

privileges with the men whose consciences they have been excluded. What other view can we take of this case than as an insult offered directly to the state whose commissions these gentlemen bear, and a violation of the constitution of the United States.

This proceeding is materially aggravated by the fact that the House is engaged in the transaction of business which deeply concerns the people of New Jersey, the same as if they were fully represented. A large appropriation of the public moneys has already been made, without regard to the claims of this state to a vote on the subject. With the same propriety, the Representatives from the other states who have conspired to exclude New Jersey thus far from proper participation in the business of the House, may go on without her consent to appropriate the public revenues, allocate her title (sealed with the best blood of the Revolution) to the public domain, or involve us in all the consequences of a disastrous system of finance. As a precedent it is fraught with the greatest mischief, and if the position which has been assumed are to prevail, the very first principle and the only security of representative government will have been subverted. It will then always be in the power of a minority to rule, since the mere act of questioning the title of members deprives them of their seats. It is believed that the case is without a parallel in the history of any State Legislature, in the usage of Congress, or the British Parliament.

The case is not at all affected by the well known fact, always understood and recognized, that there is a grave question as to five of the seats from New Jersey, to be settled ultimately by Congress. There are two returns from townships which, under the law of this State, could not be counted by the State officers. Whether they are such as should be counted by Congress (which has a very different power over them from officers acting under the positive directions of the statute of the State), is a question for the House to settle. There is still another and more important question remaining, growing out of frauds, alleged to have been committed, not by mistake or oversight, but by a systematic plan to vote aliens, not naturalized, the privilege of voting. As to one of the disputed townships, we are not left to conjecture on this point, for you will remember that the fact was clearly ascertained by an open examination, before the Legislature last year. I pretend not to know, and if I did, should think myself unwarranted in expressing any opinion as to which of the two parties claiming the election, will appear on a full and final examination, entitled to the seats, and have no other desire than that justice should be done. But all this has no just bearing on the case before us. It constitutes no ground of justification for that violent proceeding, by which the State was excluded, and the State left with but a single representative on the floor of Congress.

What were the pretenses for this act? The claimants produce a certificate from the Secretary of State, of certain estimates and returns, by which it would appear, that if the returns from two townships in the state, which were rejected returns, and never forwarded to the Governor, had been counted, there would be a majority of votes for the claimants. This certificate possesses no authority whatever. It does not relate to any paper or record belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, and was issued without the authority of law. It might as well have certified a private letter or a column of a newspaper. In the absence of a more convenient place of deposit, it has been customary for the Governor to lodge executive papers in the Secretary's office for safe keeping, and that was followed in the present instance. But they form no part of the files or records of his office.

It is alleged that any law of the state was violated in the manner of awarding the certificates. There is your statute book, and by it the Governor and Council are directed to make up the result from the Clerk's returns, and from them alone, and the commissions were awarded after a careful estimate of the returns from all the Clerks in the State. Without a violation of the law and of my official oath (with-out passing by advice of the Council, and disregarding the contrary practice under the law from its enactment, no other course could have been adopted. I take my stand by the side of the law of the land; and amid the storms of party seek no other security than an approving conscience and a firm conviction of having faithfully discharged my duty. But I have the further satisfaction to know that my judgment has been confirmed by you gentlemen, and by the people of the State. But suppose it were otherwise, do you hold your Executive responsible for his acts to the Congress of U. S.? This would be new doctrine for an independent state. I am alone responsible for my public acts, let me say, to the Legislature and the people of my own state; and I deny all right to pass upon them officially by any other earthly power. Whether, therefore, the decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress at all events is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandates of the State to them that they admit her representatives to their seats, until others can show a better title.

I have thus presented to you my views of this case, I find it no polluting circumstances; nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a state, and impeachment of our character as a people. What action you may think proper to take upon it must be left to your judgment and sound discretion. As the immediate representatives of the people you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the people, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that the question has always been carried against the rights of the people of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust, gentlemen, you will vindicate the abused honor, and violated rights of the state, in firm and manly tones. That you will enter your solemn protest before the country, against the usurped power of Congress, and call upon them even now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only tend to alienate the feelings of a state among the most devoted to the Union, I would now, and forever, deny the power of Congress to bind this state by her acts while she denies us a representation in that body.

There will be but one feeling with your sister states. They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey, what may be their own fate whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the powers now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that consulting the wounded feelings of the people, you cannot be provoked to too strong terms, the whole of this proceeding is unconstitutional, illegal and void, I would still desire that you may be led into no violent

or indiscreet action. The people of New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for woe—I would see you take counsel from your patriotism as well as from your feelings; knowing that it is always more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public councils will be guided by men who will regard the Constitution, the laws, the rights of the state, and the peace and harmony of their country. WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

Trenton, January 14, 1840.

Trenton, Jan. 14, 1840.

The Legislature of New Jersey has taken up the subject of the Governor's message with the promptness and feeling that the importance of the crisis calls for. The following spirited resolutions were reported on Thursday last, in both Houses, by the joint committee.

The joint committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, with the accompanying documents, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, that it appears from a report made by John B. Averig, John P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halshead, Charles C. Stratton, and Thomas James York, five of the persons duly commissioned as representatives of the people of New Jersey in the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and by him communicated to the Legislature, that at the time and place prescribed by law for the meeting of that Congress, they appeared and produced their commissions as such Representatives from the other states of the Union, in forming and organizing a House of Representatives were prevented from exercising that right, and are still excluded from any participation in their proceedings and deliberations, by which acts of the people of New Jersey are deprived of their just voice in the nation at a time when measures of great public importance, and deeply affecting their feelings and interests are to be acted upon; their state authorities and their seal are treated with indignity, and a precedent is sought to be established which, if not promptly and successfully resisted, may hereafter be used to justify the rejection of electoral votes, or the exclusion of any number of duly commissioned Representatives, that a designing or unprincipled faction may deem necessary to secure to itself the control of the national legislature; and whereas, in this unprecedented emergency, it becomes the solemn duty of New Jersey firmly to oppose this attempt to subvert the fundamental principle of a free representative government, and to call upon her sister states to disavow and redress the wrong which has been perpetrated by a portion of her Representatives.

Resolved, be it resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, That the State of New Jersey became a party to the Union upon the express condition embodied in the constitution, that in common with other states, she should be entitled to a number of members of the House of Representatives, proportioned to her population, and that by laws passed in pursuance of that constitution, she is now entitled to six Representatives.

And be it resolved by the authority aforesaid That until Congress shall by law make some regulation of the subject, the Legislature of each state has, by the Constitution, full and exclusive power to prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, which necessarily includes the power to prescribe the manner in which this result of those elections shall be ascertained and certified.

And be it resolved by the authority aforesaid That as the Legislature of New Jersey had prescribed a commission granted by the Governor under the great seal of the State, as the only mode to which the election of her Representatives shall be officially certified, such a commission issued in due form of law, confers upon each person to whom it is granted, a full and perfect right to claim and exercise all the powers and duties of a Representative of the State, until a regularly constituted and organized House of Representatives after due examination shall have solemnly adjudged that he is not elected or qualified; and that any other mode of certifying such election, is utterly invalid and unknown to the laws of New Jersey.

And be it resolved, by the authority aforesaid That a House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally and lawfully organized and invested with any authority, judicial or legislative, while a single representative from any State, duly returned and commissioned according to the laws of that state, is excluded from his seat, or denied the exercise of the rights and privileges of a representative.

And be it resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the late acts of a portion of the representatives from the several states, by which 5 of the persons who were duly commissioned under the great seal of the State of New Jersey, as her representatives in the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, were prevented from exercising their rights and discharging their duties as such representatives were a palpable violation of the Constitution, and of the parliamentary law established by reason and unvarying usage, a precedent of most alarming and dangerous character, and a gross outrage upon the rights and feelings of the people of New Jersey.

Therefore, be it Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That in the name, and behalf of the people of the State of New Jersey, we do hereby solemnly protest against the acts aforesaid, and against any assumption by the remaining representatives from the several states, of the right or authority to exercise any of the powers conferred upon a constitutional House of Representatives—and more especially against the attempt to enact any law for regulating the collection or disbursement of the public revenue, for disposing of the public lands or the proceeds thereof, for pledging the public faith or credit, for imposing any tax or duty, or for the partitionment of repr. states;—until the people of New Jersey and their duly commissioned representatives shall have been restored to the rights of which they have been wrongfully deprived.

And be it resolved by the authority aforesaid That the copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, certified under the great seal of the state, which, since 1776, has been, and still is, the constitutional and cherished emblem of the sovereignty of New Jersey, be transmitted to the Hon. R. T. M. Hunter, a representative from Virginia, with a request that he will lay the same before the other representatives from the several states now assembled at Washington.

And be it resolved by the authority aforesaid, That a copy thereof be transmitted to the Governor of each of the several states of the Union with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the legislature thereof, and also to each of the senators, and of the six representatives of this state.

## Domestic.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce, THE LEXINGTON.

The inquest on this melancholy occurrence was yesterday continued by the coroner.—Captain Hilliard was examined yesterday.—His evidence throws no light on the cause of the catastrophe. But he has given a more detailed account of his escape than had before appeared, we consider it of sufficient interest to publish it.

Captain Chester Hilliard examined. I was born in Norwich, Conn. and have followed the sea as a business about 6 years or a little over; I was 24 years old, last November. I have not resided at Norwich for the last eight years; I lived at Fort Ann, in this State two years; I remained there to learn the woolen manufacture; I then went to sea with Capt. William Stout, in the ship McEllan, now belonging to New Orleans, but she then belonged to Howland & Aspinwall. I went five voyages as a foremast man, and was third mate of the ship Sheridan, captain Russell one voyage. I then went second mate of the ship Mississippi, capt. Henry Davis, to N. Orleans, and the next voyage as chief mate of same vessel. Made one voyage in her to N. Orleans, when captain Bebee was master, and he died, and I brought the ship home. I made another voyage in her as Captain to N. Orleans, and arrived here on my return, four or five weeks next Saturday. I went aboard the Lexington on Monday the 13th, about 3 o'clock to go to St. Domingo, being bound to New York. I did not know the number of passengers, but judging from what I saw at the table, I thought there was 150, but since then have thought that estimate too large. I paid no attention to the storage of the cargo on board, at least not particularly.

The company went to supper at about six o'clock, and the table was cleared in about three quarters of an hour, or an hour; I did not know Capt. Childs, and cannot say whether he was at supper or not. About an hour after supper I heard the alarm of fire; I was then on the point of turning into my berth, and had my coat and boots off, and went up, taking my overcoat on my arm; when I got on deck I discovered the casing of the smoke pipe on fire; when I first saw the fire two or three buckets of water would have put it out; when I saw two or three buckets, I mean that it could have been put out without any great difficulty. What fire I saw was then below the promenade deck; I don't know if it were below the main deck, as I could not see down to it. From what I heard from the crew, who were forward, I supposed they were trying to rig the fire engine, or do something of that kind; I don't think they were then using the fire buckets on board, but can't tell the number; I don't think they got the fire engine to work. When I first came up, my attention was turned more to the passengers than to the fire; by the stupid determination they evinced to destroy themselves and the boats which were their only means of safety, I repaired to the starboard quarter boat, which they were lowering away until it reached the water, and I think that some person then in the boat cut the forward tackle fall, for I don't think they could have unhooked it, as the boat was going at a great rate. The boat immediately filled with water, and immediately fell astern, with, I think, twenty persons in her. I then went over to the other side, and they cleared away the boat which was then in the way.

She was also full of people. By that time the fire had increased so much that I thought it best to run the boat to shore, and went up to the wheel house to see if Captain Childs was there, and found him, and told him that the best thing he could do was to run the boat to shore. He said the boat was already heading to the land. The fire was by this time coming up from the promenade deck and the wheel house was filled with smoke. There were then two or three persons on the promenade deck in the vicinity of the wheel house.— Their attention was directed to the life boat, and I believe I told them they should be quick for I thought the promenade deck would fall through, I think I helped to tear the tarpaulin from the boat, but I had no intention to go in her, for I supposed they would get into this boat as they did into the others, and the steamboat was then under headway; they then cleared her away, but not before I left the promenade deck; the fire was now blazing up, and went down on the main deck where they were preparing the hose. About twenty minutes had now elapsed since the first alarm of fire was given. I then recommended the hands to throw the cotton overboard, which they did, myself assisting. Two of us got upon one of the bales; we shored round astern of the boat—I looked at my watch, it was eight o'clock. We paddled off, but remained in sight of the boat until she went down, which was at 3 in the morning. During the night my companion (Cox, one of the firemen) became stupefied with the cold, fell overboard and sunk without a struggle; I did my utmost, by almost continually rubbing him, to keep his blood in circulation. Sometime after this, the sloop came up and took me up, the sloop was the Merchant, Capt. Meeker, from Bridgeport.— (Here inquest adjourned.)

From the Journal of Commerce.

## MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our citizens were lulled into an unfeeling security when the fire at the foot of Dover st. was subdued on Monday evening. It turned out that some hidden spot in the great Thomas H. Smith store had taken fire, and although a watch was set, it broke out afresh about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the result was an immense loss of property. The store was built "fire proof" as it is called, but the gutters were of wood, it had a wooden balustrade and a wooden cupola in the centre of the roof.— Instead of running the walls up so as to form a battlement above the roof, the roof was made to cover the wall, and it was through this avenue that the fire made its entrance.

The great store covering four lots, two on South and two on Front st. making it about 50 by 200 ft. and full of merchandise was soon in ashes. Almost every thing was lost.

The three stores between the great store and Dover, on Front st. followed as did the two stores in the corresponding position on South st. which had been left from the evening fire.

One of the stores on Front street was used by the Custom House, and was full of dry goods, hardware &c. held in bond or not entered. The hardware on the first floor was most of it saved.

The cargo of the Nantasket, belonged to Wm. Appleton and H. Otward, of Boston, and that of the Covington, to William Wilson & Sons, of Baltimore, and are supposed to have been insured by the owners in their respective cities.

The upper left of the great store was filled chiefly with crates.

The next building adjoining it on Front st. No. 261, was used as a public store. A portion at least of the goods were saved from this store.

No. 257, Front st. corner of Dover st. occupied by Eggleston and Battelle, dealers in iron. There appeared to be a large stock in the store, very little of which was saved.

On South st. the following buildings were entirely destroyed.

No. 162, corner of Dover st. occupied by E. Dayton & Co. ship chandlers, a block maker, and H. Dougherty, sail maker. A part of the stock of Messrs Dayton was saved, and we understand that they were insured. Mr Dougherty's loss is estimated at \$5,000, insured for \$3,000.

No. 163, occupied by John Gilmartin, grocer, and others.

No. 167, occupied by Thompson & Coffin, grocers, and others, appears to have been very slightly damaged.

No. 201, Front st. belonged to the estate of E. R. Jones.

No. 259 Front st. was owned by Isaac Jones.

No. 257 Front st. was owned by Geo. Jones. These were all five story stores.

No. 167 South st. was considerably damaged by water, and the stock of Mr J N Clark, commission merchant, who occupied the upper part, was considerably damaged by water. Loss estimated at \$7,000. Insured.

No. 162 South st. corner of Dover st. was owned by Isaac Jones.

Among the goods destroyed, were the cargo of teas and hemp by the Nantasket, valued at \$240,000, belonging to Wm. Appleton, and H. Oxman, of Boston, and the cargo of teas by the Covington, belonging to Wm. Wilson & Sons, of Baltimore, and are supposed to have been insured by the owners in their respective cities. Both these cargoes were in the great store, also 200 pipes of olive oil, 100 bales of wool, and a quantity of sugar, belonging to Grinnel, Minturn & Co. worth about \$40,000 and fully insured.

The goods in the public store are estimated at \$250,000, and the whole loss will not be over estimated at a million of dollars.

The whole quantity of tea destroyed, is about 20,000 packages, equal to 12,000 chests. Also 700 crates earthen ware, 200 tons Russia hemp, belonging to Hicks & Co. insured.

Mr Hicks who occupied the large warehouse of Mr Lorrillard, lost about \$15,000 worth of fixtures, no insurance.

P. S.—Upon a careful examination into the quantity and value of the goods in the T. H. Smith store, taken from the storage books, we make the value \$631,761. The store itself cost \$60,000. We are by this confirmed in the estimate above, of a million of dollars as the value of merchandise destroyed.

New York, Jan. 29.

Another Destructive Fire.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the four story brick building, No. 81, Pearl st. occupied in the lower part by Messrs Shepard & Farquar, as a dry good store, and in the upper part by J. M. Hayden, a dealer in linen, and Messrs J. V. Greenfield & Son, for storage of crockery. The building, together with the contents of the upper part was entirely destroyed.

The fire communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs Jackson & Duer in the lower part as a dry good store, and in the upper part by Alexander Salton, and J. V. Greenfield & Son, for storage of crates. The building with the contents of the upper part was entirely destroyed.

No. 83 Pearl st. occupied by Messrs J. & F. Seymour, as a crockery store was with its contents, entirely destroyed.

No. 85 Pearl st. occupied by Messrs Wolf & Hinckels, in the upper part, and by Messrs Tweedy, Mozier & Co. in the lower part, both dry goods dealers—their stock was saved but considerably damaged by water.

No. 83 Pearl st. was owned by Obadiah Holmes.

No. 77 Pearl st. was occupied by J. V. Greenfield & Son as a crockery store, which, with most of its contents was entirely consumed.

The contents of the lower floors of the buildings destroyed were principally saved.

The buildings destroyed were all large 4 story fire proof stores, running through from Pearl to Stone st.

Nos. 77, 79, and 81 Pearl st. were owned by J. V. Greenfield, and cost \$15,000—insured for \$24,000.

Messrs Greenfield's stock destroyed is estimated at about \$30,000—insured. Messrs Seymour's loss is estimated at \$10,000—insured.

The Pearl Street House was at one time in imminent danger. The proprietors of that establishment kindly furnished refreshments to all who needed them.

Office of the Broom Republican.

Thursday morning, 5 o'clock.

## ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.

Binghamton is a doomed village. At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Bexford's Drug store, on the corner of Court and Franklin streets, which extended with fearful rapidity down Court and Franklin Streets. The loss of property is immense, but we have only time to mention the principal sufferers.

Mr Jarvis is a great sufferer. Although the building was saved in a damaged state, his furniture is much broken to pieces.

Next to Mr. Jarvis, three story brick building, occupied by Newton and Powell, as a dry goods store. Goods principally saved.

A drug store belonging to H. M. Collier—heavy loss.

Page and Bailey, dry goods, 3 story store.

Four brick stores severely occupied by O. Cone, C. Eldridge, Card & Titus, and H. Lewis. Two boot and shoe stores, another drug store, two grocery stores, a law office, one gunsmith's shop, one saddle and harness shop and a dwelling house. These are the heaviest losses.

There was a tremendous fire at Wilmington N. C. on the 17th ult. which destroyed property to the estimated amount of \$500,000, including the Custom House, Court House, the office of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Clarendon Hotel and Reston's Hotel.

Death of Commodore Chauncey.—Com ISAAC CHAUNCEY, one of the senior officers of the navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died in Washington on Monday, last.

The Alexandria Gazette may always be relied upon for its facts. It says that Mr. Rives of Virginia is avowedly favorable to the Harrison nominations, and will vote for General Harrison for president.

## GEN. HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Letter from the Committee to General Harrison, HARRISBURGH, Dec. 7th, 1839.

To Gen. Harrison: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the national democratic Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburgh to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body, passed unanimously this day, you were nominated a candidate for the Presidency and the Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Your obedient servants, John Owen, of North Carolina, Chairman; Elisha W. Allen, of Maine; James Wilson, of N. H.; Isaac C. Bates of Mass.; James W. Simmons of Rhode Island; Wm Henry of Vermont; Charles Davis of Ct.; Robert C. Nichols of N. Y.; Ephraim Marsh of N. J.; Richard Mansfield, of Delaware; J. Andrew Shultz, of Pa.; Beverly Johnson of Maryland; James W. Pegram, of Virginia; Thomas Metcalf of Kentucky; Jacob Barnett of Ohio; Douglas McGuire of Indiana; G. Mason Graham of Louisiana; T. C. Tupper of Mississippi; Wm H. Russell of Missouri; Geo W Ralph of Illinois; Henry W Hillard of Alabama; Geo. C. Bates of Michigan.

## GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

North Bend, 19th Dec, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Harrisburgh of the 7th inst.

However objectionable, in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, may be the mode of selecting a candidate for the two highest offices of the government by a general convention, the peculiar circumstances in which the party opposed to the present administration were placed, seems to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their success. The number of states represented, and the exalted character of the delegates to whom the delicate task of nominating the candidate was committed, leaving no room to doubt that their decision was in accordance with the wishes of a majority of their constituents, I accept the nomination which, in obedience, to a resolution of the convention you have done me, gentlemen, the honor to communicate.

But however highly I may value this evidence of the attachment and confidence of so large a portion of my fellow citizens, I must beg you to believe, gentlemen, that no one is more thoroughly convinced than I am, that in selecting a retired and unpretending individual to be their candidate, the convention were influenced by circumstances often occurring in popular governments to set aside the higher claims of other citizens, although founded upon the possession of the most distinguished talents and the performance of the most eminent services to their country, united to every other quality necessary to the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic.

It may perhaps be expected that I should embrace this occasion to declare the principles upon which the Administration will be conducted, if the efforts of my friends to place me in the presidential chair should prove successful. But having, in a letter to the Hon. Harner Denny, and in another to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, both of which have been made public, giving my views at some length of the character and extent of the powers vested by the Constitution in the president, I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here.

I deem it however, gentleman, proper at this time to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that if I should be elected to the presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for the second term.

With the highest consideration, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent,

W. H. HARRISON.

To Hon. John Owen, of N. C. Chairman.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 25.

## THE MAINE BOUNDARY.

A message from the President of the United States was presented to the Senate on Thursday, containing the information called for by certain resolutions of that body, concerning the state of affairs on the boundary between the United States and the British northwestern possessions.

The material papers are those furnished by the department of State, consisting, as follows: 1. A letter from Mr. Fox, the British minister, to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, dated in November last, complaining of the violation of the agreement entered into by the agents of the two governments last winter, by the opening of roads to the Aroostook, and the occupation of a part of the disputed territory by a body of armed men employed by the authorities of the State of Maine.

2. A letter from Mr. Forsyth, some weeks afterwards, replying to the complaints of Mr. Fox, that the opening of the roads in question, is not a recent measure, but carrying out a policy adopted twelve or fourteen years ago, that the armed body spoken of is only a posse employed to drive off intruders; and that nothing has been done on our side incompatible with the spirit of agreement between the agents of the two countries; while on the British side acts have been done which may be justly complained of as infringing the agreement, such as erecting barracks for troops on the St. John's, placing troops on a part of the disputed territory, &c.

3. A letter from Mr. Fox justifying what the British authorities have done, on the ground of the current report that the Legislature of the State of Maine had an intention to abrogate and nullify the agreement made between the two countries last spring, which rumor was two strongly corroborated by the language of Governor Fairfield at the opening of the session of that legislature not to justify precautionary measures, which have not been resorted to, however, with any design to infringe the agreement, &c.

4. Another letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, in which he says that there is no reason to apprehend such an intention as is imputed to the legislature of Maine; that the alleged precautionary measures are therefore altogether gratuitous on the part of the British authorities in New Brunswick, and must be considered a "bold infraction" of the agreement of last winter; and that, if the British Government upheld this proceeding on the part of its agents, such a course on its part will be regarded by the government as evidence of a want of that friendly disposition on the part of Great Britain which has hitherto been believed to exist, &c.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Jane, only daughter of Mr. Henry Langworthy, of this village, aged three years, was burnt to death yesterday afternoon by her clothes taking fire, while left for a few minutes alone. It is thought the fire caught the child's apron, as it attempted to use it as a "holder" in opening the stove door.—Middlebury People's Press.

## PROJECTED INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO.

From the Globe.

We copy from the "Cosmopolita," of the 4th of December, a paper published in Mexico, the following communication from Sr. Almondo, the Secretary at War, to the National Congress. He asks that extraordinary powers be granted to the President for a military expedition against Texas; and that he be authorized to use politico-military measures for the reduction of that Republic, as well as in reference to the bordering states. The editor of the Cosmopolita remarks, that the extraordinary powers might ultimately prompt the relations of Mexico with Great Britain.

The Supreme Government has resolved to prepare another expedition, and to order the armaments of Texas, peace or war, pardon or punishment, and at every hazard to endeavor to return to the bosom of the Mexican family. The President earnestly desires the co-operation of the Congress for this purpose, by giving him the extraordinary powers which are requisite for its accomplishment.

The Government and every citizen of Mexico wishes to prove to their enemies, their determination and their power to sustain the rights of the country. The criminal adventures of Texas have committed acts which merit the severest punishment. Their very have extended beyond what was expected, and now the whole Mexican nation, desiring of promoting the internal tranquility of the State, demands a guarantee for this repose, external security.

To Texas we must chiefly direct our attention. Its perfidious inhabitants seek to promote their tortures by the ruin of Mexico. The fertile and beautiful lands of that Empire have excited their avidity. They shall be recovered at every risk. With this the President, with the advice of his council, has directed me to submit to Congress the following measures:

1. That the Government be authorized to incur any expense for the reduction of the department of Texas to the National Union.

2. That all politico-military measures be authorized, with respect to this province and in limitrophe States, that may be deemed necessary to effect its pacification.

The Mexican journals assert that the scheme of the Texans is to support the Federalist party in Mexico, and to encourage the separation of the States. A new republic is proposed to be established by the Federalists, to be called the Republic of North Mexico. It will comprise the departments of Tamulipas, Zacatecas, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Nuevo Mexico, and the California.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS 1st session.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 23d.

The abolition debate still engrosses the House, but has become very dull. It is difficult for any one to command the attention of the House by a speech on this subject. So far from producing excitement, it empties the seats. But the ardor of individuals to enter into the debate is beyond all proportion greater than the patience of the House to bear it.

Mr Hunt, of New York, spoke against the amendment offered by Mr. Thompson of C. and that proposed by Mr. Adams in its present form. He avowed himself in favor of the proposition of Mr. Chinn, of La. to refer the election petitions to a select committee for a report thereon. He had no idea, he said, of going into the morality of slavery and could himself to the right of petition. That right was secured by a plain constitutional clause, introduced into that instrument, an amendment, by the State of Virginia. That provision was merely that Congress should pass no law to abridge the right of petition.

Mr Bynum, who obtained the floor, said this debate had been carried on very much to the disparagement of one side of the House. He had no doubt, however, that the great majority of the House were sound and patriotic on this question. He had listened with some pleasure, but more regret, to the remarks of the gentleman from Mass. That gentleman had told the South that they had better meet this question, &c. He claimed for the South the right of determining what course was most consistent with their safety and dignity. He admitted their bravery and the worth of the Northern people, but they were mistaken if they supposed that the South was to be capied or intimidated in this business.

At the usual hour Mr. Bynum yielded the floor, without concluding, for a motion to adjourn.

Here Mr. Hoffman reminded the House that the Rules and Orders temporarily adopted, expired this day, and he asked consent to note their adoption for another week; but leave was refused.

Mr. Black asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the execution of the printing under the orders of the Clerk of the House; but leave was refused, and the House adjourned.

So, to-morrow the House meet, as on the first day of the session, without any rules or orders, and governed only by general parliamentary law.

## Sub-Treasury.

This bill has been fully and ably discussed. Every objection to it, or argument for it, which the most skillful ingenuity could suggest, has been raised. No corner has been left unsearched, to discover, if possible, any defect or any excellence. After all nothing new has been said.

Mr Henderson engrossed the attention of the Senate to-day, in explaining his reasons, why he should oppose and vote against the bill. He disagreed from Mr. Walker and Mr. Buchanan as to the good effect it would have in the reduction of wages. It was fruitless to suppose that by reducing the wages of the laboring community, you can persuade them that they can receive a due compensation for their labor. He had been much in the company of the hardworking class in this country had conversed with them upon this very point and had often heard their complaints, when money was scarce, that they did not obtain a reward equivalent to their services.— Besides, articles necessary for the maintenance of life did not become cheap in the same proportion, and it was his opinion, that when money became more valuable, men consider their labor as more valuable. Many depended upon their own exertions for their livelihood, and what little they could save, was laid up for future emergencies, but if they are unable by a