

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES died last Sunday evening, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, in his lodgings, in this city, after an illness of two weeks.

We cannot now speak as we would wish of the severe loss which this dispensation of Divine Providence has inflicted, not only on his family and friends, but also on the State which he represented with such distinguished ability, and on the whole country, which he served with so much patriotic devotion. His is a name not to be forgotten; and we doubt not an occasion will be presented to us, to lay before our readers a just tribute to his memory and character, from the pen of some of those who knew him best, and had known him longest. We hope we may be permitted to say, that in this bereavement we feel the loss of a most highly valued personal friend.

A circumstance attending the close of the late session of the Senate of the United States deserves notice, as a departure from usage, the reason for which is not apparent. It has been the custom for the Vice President of the United States, when sitting as President of the Senate, to withdraw from the chair before the close of each session, in time to allow the Senate the opportunity of making choice of a President pro tempore, who holds over to the following session, and resumes the Chair at its commencement, should the Vice President be absent on the day of meeting. The reason of this custom undoubtedly is to add another life to the security against an interregnum in the Executive Department, the act of Congress which relates to the subject declaring that in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President of the United States elected. The office of Speaker of the House of Representatives ceases at the termination of each Congress. In the contingency of the death, &c. of both the President and Vice President, in the recess following the expiration of a term of Congress, the office of President of the United States must, therefore, unless there be a President pro tempore of the Senate, remain vacant until there can be a new election of President by the People. Hence the usage to which we refer.

This usage was not regarded by the Vice President of the United States at the late extra session of the Senate. Taking the Chair, as it was proper he should do, at the opening of the session, he kept it to the end, and in person adjourned the Senate sine die. There is therefore now no President pro tempore of the Senate upon whom to devolve the duties of President of the United States in the event—an event which we sincerely trust there is no danger of occurring—of the death of both President and Vice President of the United States before Congress again assembles.

The letter which appears in to-day's paper concerning the proposed Territory of Nebraska is from a gentleman, now in the far West, of a high character for intelligence, and with the most ample opportunities for information on the subject to which it refers. It reached our hands before the close of the late Session of Congress; but, perceiving that the question which it discusses was likely to increase in interest after the adjournment, it has been held up until now, when, in the absence for the moment of more exciting topics, it may be hoped to attract the serious attention to which it is well entitled.

We learn from the Baltimore American of yesterday morning that the Mexican Minister, General ALMONTE, passed through Baltimore on the day preceding from Washington, on his way to New York. We have already stated the fact that he had asked for his passports, and terminated his official intercourse with our Government.

A communication from this city in the New York Evening Post intimates that "the old Federalists and modern Whigs" caused the delay which occurred in the Senate in passing upon Mr. BANCROFT's nomination to the Navy Department. As for "the old Federalists" we cannot undertake to speak; but, if the correspondent of the Post means to convey an intimation that the hesitation of the Senate in confirming the nomination of Mr. B. was occasioned by the Whigs in that body, or any one of them, we have authority for saying he entirely mistakes the matter. The Whigs left the course of proceeding on that nomination altogether to the political friends of the President, and they, having the majority, had it in their power to control the action of the Senate as they pleased.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual election in New Hampshire for Governor, State officers, and Representatives in Congress, took place on the 4th inst. There were three regular tickets—Whig, Democratic, and Abolition; and Mr. HALE, a Democratic member of the late Congress, was a candidate for re-election independent of his party, who struck him off the list of their nominations and substituted Mr. Woodbury.

The returns indicate that the Democratic candidate for Governor is re-elected by a small majority, and that the entire ticket of the same party for Members of Congress has also succeeded, though the gentleman substituted for Mr. Hale was behind the vote of his colleagues. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, as usual.

The Representatives to Congress, it is worthy of note, have been again chosen by the general ticket system, in defiance of law, and have of course not the slightest legal right to seats in the next Congress, any more than those whom they succeeded had to seats in the last.

## SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Before the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business on Saturday last, a resolution, moved by Mr. BREES, was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate, at the present session the report made by John Stockton, superintendent of the mineral lands on Lake Superior, with the map accompanying the same."

The CHAIR submitted the credentials of the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 13th instant a Senator of the United States from that State for the remainder of the term for which the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN (resigned) was elected. (Till March, 1849.)

The Senate was in Executive session till half past three o'clock. Several nominations were confirmed; the only important ones, however, were CHARLES H. HASWELL as engineer in chief in the naval service, and Mr. LATOULET, of Tennessee, as Recorder in the General Land Office.

The Zoll-Verein treaty, after considerable discussion, was laid over for further consideration till next session.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1845.

The Journal of the last sitting having been read; and the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, having been presented by his colleague and sworn in—

Mr. WEBSTER rose, and, with a solemnity which held in the deepest silence the crowded auditory, and with an emotion which penetrated every heart—which at times drew tears from many a manly as well as female eye, and which more than once embarrassed and suspended his own utterance, addressed the Senate as follows:

While we are hastening to bring our session to a close, a melancholy event, the foreboding shadow of which, growing every hour deeper and darker, has hung over us for some days, at length arrests our attention. One of our number is no more. ISAAC CHARLES BATES, a Senator from Massachusetts, departed this life, at his lodgings in this city, yesterday, at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the afternoon, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

At the moment when we are about to separate for our respective homes, to meet the circles of affection and friendship which are ready to welcome us, it has pleased Heaven that he should pass that bourne whence no traveller returns.

Mr. BATES had undoubtedly much overworked himself in the discharge of the duties of his station during the late session of Congress. Already fatigued and exhausted, he yet felt it to be his duty, on one of the last nights of that session, to make an effort which severely taxed his remaining strength, and seemed to lead to another world. He had, however, then ill, no such catastrophe as has since happened was, at the time, apprehended. But after that day he did not leave his home, nor hardly his bed. His dangerous situation soon becoming apparent, his family were sent for, and his wife and son were shortly at his bedside.

All that the highest degree of medical skill could do, all that could be attempted by the solicitude of anxious friends, all that could be suggested by conjugal and filial affection, was done, to the utmost, to save his life. But all was in vain. The will of Heaven was otherwise. He had touched on his last hour; he had reached the end of his earthly career; his Maker called him to another world.

Mr. BATES was born at Granville, in the State of Massachusetts, and was educated at Yale College. Adopting the law as his profession, he prosecuted his studies, for a time, under eminent instructors in New Haven, and afterwards with the late Judge Hinckley, of Northampton.

His ability and learning, and his high and honorable character, soon led to professional distinction, and in due time placed him in the rank of the most eminent lawyers and advocates in the part of the country in which he resided. But the bar was not long his only sphere of action. The confidence of the community in his ability and fidelity, and its approbation of his principles, summoned him early into public life. He rendered long and valuable service in both branches of the Legislature of the State, and in its Executive Council. But a larger field opened to him, and nearly twenty years ago he became a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. In that body he remained eight years, sustaining his character, through the whole period, as a gentleman of probity and honor, and of a deportment at once manly and courteous, and as much distinguished for the firmness with which he maintained his own opinions and principles, as for the liberality and candor which he always manifested to those who differed from him.

His subsequent election to the Senate shows the sense which his native State entertained of the value of his public services, and her confidence in his further usefulness.

Of this body he was a member for five years. I may not now, and here, speak of his political principles or opinions, the measures he espoused, or the measures which he opposed. But I may speak of him, I am sure, with the concurrence of every one who hears me, as a gentleman of upright and noble character, of many and honorable virtues, worthy to fill a seat here, by his intelligence and character, his just conception of the duties of his situation, and his conscientious devotion to the discharge of those duties. In this chamber, I am sure, he had not an enemy. The morning salutations of all of us were given to no one with more hearty good will. While his intelligence commanded respect, his social virtues and his eminent kindness and good feeling won universal esteem. The interest felt in him by his associates in this body could in no way have been more strongly manifested than by their daily and hourly and most solicitous inquiries during the progress of his illness; and all feel that his decease has left a void in our circle, as men and as Senators, not easy to be filled.

Mr. BATES was not over ambitious to attract attention as a public debater. In that respect, he was far more distinguished for abstinence and retirement than for ostentatiousness. He left occasion to find him out, and call him out. Yet he was an able speaker and an eloquent man. His thoughts were clear, his topics well chosen, and his illustrations often quite happy and convincing. His manner was natural, simple, earnest. These qualities rendered him eminent and successful in all addresses to the jury. To the hour of his death he had no superior for such efforts among those with whom he practiced. He spoke with so much manifest fairness of purpose, dealt so ingeniously with opposing arguments, and put so much of his heart into his acts and into his words, that those who listened to him were apt to find themselves persuaded and convinced, without once thinking that there had been any exhibition of oratory or rhetoric. It was his case which he put forth, and not himself. With no studied power of speech, no artificial preparation, he appealed at once with singular felicity to the good sense and the right feeling of those whom he addressed.

In this body, while not neglectful of more prominent and conspicuous subjects, he gave constant attention to the duties of the Committee on Pensions, of which he was chairman. All know that the application to particular cases of the general principles which the Government has adopted on that subject, is difficult and delicate in no inconsiderable degree. Carefully abstaining from going beyond established rules, he spared no pains in the investigation of cases in which parties appeared to have a claim on the bounty of the country. Many a Revolutionary veteran yet lives to bless his memory: many an aged widow owes her daily bread to his benevolent, patient, and assiduous labors.

Mr. BATES's death will severely wound many hearts among family, domestic, and social friends.

There is the partner of his life, now soon to follow his remains to the family vault; there are sons, and daughters, and kindred of various degrees. I will not invade the sanctity of their sorrow by empty words of attempted consolation. They will look for solace to resignation and religious faith, and bow humbly to the will of God.

When information of his death shall reach the beautiful village in which he lived, it will be a day of general grief. I see many an aged and venerable form, known to me, and better known to him, leaning tremulously on his staff, and shedding copious tears at the sad intelligence. I see the middle-aged parent in their pursuits to regret the death of a neighbor, an adviser, and a friend. I see the youth of both sexes lamenting that the mansion, always open to their innocent associations, always made instructive by the conversation and kindness of his head, is now closed against its accustomed visitors by the stroke of death; and I hear the solemn tones which shall call afflicted families and an afflicted neighborhood into the house of God, to pay respect to his memory and supplicate the consolations of religion.

Mr. President, I have spoken of my deceased colleague in his professional and public character, and in his social and domestic relations. But Mr. BATES was conspicuous of a relation higher than all these. He felt deeply and sensibly that there was a Supreme Author of his being, and all beings, and that he had a connexion with a world to come. He was a believer in Christianity, and devoutly thankful for the revelation of the New Testament.

Several years ago, before his entrance on public life here, he united himself with a church in the town in which he lived, and continued a member to his death. There is reason to believe that his last hours were cheered by the light of Christian hope. He uttered no repining, but expressed his willingness to depart, if such was the will of his Maker. Not that he did not desire life; for he enjoyed life, and had much to live for. Domestic love, general respect, public honor, and a consciousness of usefulness—all these conspired to render his life happy, and his continuance desirable. Nor was it that he looked with indifference on death; for who has such icy stolidity, or, rather, who has such blunted sensibilities, such a stoic mind, as to contemplate with indifference a change of being and a change of works? But he regarded death, with all its terrors, only as a passage to another state of existence—a state in which "this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality."

"True," is an awful thing to die; "Twas, even to him; but the dark way once trod, Heaven lifts by everlasting portals high, And bids the pure in heart behold their God."

Mr. President, when one of us rises here to announce the death of a colleague, he cannot but reflect that, if he stay here, the time must come, and he knows not how soon, when another colleague shall perform that sad office towards himself. We all know that we must follow our departed associate; and no one of us can tell how few steps he may yet have, even now, behind him. I hope this reflection may chasten us, in our too heated pursuit of worldly objects; may teach us to regard the world but as the world; may inspire us with kindness, forbearance, and natural good will; and lead us, while we serve with all our powers the country which honors us, to recollect still that we are not here always, and that scenes not yet beheld, nor comprehended, nor capable of being fully conceived, are before us all.

Mr. W. having resumed his seat— Mr. HUGER said that he rose rather to indicate his concurrence with all that had been so eloquently said by the Senator from Massachusetts of the virtues of their departed brother, than to offer to his shade a new tribute of respect.

I have had, sir, (said Mr. H.) but little social intercourse with Mr. BATES. He was principally known to me as a member of this body; but not having participated in the more stirring business of the Senate, I have been afforded time and opportunity to observe and scrutinize the conduct and character of those who had been more actively employed. No one in this little busy world has attracted more of my attention and respect than the lamented subject of my remarks. As chairman of one of the most important committees of this Chamber, he always exhibited industry, fidelity, and ability. Such was the confidence he had excited in my bosom by his own adherence to principle that I do not recollect one amendment to his reports which did not appear to me to defend them. Massachusetts, sir, may send us a successor to this excellent man, but it will be happy for her, and thrice happy for this body, if he shall prove to possess in an equal degree with Mr. BATES, the Senatorial graces, honor, intelligence, and urbanity.

With the family of the deceased I am entirely unacquainted. But with them I most sincerely sympathize, for I can well understand how desolate must be their hearts, how forlorn their feelings, on this melancholy occasion. Such a man can never die without producing a void in his domestic circle which can no more be filled. To each I would offer with unaffected sincerity this consolation—that he must be happy in Heaven, who, when on earth, had loved his God, served his country, and was at peace and charity with all mankind.

Mr. EVANS then rose, and, after a few feeling and impressive remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to superintend the funeral of the Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock meridian, and that the Senate attend the same.

Resolved, That the Senate go in mourning for the deceased by wearing crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, (as a further mark of respect,) That the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. EVANS, MINGEM, WOODBURY, BARROW, SEVIER, and CLAY, were appointed the committee in pursuance of the first resolution. And then the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1845.

Long before the hour appointed the galleries of the Senate were filled with a large number of persons of both sexes, who came to witness the solemn funeral ceremonies in honor of the Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts.

At the hour of twelve the VICE PRESIDENT called the Senate to order, at which time the corpse of the deceased, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Committee of Arrangements, and the Pall-bearers, with Mr. ADAMS, Mr. WEBSTER, and a son of Mr. BATES as chief mourners, was brought into the Senate Chamber, and placed on the pall in the aisle. The President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet occupied seats on the right of the Vice President's chair, the Foreign Ministers and Pall-bearers on the left of the chair; the Committee of Arrangements occupying seats in front.

After an impressive and appropriate Prayer by the Rev. Mr. TROTTER, the Chaplain of the late Senate, and the performance of Divine Service, the Funeral Procession moved on from the Senate Chamber to the Railroad Depot, where the body was delivered to the friends and relatives of the deceased, at their particular request, to be transported for interment to the place of his residence in Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1845.

The Senate was in session to-day nearly four hours, most of which time was with closed doors on Executive business. A large number of nominations, chiefly of revenue officers, &c., and those reported on from the Committee on Commerce, were confirmed. The only nominations rejected were those of JOHN H. PRENTISS as Marshal of the Northern District of New York—(this appointment had been paraphrased as confirmed)—and the nomination of

WILLIAM SHALER to be Consul at Hong Kong, China. Previous to the adjournment the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote on the resolution offered by Mr. BERRIEN in secret session, on the 11th instant, which is here appended.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, MARCH 10, 1845.

Mr. BERRIEN submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That in executing the authority conferred by the joint resolution of Congress entitled "A joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States," the President of the United States will best conform to the provisions of the Constitution by resorting to the treaty-making power, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of that resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to lay before the President of the United States a copy of this resolution.

MARCH 11, 1845.

Mr. McDUFFIE moved to lay the above resolution on the table, which passed in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Ashmun, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hammett, Haywood, Huger, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Woodbury—23. Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Morehead, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—20.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1845.

The Senate held a short Executive Session to-day, during which the nomination of JACOB GOULD, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, and the nomination of Mr. BRUSH, to be Consul at Hong Kong, in China, were confirmed. These nominations had been made by the President to replace those rejected for similar offices on Wednesday.

The Senate then, having acted on all the nominations presented to it by the President, adjourned sine die.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin gives the subjoined items of intelligence from Vera Cruz papers to the 27th ultimo:

The late President *ad interim*, DON CANALIZO, was about to be brought to trial by direction of the Grand Jury of the Congress, for dictating, on the 29th November last, the assault upon the Constitutional Government. DON IGNATIO BASSADRA was likewise to be tried, under the same order, for having signed the decree.

The new Government, it is stated, has taken into consideration the necessity of taking measures for the regulation of the finances of the country, and to classify and arrange the public debt.

In the sitting of the Chamber of the 13th ultimo, propositions were made for a reform of the constitutional law, and the organization of the Government upon a new basis. The juntas of the different Departments were also engaged in suggesting modifications of the existing basis of the Government.

A proposition has been submitted by the Commissioners of public credit, in conjunction with the Committee of the Chambers, to provide for the current debts of the Government. It is proposed that debts contracted subsequent to the 8th of August, 1841, and previous to the 8th of August, 1844, shall be paid at six per cent.

All the decrees of the former Government levying forced loans and unusual taxes for the prosecution of a war against Texas have been repealed.

FLORIDA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.—The Constitution provides that so soon as official information shall have been received that Congress have provided for the admission of Florida, the President of the Convention, or, in his absence, the Secretary of the same, shall immediately issue writs of election, to be held on the first Monday after the lapse of sixty days thereafter, [probably about 12th May next] under the existing laws; at which election, the following officers are to be chosen:

1st. Seventeen Senators—to hold office, one-half for two years from first Monday in October, 1845, the other half one year from next October, to be determined by lot.

2d. Forty-one Representatives in the General Assembly—to hold office until first Monday in October, 1846. The General Assembly, so constituted, to assemble at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday after the election, [probably about 6th June next] and to elect, besides their own officers, two United States Senators; four Judges of Circuit Courts, and Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, to hold office for the term of five years; the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Clerks of the Courts of Chancery; the Attorney General of the State; four Solicitors in the Circuit Courts; the Secretary of the State; a State Treasurer and Comptroller of Public Accounts.

3d. A Governor—to hold office for the term of four years—to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy (if) of the State.

4th. One Representative in Congress.

[Valhalla's Sentinel.]

TEXAS IN MAINE.—On the 4th of March there was quite a jollification among the Locofocos at Augusta, the capital of Maine, where the Legislature was and is sitting. They must have had a good time, especially those of them who were rather late in coming into the Texas movement with the more knowing of their party. They must have been edited by the speech of Daniel Coney, Esq., who, being called upon, said, that he would respond to the call by giving a sentiment in reference to "the miraculous and astounding change which had come over the spirit of the Texas dream" since the news of its annexation had been announced in Maine. "Why," said the cruel speaker, "within these last ten days, a meeting of the friends of Texas and of Milton Brown's resolutions was called in this place, and the county court-house was sufficiently large to accommodate them. But no sooner had the passage of those same resolutions, together with some strengthening amendments, reached our ears, than an illumination of the Capitol was deemed necessary, and its capacious walls were scarcely able to contain the friends of Texas who had come in at the eleventh hour."

This was "wormwood," as Hamlet said; but Major W. R. Smith was yet more bitter. Alluding to the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and other Locofocos of that State, on the Texas question, he gave as a toast, "Texas twaddlers," with this distich: "There were some men of our State, And they were wonderful wise, They jump'd into a leamable bush, And scratch'd out all their eyes; But when they saw their eyes were out, With all their might and main, They jump'd into another bush, And scratched them in again!"

The accounts from England to the 4th instant, received by the *Candiac*, state that the "American provision market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish pork has impeded the sale of American. Of butter from the United States there is none in the market. Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices. Nevertheless this branch of commerce is steadily on the increase, and at no distant day will form an important element in the exports from America."

## THE ZOLL-VEREIN TREATY.

We have mentioned the fact that the Senate had postponed until the regular session in December next the further consideration of the Zoll-Verein Treaty. The New York Courier has a letter from Washington, written before the Senate's action on the Treaty was known, in which the subject is thus spoken of:

"There is involved in this treaty a great principle, which should not be settled, as it seems to me, in the hurried sittings of this extraordinary session of the Senate. That principle is, as to how far the revenue laws of the country and its settled policy as to protection can rightfully be modified or changed by the treaty-making power. According to the Constitution, raising revenue is the act of Congress alone, and the initiative for such bills is exclusively with the House of Representatives. After then, both Houses, with the concurrence of the Executive, have established the law on the subject, it seems anomalous and unsafe that the portion of the Government which is expressly precluded by the Constitution from originating any measure of revenue, (the Senate and Executive,) should yet, under another clause of the Constitution vesting in them the treaty-making power, set at naught, or defeat, by the exercise of that power, the settled law of Congress.

"I am not ignorant that Gen. Hamilton, in the papers of the Federalist which examined the extent of the treaty-making power as regulated by the Constitution, claimed for it unlimited or almost unlimited extent. Yet it does seem to me that the ordinary and received rule of construction, which requires that each provision of an instrument shall, as far as possible, be interpreted so as to harmonize with all others, would exclude the idea that they who cannot originate any law respecting the revenue, can, under a power granted for other purposes, change, increase, diminish, or annihilate the revenue. At any rate, the question is too large a one to be decided at an extra session called for specific purposes mainly, and should therefore be postponed. The treaty itself, moreover, yields so much more than it receives, that on that ground it might safely be rejected."

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the Message of GOV. ROSAS to the Buenos Ayrean Chambers, on the 1st of January, is the following passage in regard to the seizure by Captain VOORHEES, of the United States frigate Congress, of part of the Argentine squadron:

"The Government asked from the Special Agent of the United States prompt explanation and complete satisfaction for such serious offences. It is gratifying to me to inform you that the official assurances given by the Special Agent, representing as rash and deplorable the proceedings of the aggressor, have been reiterated by the *Chargé d'Affaires* and by the Commodore of the United States squadron on the Brazil and River Plate stations. The blockade so arbitrarily and violently interrupted by this aggression has been re-established.

The Government, to whom they made explicit declarations in this act of justice and friendship an unequivocal proof of an honorable and neutral line of conduct. It has ordered the Argentine Minister at Washington to demand from the Government of the United States complete satisfaction and reparation. It confidently expects to obtain them, both from the perfect friendship subsisting between the two countries, and by the spirit of justice with which that enlightened Cabinet is actuated."

MR. POLK'S SUCCESSOR.—The subjoined paragraph from the Washington Globe has its own significance:

"We know that the people of Texas understand their interests well, and will take the surest measures for the permanent establishment of their freedom, independence, happiness, greatness, and glory. The State will manifest her sovereignty, independence, and equality with the States of the Union and the nations of the earth, by her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by her participation in Executive trusts, IN DUE TIME CROWNED BY HOLDING THE MOST EXALTED OF ALL—THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF THE UNION."

Among the results "having their origin in the councils of Generals JACKSON and HOUSTON" was it agreed upon that one should be the elevation of HOUSTON to the Presidency of the United States? General JACKSON's power to make Presidents has been demonstrated—and very signally. He has made some out of less available materials than the hero of San Jacinto.

It would cause no surprise if the fact were openly acknowledged that the promise of the Presidency of the Union had been held out to Houston to induce him to favor the project of annexation. Perhaps he now finds that a more glorious career opens before him as the leader of the young and growing Republic of Texas, than he could anticipate in the contingent re-annexation of a prospective Presidency of the United States. To realize the latter he would have to encounter the jealousies of rival competitors—more formidable opponents to success than the Mexicans would be likely to prove in his march to power in the Southwest.

Inasmuch, however, as one lays himself liable to imputations of being under British influence, if not actually bought with British gold, by expressing any doubts of the speedy completion of the annexation enterprise, we shall not venture to gain say the assurances held out in the above quoted paragraph. We are quite willing to take it for granted that Texas is determined to establish her independence by losing it immediately; that she is aware her sovereignty can be secured only by parting with it; and that Sam Houston would be unwise to forego General Jackson's promise of the Presidency of the United States, if he has got it, for any other assurance of greatness under the Sun.—*Baltimore American*.

THE RETURN.—Of the numbers who attended the Inauguration we have seen none on whose brow there did not sit, as it appeared to our perception, weariness, disappointment, and, in some cases, disgust. Some probably went with hopes of preference, and returned in despair. Some felt honorable disgust at the figure made on the occasion by persons, and classes of persons, whose assistance they were willing to receive in the election, but an association with whom they did not fancy now that their services can be dispensed with. The Inaugural dissatisfied many; the Cabinet many more; the pomp, and parade, and ceremonies fell short of their high-wrought expectation, and were felt to be but "vanity and vexation of spirit"—yielding no compensation for the bad lodging, the extortionate prices, the jostling in the crowd, and the fatigue. Exultation for the defeat of Mr. CLAY had spent itself before, and patriotism, we dare avouch, whispered in the ear of many a one of them the question, "What have you, what has your country gained by discarding that experienced statesman, that old public servant, that gallant spirit, who, in her darkest hours, was ever that country's safest councillor and ablest defender, to elevate one who has rendered no service beyond a thousand others?"

Tell us frankly, visitors to the Inauguration, did not such thoughts cross your minds sometimes, and did not *conscience*, in the flagging of party spirit, give an answer which you will not avow?

[Richmond Whig.]

A snow-storm commenced at Boston on Monday night, and continued until Tuesday afternoon. The regular transmission of mails was interrupted.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1845.

We have accounts of the continuation of the outrages of the "anti-renters" in Delaware county. The Governor has at length been roused from his apathy so far as to send a supply of muskets and ammunition to the Sheriff, under the charge of eight men detailed from the Republican Artillery—by no means a formidable escort. We have the promise of further action on the part of the Executive. It is time he displayed it. Letters from Delhi state that the inhabitants of that village were on Tuesday last in hourly expectation of an attack from the rioters. New outrages are constantly committed.

A petition from a large number of our citizens, asking that our State courts may be closed against applicants for naturalization, has been reported upon unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee, to which the subject was referred in our Legislature. The object of the petition was to give to our United States courts alone the power of granting naturalization papers. Such a restriction would go a great way to prevent the recurrence of those outrageous abuses which we practiced under our present law systems. But the party which profits by those abuses has once more refused to take any steps for their abolition.

A number of our most influential citizens are now in Albany, with the view of procuring from the Legislature a new charter for a company for the construction of a railroad between that city and this. It is understood that the old company, who have never been able as yet to begin to carry out their project, concur in the present application. The Harlem Company oppose the undertaking as conflicting with their rights; and the projectors complain bitterly that New England influence is all-powerful in our halls of legislation, and that it will be potent enough both to prevent the extension of the Harlem road and to defeat the petition for a new charter. So it appears that these Yankees give as much trouble to the Knickerbockers of the present day as they were wont to do their ancestors in the times of the *Stuyvesants* and Van Tussels. The Boston projectors of the Western railroad are reaping all the advantages of this delay in the establishment of a railroad communication between New York and Albany.

An attempt has been made to force upon our Legislature the consideration of a petition from a number of Locofocos asking some action in relation to the imprisonment of THOMAS W. DONN. But after a brief discussion the petition was laid on the table with very little ceremony. It is said that the Judiciary Committee are about to report a bill establishing a free pilotage into this port by way of Sandy Hook, going away with all restrictions whatsoever, and leaving the business open to whoever may choose to go into it. This is rather a hazardous measure.

We are to have four candidates for the Mayoralty in this city. The "Liberty men," as they call themselves—that is, the gentlemen who took the liberty of so throwing away their vote at the late election as to ensure the triumph of the party pledged to annex Texas—have nominated Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN as their candidate. The day of fasting and prayer which they celebrated not long since to avert the mischief they had rendered imminent, seems to have passed away without any special interposition of a just Providence to save them from the consequences of their folly. Texas is annexed—thanks to Birney, Tappan & Co.—and we must patiently abide the result.

There was a sort of spasmodic rally in the stock market today, but it was of a nature to afford little encouragement to holders. The fall in fine stocks since Thursday has been from one to five per cent. The cotton market is pretty firm, after the late decline in that article. Freight rates are for square bales to Liverpool, and the exports are considerable.

The jury in the case of PARK BENJAMIN and J. W. JENKINS, indicted for an alleged libel in the New World newspaper, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" on Saturday afternoon. Owing to the position of the parties in the suit, considerable interest was attached to it. The history may be briefly stated. Mr. COOLEY, of this city, wrote and published a book called "The American in Egypt." Mr. GLEBDON, son of our late worthy Consul at Alexandria, saw, or fancied he saw, some unworthy reflections upon his father in said book, and he wrote a severe review of it, exposing in a caustic style its defects and mis-statements. Mr. COOLEY, feeling himself aggrieved, made a personal assault upon Mr. GLEBDON, under circumstances which did not impugn the latter's courage or capacity to defend himself. Mr. COOLEY was indicted, tried, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars. The New World, in commenting on the affair, remarked that "Mr. COOLEY had acquired his skill in knocking down as a Chatham street auctioneer." For this and other remarks of rather a playful than a severe character, Mr. BENJAMIN was indicted and tried. The jury, in acquitting him, took occasion to add that the article complained of was "ill-judged and unbecoming." And thus a suit, which should never have been commenced, was terminated.

The "Charleston Mercury," in defending the votes given by the South Carolina Senators against the Oregon bill, which passed the House of Representatives, says: