the hopes which led you to emigrate thither; that you cannot participate to nearly the same extent in the great changes which are now prosecuting and in anticipation, for the amelioration of commercial and social intercourse, and the general advancement of mankind, as if you were co-workers in this confed eracy, and shared in its triumphal progress ; that, as the population of your country and the opening up of

your resources will certainly not be as rapid, so neith-er will your welfare be as well secured, or be settled on as enduring a foundation; in short, that, in no im aginable contingency, can you attain, as TEXIANS. the same prosperiy at home, or the same estimation abroad, as you will at once reach, under that name of pride, of honor, and renown, that is now offered you, and at the sound of which your bosoms has been ont to exult-that of AMERICAN CITIZENS. not be misunderstood. We mean no reflection on the Texian name. We have too often rebuked the revilers of your country, and called to mind the re-collections of bravery and patriotism, and the un-equalled acts of magnanimity, which distinguish your annals, to be suspected of such a thought. But it is not undervaluing that name to say, that it cannot become an appellation of the same significancy and estimation as belongs to the citizens of this Re-

We need not remind you, the greater part of who were so long familiar with the practical workings of our system of government, of the inherent difficulties that impede the consummation of such a measure as that of extending the confederacy in a particular dithat of extending the confederacy in a particular di-rection, of the prejudices, the passions, the apprehen-sions, the jealousies which, under the most favorable circumstances, must be met and overcome. If you add to these the peculiarly unfortunate position which the question of your admission was made to assume in the conflict of parties, and the factious and vindictive opposition that was thus necessarily engen-dered, you may form an idea of the difficulties in the face of which the friends of the incorporation of your country into the Union have contended and prevailed. Can you be surprised or chagrined, then, if, in the programs of the question, the found of the measure rogress of the question, the friends of the measure found it expedient to yield some points which they had been glad on account of the United States as well as of Texas, to incorporate into the act of ad-mission? The act which finally prevailed, to make mission? The act which finally prevailed, to mass way for your reception, was agreed upon in the same spirit as that in which our Union was framed, cement-ed, and is main ined—the spirit which animates all our important inversents, maintains the equipoise of the States, settles all internal disputes, and in which, if you would egter our great family, you must share —the spirit of compromise and conciliation. In that -the spirit of compromise and conciliation. In that spirit you are invited to embrace the offer that is held out to you; and if it be not all that could be asked, not to take captious exceptions to its terms, but to trust in the generosity and sense of justice of the people of the United States after you are entitled to participate in their councils, and to address them by the endearing title of countrymen. Your confidence will not be misplaced. If you come into the Union under the resolutions which have been adopted, you will undoubtedly receive more favor and considera-

tion at the hands of the country than in any treaty or bargain you could drive. It has been represented in your public prints, that even after having complied with the terms of the act of Congress, disrobed yourselves of your nationality,

and di olved your existing Government, you are still subject to the mortifying alternative of a rejection at the threshold of the Union. This is not so. The act of union is complete when you signify your assent to its provisions.—The formal acceptance by Congress of the Constitution you may adopt as a State, is indeed requisite under the Federal Constitution; but you requisite under the Federal Constitution; but you become to all intents a part of the country—"annex-ed," since the term has become popular—the moment you have complied with the proposals that have been sent to you. You are more secure in your position than a territory of the Union: because, in your case, the time is fixed for your addmission, and the prelim-inaries settled; whereas the pleasure of Congress is the only law that is known to our territorial organiza-tions. In regard to their admission a State.

tions, in regard to their admission as States. We have not written this hasty and crude appeal to you, because we have any doubt of your dispositon to come into the Union, or that you will cordially embrace the invitation that is held out to you, but because we know that the most powerful arts of persuasion and menace will be employed to induce you to throw away the opportunity, and we would assure you of the in-terest with which the course of events in your country is watched. We have advocated your incorporaion into the Union, for the reason, that we believe your claim to admission to be founded in justice, and also that the welfare and renown of our common coun-try will be advanced by the measure. The advantages, as we think, will be mutual, else we had never ing a place of less dignity and consequence, in ex-

"2 sciouples golep, and gross his prescriptio sufflement"-the latter item supposed to be corroive sublimate. Horais another prescription, for rheum-atic pains: "pans-salvalatly ether asadfaddy snak-rot lavandar, all tightrs, on tea spon ful in gen."

Among the many vices of the income Tax, if a ouple intending to be united as man and wife, and ach possessing an income of, say £140, agrie to live together, but without the actual ceremony of mar-riage, they are altogether free from the tax; while, married, they are immediately taxed on £180 a ear.

His Mejesty Louis Philippe has just sent over a rench artist, of high celebrity, to take the portraits of the members of the Corporation of London who presented the congratulatory address.

THE SUGAR DEBATE .- Mr. Macaulay, in his speech upon this question, gave the following illustration of the nice morality that abhors the consumption of slave-grown sugar, but has no scruples whatever about refining it for the use of less conscientious

about remning it for the use of real source of it in an "I remember something very analogous to it in an old Spanish novel that I read some time ago, and which seems to me to be singularly *apropos*. A wan-dering lad, something after the inshion of Gil Blas, is taken into the service of a rich old silversmith—a man peculiarly pious-distinguished for the sion of every moral virtue, and above all, an ex-ceeding'y honest man. He was constantly cautioning this youth sgainst purchasing gold or siver without knowing that it had been honestly come by—but more than all was he to avoid purchasing church plate-the fruits of sacrilege, the most dreadful and heinous of crimes. After one of these long lessons o our youth, it happened one day that a young man with a very shabby coat on came into his shop with a sack under his arm, and said to him, 'Will you buy this plate?' 'No,' was the answer, 'not for the world; where did you get it?' 'Not buy it ! will you word, where do you get it? 'Not buy it? will you melt it down for me?' 'Oh, that's quite another thing,' quoth the goldsmith; 'to be sure I will '(Loud cheers and laughter.) But that's not all. (A laugh) Up he takes a pair of silver tongs, to avoid touching the place with his fingers, and public is interproceible. When melted down, it is given to the stranger, who When melted down, it is given to the stranger, who lays down five pistoles and departs. 'There,' says the old gentleman to the youth, 'there, you see, that is the reward of honesty. You perceived that I did not lay a finger on the plate myself, but I was not above turning an honest penny in the exercise of my honest calling, and the fulfilment of my honest dute.'th duty."

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE QUEEN'S THEATRE. MANCHESTER.—About six o'clock on Saturday morn-ing, considerable alarm was created by a report that the Queen's Theatre, Spring Gardens, was in flames; and, the fire being observed in a part of the house near the stage, the building was supposed to be in danger, in consequence of the combustible nature of the materials. 'I'he fire was extinguished, but clear proofs of incendiarism were found. A reward of fifty pounds has been offered for the apprehension of the offender. It is now believed that the old theatre was wilfully destroyed.

The Limerick Town Council have seized the first opportunity, "since the appearance of what is re-ported to be the 'Queen's speech,' to assure her Ma-jesty that that portion of it which relates to the cen-sation of agitation in this country, is 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.'

Mr. Wilson has resumed his entertainments of cottish song at the Music hall in Store street; and Scottan song at the Music hall in Slore street; and has announced that he is to continue them, as for-merly, every Monday evening during the season — This week he produced a new entertainment, which he calls "Wandering Willie's Wallet,"—meaning of course, that it should consist of such things as might have composed the budget of the old blind minstreel whom Scott has so admirably drawn in Redgauntlet. whom Scott has so admirably drawn in Redgauntiet. And such, with the exception of one or two very pardonable anachronisms, is the character of the contents of Mr. Wilson's libretto. The songs are of the olden time, and such as might have been sung by an aged minstrel of Wandering Willie's day. Some of them appear to be the fruits of Mr. Wilson's researches in o the traditional motion and music of his counter. traditional poetry and music of his country. They are stended for the project .- Were your country assum- new to us, at least, and show, we think, that the rich mine of old Scottish song is very far from being ex-hausted. "The Covenanter's Lament" is peculiarly changing its position as an inferior member of the striking from the depth of is teening, the characteristic family of nations, to become an important member of this overshadowing commonwealth of States, it would this overshadowing commonwealth of States, it would be sent sadness of its melody. "O Bothwell bank, theu you. Were our country, on the other hand, acquir-ing but a barren sceptre, yielding no substantial bene-fits, and subject to be wrenched away by d scord and disc ntent, what American so base as to endea or to traveller in the middle of the seven eenth century, bloomest fair," though comparatively little known, is one of the most beautiful of the old Scottish ballads.persuade his countrymen to so harardous an enter-prise? But the change will impart consequence, se-curity and prosperity to Teres, while it will increase who heard a woman in a Syrian cottage using it as a lullaby, and found she was a native of Scotland. Mr. Wilson has also introduced some specimens of High-

THE PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS ACT.

Injustice has been done to several of the prominent of such importance.

COLONEL BENTON'S opposition to the Tyler treaty has been industriously misconstrued by his enemies, as hostility to the recovery of Texas. His labors to frustrate the alienation of this fine country in 1819 -his anxious efforts made in co-operation with Gen Jackson AND Mr. Van Buren at every epoch that seemed to render it possible-stand for nothing. The opposition to the attempt of Mr. Tyler to identify this great measure with himself at a time which rendered such imbodiment fatal to its success, is held up as conclusive proof that Col. BENTON sought to defeat what his policy was meant to save. Time has made manifest to the whole country, what was perfectly manifest to the *Tyler administration* when the treaty was thrown into the Senate—that the federal party, ninant in that body, would, under no circumstar ces, pass it. So far from getting votes from that party to make up a two-thirds majority, the treaty could not command a solitary ay from that side in its support, and it fell by a vote of two-thirds against it. But besides the recognance of the party which Mr. Tyler had then recently betrayed, to any measure which they perceived was shaped by him to enure to his personal interest. there were other ingredients thrown in by Mr. Tyler's minister to deleat the measure. It was made to serve the principle of slavery, not only as an existing serve the principle of havery, not only as an existing institution, but a rightful thing abstractly, and to be ad-vanced with or without the Union !! These circum-stances put the badge on the measure as presented by the Tyler administration, which called forth COLONEL the Typer administration, which called forth Colonal. BENTON's opposition to it. Although the most devot-ed defender of every inch of territory embraced in the Louisiana treaty-although inflexible in the asser-tion of our right to the whole valley of the Mississippi, and all the tributary streams which pervaded it, yet he would not; to reach the recovery of what our government had most shamefully abandoned, against his remonstrances a quarter of a century before, seek it through a mode which promised no success—which was coupled with political intrigue—which shocked the political feelings of both the great parties of the Union the conscientious convictions of the largest section upon a question of abstract morality. which was contrived to make the dissolution o the confederacy an issue in the controversy.

It was this aspect of the question of annexa ion, as embraced in the proposition of Mr. Tyler, present ed with a knowledge that it was abortive in the beginning. as far as the pretended object of the treaty then su mitted went, but dragging after it a political intrigue for immediate use to influence the presidential election which called down COLONEL BENTON'S reprobation.

No one can mistake the nature of the imputed intrigue in the final paragraph. The treaty was reprobated, and is reprobated-by Col. Benton Revolution.

LAMENTATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

ed, are altogether wasted. Even the more

Fron the Globe . norably and satisfactorily. Objections have been made to Mr. Bancroft, but

we participate in the general anxiety to learn the men who took a leading part in opening the way to the restoration of Texss. A near observer, in our position, cannot discharge his duty with ut correcting false impressions and misrepresentations on a subject counts in the papers, we are not aware of it.

Our own distinguished fellow-citizen, Cave John

the incarceration which may await him at home,

for certain operations in connexion with

the intrigues of Santa Anna, pertaining to a

THE NEW CABINET.

It is gratifying to observe that, in selecting his

Cabinet, Mr. Polk has cut loose from all cliques, and

introduced into his political family none of the aspi-

rants for the succession. Mr. Buchanan is the only

From the Nashville Union.

relinquishment of California.

any other Democrat in the State.

it will be as favorably received as any that could have been formed. If any disappointments have been felt, time will soon show that the President has acted wisely in this delicate matter.

The case of Mr. Ward having excited much interest both in this country and Great Britain on account of the principles involved in it, we insert the following notice of it from the London Weekly Chronicle :

OXFORD AND MR. WARD.

The Oxford Convocation has ended as every body of common sense anticipated that it would end, by condemning certain propositions contained in Mr. Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church," which, however unobjectionable per se, are perfectly incompati-be, as we conceive, with his position, and duties, as a

Clergyman of the Protestant Church. For this is the peculiarity of Mr. Ward's case. He has a perfect right to become a Catholic, if he think fit, and to proclaim, as he did on Thursday in the most unequivocal terms, his adoption of all the princi-ples and tenets of the Church of Rome, "to the full extent to which they are sanctioned by the Pope." are assured that he used these very words, though net reported in the Times.) But he has no right, in adopting such principles, to inculcate them in the name of an establishment, to which he virtually ceasa to belong. He has no right to call himself a Pro-testant, while he repudiates the reformation as a sin. A Catholic may be just as good a Christian as a member of the Church of England, but no Christian, be-fore Mr. Ward, ever tried to be both a Catholic and Protestant at once; or if any have tried it, they have had the prudence to keep so singular an ambi tion a little more in the back ground.

Mr. Ward's ballucination, (for as such we regard it) consists in an apparently genuine belief that he can unite in his own person wo perfectly incompati-ble things, without anybody having the right to find fault with this combination as anomalous or objectionable. He seems surprised that he should be cen sured, or thought deserving of censure at all: and justifies his rejection of everything that constitutes the distinction between the English and Romish Churches, by dwelling upon smaller points of doc trine, with regard to which members of the English Church avowedly disagree.

But while it is wise to provide for smaller differen ces, there are fundamental principles upon which it is impossible for men to differ, if they are to form a Religious Community at all ; and no straw-splitting-no -for we presume the article in the Globe comes unity and the desirabless of co-operation against igfrom his pen-because it resulted in the over- norance, and insincerity, and vice-will ever convince throw of Mr. Van Buren-who might have an earnest Protestant that the the Church, from made Mr. Benton his Secretary of State-and which his abcestors secreded, and the Church to the elevation of Mr. Polk. Mr. Tyler was not named in the Convention which worked this

we rejoice, therefore, at the censure passed upon We rejoice, therefore, at the x majority of more Mr. Ward's Book at Oxford by a majority of more (the numbers were 777 to 386,) The Intelligencer of this morning is bewail- and though we regret his degradation, we think that ing the fate of our rising nation, in advance, be-cause Congress did not provide fleets and ar-mies to defend us against the fury and the vengeance of Mexico. Lamentations thus expend-and bickerings, to which so decided a step must lead.

ed, are altogether wasted. Even the more nervous old women will laugh at the idea of Mexico employing privateersmen to injure our commerce, and the commerce of the world, in revenge for annexation. Besides, it is not quite so clear as our neighbors of the Intelligencer would seem to have it believed, that the Gov-ernment of the United States would be alto-

teenth century : they had grown old in ignorant and disdainful apathy. Mahmoud met every where insur mountable obstacles. The Mahometan priests, doc tors, judges, opposed to the undertakings of the Sul-tan the precepts of the Koran, and stirred up all the religious prejudices of the population against Europe-an customs. The Turkish soldiers were forced to

wear the French and English uniform, but there all stopt. They were even less brave in their new dress, Taking the cabinet as a body, we are satisfied that than in their old ; and having lost, in a great measure their blind belief in fatalism, they sunk to the last degree of degradation.

Various events hastened this decline. Greece awaking from her long stupor, uttered the cry of libe ty, in the name of her glorious ancestors, while dis-playing the sacred banner of the Gospel, and a heroic struggle achieved her independence. Europe de stroyed the Turkish navy at the battle of Navarino Egypt declared herself independent in her turn, under the guidance of the skilful Mehemit Ali. When the Sultan of Constantinople tried to reconquer this part of the empire, he met with two disastrous defeats. France dismembered another province of the Mussulman empire by her conquest of Algiers ; and, to com man empire by her conquest of Algiers ; and, to com-plete the diagrace, the Turkish government was con-strained, after a disastrous war with Russia, to con-clude a peace which placed it under the most absolute control of its formidable neighbor. S. th is the long series of misfortunes which have

fallen the Ottoman empire. It is but the shadow

of what it was in past ages. It presents the sad specia cle of inevitable dissolution; and, like birds of prey gathered around a dead carcass, the principal Europe-an powers contend for sway in the East. Each hopes bear away the greater portion of the spoils; and the poor government of Constantinople is ruled at the caprice of France, England and Russia. It knows not often which it should obey, and this state of subjec-tion to foreign cabinets has deprived it of the little consideration which it had preserved.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- So long ago as September, 1843, it was stated, at the conclusion of our original account of the At antic voyage, that anther expedition to the Arctic circle was contemplated, the command of which would be offered to Sir James Ross. Various circumstances arose to delay the execution of this design, and to modify the appointment of those to whose charge it should be At length, however, the return of Sir rosted. John Franklin from his government of Van Dieman's Land, has given it a new impulse, and the satling of the expedition under his command has been finally determined. After communications from the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Earl of Haddington) Sir John Franklin has undertaken this onerou prise ; and, with the experienced and able Captain Crozier (who is daily expected from the continent) at is second, will forthwith prepare for the service. Both the Erebus and Terror returned from their ar-

duous southern voyage in as perfect condition as when they started from Chatham. Their strength and capability of resistance have indeed been well tried; and thus, for skill in their commanders, and the requisite qualities in themselves, we have every reason to augur hopefully of the results.

These vessels have been towed up to Woolwich. here there is to be a small steam power attached to each ship, so as to help them, by means of the screw, to push their way through the ice. Sir J. Franklin has, we learn, visited them this week, in company with his gallant companion and friend Sir James Ross, whose advice must be so invaluable on such an occasion, even to the most experienced of polar-sea navigators, and given directions for commencing their equipment. The expedition is expected to sail about the first week in May, and ought on no account to be later. The ships being in first rate order, will not re-quire the least repair. The only alteration necessary vill be for the purpose of applying the small stean power and a screw-propeller to assist them in light winds or calas, which greatly prevail amongst the ice of Baffin's Bay. This can soon be done. The officers, we believe, are not yet, but will of course be immediately appointed. The intended route is Straits, between Cape Walker and Bankes' Land, and thence to the continent of Ameri-ca to the westward of Wooilaston Land. They will still be able to take two years' provisions; though the steam-apparatus and coals will not admit of then taking three years' complete, as on former Arctic voyages. Heaven proper them, and enable them to complete a geographical survey honorable to the cha-racter of the greatest naval nation that ever existed on the face of the earth !-Literary Gasette.

nsolidate the interests, and, if there be any virtue in experiments fully tried, promote the harmony and strengthen the bonds of the Union.

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SECOND PICK OF ENGLISH ITEMS. ANOTHER INTRUDER UPON ROYALTY .- A second y Jones has been arrested at Brighton for attempting to force his way into the Pavilion. Two letter were found upon him which were taken, and he discharged with an admonition. The letters which had been taken from him were opened and read in public court. The first, addressed to Prince Albert, and written in ivery respectful terms, stated that he had painted in water colors "a small cabinet pic ure of a group of cock-sparrows fighting for a butterfly and of wheat, the hens being spectators of the fray," and craved permission to send it to the pavil-ion. The second, addressed to her Majesty was in the form of a petition, praying permission to send for her Majesty's inspection a wreath of flowers, executed in a particular style; setting forth that he had been "foiled by the invincible obstacles which etiquette casts in the way of attempts to approach the royal persons through official channels," and that he had therefore, adopted that "private appeal to her Majesty's kindness;" and that he had discovered a

brown tint, the secret of which was only known to him, and for which he craved her Msjesty's patronage, concluding, " he is urged the more to this attempt by his wife, who is daughter to a Nova Scotia farmer, who had the honor to serve H. R H. the Duke of Kent with farming produce, and who hopes that consideration may move your Majesty."

From a paragraph in the Globe, we learn that the Portland Vase is not quite lost. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries last week, Mr. Windus, towards the close of the evening, addressing the mem-bers on the subject, said-It was but too true that nothing could restore to them the vase itself; but genuine copies had fortunately been made. The late Pichler, the eminent engraver in gems, struck with its beauty, moulded the vase at Rome. This mould was put into the hands of Mr. Tassie, and after a certain number (only a few) of casts were made, it was des A few of these casts are extant. The Marquis of Exeter, Mr. A. Pellatt, and he himself, possess quist rescent, Mr. A. reliant, and ne missen, posses copies. Sir Henry Ellis stated that the British Muse-um had also one of these copies; which would, as early as possible, be exhibited to the public. The vase by Wedgwood, it appears, is only a modern copy, and not cast from the original. Sir Henry Ellis also stated that the vase had not sustained so much injury as was expected; that the principal figures were pre-erved, and two persons, named Doubleday and Buldock, employed in the Museum, would be able to put it together again. We have learned, from a source generally well-in-

formed, that it is the intention of Government to make a retired list for the Navy in all its grades, after each officer has reached his sixtieth year .- Hampshire Independent.

Two men have perished of cold during the late frost: one in Norfolk, who was found dead by a stile near East Dereham; the other was discovered in a wood-yard in the neighborhood of Giasgow, not dead, but Jying ; and before he could be carried to a hospi-tal, life was extinct.

A flock of bottle-nose whales, 139 in number, and very fat, have been captured at Orkney.

An epidemic is raging among horses in London.-It is said that Messrs. Pickford, the carriers, have one hundred animals ill, and that it has been very fatal to dray horses.

Accounts from Naples represent the excavated city of Pompeii as going rapidly to decay, through the want of easy precautions to prevent it, from the corrosive influences of the atmosphere. What a shame will it be to those responsible, if, after being wondrously preserved for many centuries, these instructive relics should perish of neglect in a few vears.

The Paris 'Moniteur' announces the formal recog nition of the Provisional Government of Mexico by King Philippe, who received M. Garo in the charac ter of its representative on Wednesday.

The French Government had ordered reinforce ments of troops to be de patched to the Swiss fron-tier. It was expected in Paris that the Austrian Goreinment had resolved to interfere.

A quack doctor was lately tried and found guilty of the "manslaughter" of a patient, and sentenced to four months imprisonment. We give a specimen of

well as its humorous quaintness. There are very few among his audi ors to whom the greater part of the songs in this entertainment will not be enti-

new. The audience of Monday was very numerous : and the thrilling tones of Wilson's unique voice communi-cated unmixed pleasure. The charm of his singing still lies in its simplicity, truth and earnestness. He alone of public vocalists presents the melodies of his country in their unsophisticated purity; his declacountry in their unsophisticated purity; his decla-mation of the words, too, is uncommonly excellent; and he has the happy art of making the whole, even when most thoroughly national, intelligible to Eng-lish ears. Wilson has certain'y done more than all his precursors in making the ballad poetry and music of Scotland familiar and popular on this side of the Tweed - Sneclatr. Tweed .- Spectator.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Exchange at Cape Haytien, writes under date of March 3, 1845. as follows :

"The number of foreign vessels now in port is greater than at any previous time for many years -Exports are consequently more in demand. Coffee has risen from 12 1.2 to 14 cents; logwood from 7 to 10 1-2; several vessels are going elsewhere to lond.— Government now receives Haytien money instead of Spanish, in payment of duties, on account of the pressing demand for currency to pay the troops .--There are rumors of suppressed outbreaks in various parts of the island; but at present everything s quiet here. All foreign letters are now required to pass through the post office, which has just been establish-

ed-postage 25 cents currency on letters weighing 1 ounce or less, and 25 cents on every additional hal unce.

"United States sloop of war Vandalia, Commander Chauncey, is at Port au Prince, for the purpose, it is said, of demanding the resitution of certain moneys, but I am unable to ascertain further portic-ulars."

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR .- The Hon. John Davis has been nominated by a Whig Legislative caucus as a cand date for United States Senator, in place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, decea-ed. Hon. Frederick Robinson is the Democratic candidate.

From the N O Picayune A WAG OF A WITNESS.

Our legal gentlemen sometimes run sgainst perfect snags in the shape of witnesses, and of the way in which one of our most eminent lawyers was recently thrown all aback by a wag he was cross-questioning A woman had been complained of for disturbing

the neighborhood in which she resided, and several witnesses were called to prove the charge. One of them testified, that the woman not only taked and sang extremely loud herself, and at very unreasonae hours, but that she had some female acquaintances

who visited her, and that they, too, were far from being as quiet as the peace of the neighborhood de-manded

Langer-Do you mean to say that loud laughing and talking disturb the neighbors? Witness.-Distinctly I do

Lawyer .- You say that the womon who lives in this house has some female acquaintances who visit

Witness .- I have said so once. Witness. — Who are they and what are their names! Witness. — Why, there's Mrs. Gadder. Lawyer. — Does she make much noise? Witness. — Tremendous. You never heard the

Lawyer .- Well, who else? Witness.—Can't exactly say just now. Lawyer.—But you just said there were some females who visited the house. Mrs. Gadder, as you call her,

n't some. Witness .- Ain't she, though? Lancyer .- Of course she is not. Witness.- Well, if you could hear her once, as I

have, cutting up and going on, I rather guess you would

think she toas some ! The jadge had hard work to quiet the laugh which followed, and the lawyer was perfectly willing to give up his witness as a bad customer.

CHEAF FARE.— The greatest competition exists on the river between the different a camboats for New York. Tickets were sold in the street to-day from 50 cents down as low as 19 1-2 cents.— dibeny diles,