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General McKay's Appointments.

It will be seen from the accompanying list of appointments, that Gen. McKay intends addressing the people at various points in the district, during the time which will intervene between this and the day of election. Although there is no imperative necessity for the General's fatiguing himself this hot weather, in canvassing the district, yet it will be gratifying to his old friends to meet him. He will be in Robeson and Columbus next week, and will visit every county in the district, during the month. We hope our friends throughout the district, will make it a point to meet him at the times and places at which he proposes to address them:

- At Kenansville, on Monday, 21st inst.,
- "Kinston, on Wednesday, 23d "
- "Trenton, on Friday, 25th "
- "Jacksonville, on Saturday, 26th "
- "Long Creek, on Monday, 28th "

Gen. McKay and Mr. Meares.

The former of the two gentlemen whose names head this article, is tolerably well known to the people of this district, as a thorough-going Democrat. The latter is, also, we suppose, known to the people of Town Creek, and parts adjacent, as an equally thorough-going Federalist. The former, the people of this district have been in the habit of sending to Congress, for several years past, as their representative; and further, they propose to send him there once more, by their votes in August next. The latter, the famous Warsaw Convention, (when the whig spirit "blazed so brightly") Town Creek, and the Wilmington Chronicle, say must and shall go to Washington city next winter. In the present article, we propose to show up, as briefly as possible, the objections which the people of the 6th Congressional District have to voting for the latter, and the reasons why, in our estimation, their votes should be unanimously cast for the former. But before we proceed to do so, we will take occasion to notice an article which appeared in the last number of the Chronicle, but one. We did not ourselves, think that it was worth while to notice it at all, but some of our friends have called our attention to the subject. The first paragraph in this article is in the following words:

"The people of this district will, we trust, bear constantly in mind the fact that General McKay is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; from which proceeds, could the State of North Carolina obtain her fair share, immense benefits would flow to the children of our district, in the way of helping them to obtain an education."

Now, we also, with our whole heart and soul, wish that the people of this district "will bear constantly in mind the fact, that Gen. McKay is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the (sales) of the public lands."

The distribution scheme was made one of the great issues of the late campaign. It stood boldly and prominently forth on the Federal Clay flag, which erst floated so gallantly over the Federal battlements, and which now trails so ingloriously in the dusts of defeat. In the resolutions which the Baltimore Convention (Democratic) adopted in May, '44, the congregated representatives of the republican party of the United States protested, in the most solemn manner, against the doctrine of distribution. They submitted this as one of the great issues upon which the people of the Union were called upon to determine at the November election. The Federal orators throughout the length and breadth of the land, advocated it, whilst the united voice of Democracy was raised against it. Under these circumstances, the question was put to the people of the Union. They rendered a verdict against the doctrine. The people of this district, by a vote of nearly two to one. We ask our readers if any thing has occurred since November last, to produce a change in their verdict. But let us examine this doctrine of distribution for a few moments. In the first place, we contend that it is unconstitutional. We contend that the fund which is derived from the sales of the public domain, belongs to the United States, in their federal capacity—that Congress has no right, under our present constitution, to appropriate any portion of this fund to any object whatever, save for federal purposes. This fund is as much a part and parcel of the public revenue of the Union, as the monies derived from the duties levied on imports, and according to the republican creed, Congress has no more right to appropriate the national revenue to any other purposes than those pointed out in the constitution, than it has to put its hands into your pockets and take your private funds, for the purpose of giving them to some corporation at the North. But suppose, for argument's sake, that we were to admit that Congress had the constitutional power to distribute amongst the individual States, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the next question, would be, is it wise or expedient to exercise this power? We hold that it would not, and for many reasons. Our limits will only permit us to place a few of the most cogent before our readers. In the first place, we have the expenses of a federal government to defray. There are, at

sources from which we derive the federal government. The first, and most extensive is that of customs; the second is from the proceeds of the public lands. Now let us suppose, for argument's sake, that the whole expenses of the general government are \$20,000,000 annually; & suppose that fifteen millions are collected from customs, and five millions from the sales of our public domain. Well, now suppose Congress takes it into its head to distribute the land fund amongst the States, as a consequence there will be a deficit in the National treasury of five millions of dollars. How is this deficit to be made up? There's the rub. It must be made up some way or other. Where is it to come from? Why, that very same Congress which has made the hole must set about devising some means of filling it up again. It deliberately goes to work and imposes new burdens on the commerce of the country. It must raise the tariff. The fifteen millions derived from the customs must be increased to twenty. Every article which the farmer and the mechanic uses must be taxed enormously. The iron which the farmer uses in his agricultural pursuits—the tools and the materials which the mechanic makes use of, must be taxed anew to meet this deficit which the notable scheme of distribution has created. You, fellow democrats of the sixth district, are called upon and compelled to pay your quota of these increased taxes. From your pockets must be replaced the amount which Congress has so liberally distributed amongst the States. This is exactly playing into the hands of the Northern tariffites. Their object is to create as many drains as possible upon the National treasury, in order to have a pretext for imposing on the country an unjust and oppressive system of taxation in the shape of a protective tariff, by means of which they will be enabled to revel in wealth and splendor at the expense of your poverty and ruin. This is one of the principle reasons why Thos. D. Meares, in common with the federal party to which he belongs, go it so strong for the distribution scheme. But say the advocates of this measure, let North Carolina get her share of the distribution of land fund, and she will be able to educate her children. A school-house then will be found at every Cross Road. To this we answer, that all the stuff about educating the rising generation out of the funds of the general government, is sheer humbug. We, for one, say that we wish every child in the State to be educated. No one, more than Gen. McKay, deprecates the ignorance which exists amongst the people of North Carolina. But, then, people of New Hanover, of Onslow, or of any other county in the district, just look at this: what would it benefit you, suppose that \$10,000 was given to you out of the National treasury on the 1st of January, 1846, for the purposes of education, and during the course of the same year the Federal Customs' Collector were to abstract from your pockets eleven thousand dollars. This, our readers will see from what has been said, they would be sure to do. For the original ten thousand must be replaced, and the Custom-house officers must grease their fingers with an additional ten per cent for collecting it. The best idea which we can convey to our readers of the operation of this rascally scheme of distribution which Thos. D. Meares and the Chronicle advocate so strongly, will be found in the following illustration:

Let our readers picture to themselves a bluff old farmer standing at the doors of Congress, admiring the beauties of the Capitol, when out steps one of Uncle Sam's gentry with a smirk and a smile on his face and addresses him in this wise: "Well, old friend, how do you do? We have been making considerable sales of the public lands: would'n't you like to have some of the funds to educate your children?" "I'd be sure I would," says the old fellow. "Just step in with me then to the public crib, and you can have it right off." Now commences the beauty of the operation. "Hold your pocket, my good friend," says the very polite gentleman, "and let me count it into it." The old gentleman looks on with unsuspecting complacency whilst with one hand his kind friend counts dollar after dollar into his right pocket, whilst he slyly passes his other hand round the old fellow's back to his left pocket and abstracts the same amount, with ten per cent added, to pay him for the trouble of the operation. Good reader, would'n't you think the old farmer was doing rather a "slow" business. Such, nevertheless, is a fair illustration of the working of the distribution scheme. But we have dwelt longer on this subject than we intended.

Next in the Chronicle comes the following paragraph: "The people will we hope also remember that General McKay voted in the House of Representatives against the amendment to the Appropriation Bill requiring that articles for the use of Congress should be of American manufacture, provided they could be obtained of as good quality and at as good terms as the foreign." Thus evincing a willingness to encourage the mechanics of other countries to preference to those of his own country.

Now we deny that there is one particle of truth in the spirit of this paragraph. No man, who knows Gen. McKay, will believe that he would entertain any such sentiments as those attributed to him in this paragraph. But we will give a short statement of facts, as "they appear of record," by which our readers will be able to judge of Gen. McKay's conduct in the matter in point. We must be brief.

In the session of '41-'42, a committee was raised for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the contingent

expenses of the House were managed. This committee reported several resolutions on the subject, amongst others one in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized, as the agent of the House, in this behalf, to purchase on the best terms he may find practicable, such stationary as may be requisite for the use of the House, and the Clerk's office," &c., &c.

An amendment was offered to this resolution, by a member from Massachusetts, by inserting the following words after "office," "giving preference in all cases, to articles of American manufacture." A motion was then made by a Southern member, to amend the amendment, by adding the following, "provided they be equally cheap, and of as good a quality." For this latter amendment, the Democrats voted, whilst the Whigs voted against it. It was adopted, however, and is now the law of the House. Thus stood the matter, until the session of '43-'44, when a Whig member from Pennsylvania, made a motion to amend that portion of the general appropriation bill, which related to the two Houses of Congress, by requiring "that all articles purchased for their use, should be exclusively of the growth or manufacture of the United States, (adding afterwards, at the suggestion of a Democrat,) provided that the same can be purchased on as good terms, as to quality and price, as can be obtained of foreign growth or manufacture." Gen. McKay, with others, voted against this amendment, for the following reasons, and not because he or any other Democrat, preferred patronizing foreigners rather than our own citizens, as Mr. Meares and the Chronicle would have the world to believe. The resolution of '41 and '42, so far as the House was concerned, rendered this amendment to the general appropriation bill utterly unnecessary. For that resolution (of '41-'42,) covered exactly the same ground as the one against which Gen. McKay voted. Besides, each House has a separate contingent fund, out of which, its expenses are defrayed, and each House has the right of disbursing its own funds, as it may think proper, and Gen. McKay thought that the Senate ought to be left to adopt such regulations as it pleased, in the management of its expenses. Besides, every article in favor of which this legislative preference was made, enjoyed already under the policy of our Tariff laws, an advantage of from 30 to 100 per cent. over their foreign rivals. Again, if the principle of the amendment was proper, why not apply it to all the outlays of the General Government. Why confine it to the petty insignificant portion of the public monies appropriated to the use of the Houses of Congress, for purchasing stationary, &c. The amendment was a move on the part of the Northern manufacturing interest, and but a very little move at that; it could scarcely benefit a single mechanic. But the manufacturing monopolists of the North, seem to be the darling pets of Mr. Meares and the Chronicle. Whatever enures to their benefit, no matter how it may injure other interests, must be supported at all hazards, by the Federal party. Again, suppose the principle of the amendment is to be made the permanent policy of the country, who is to be benefited? Why, a portion of our fellow-citizens, already too much pampered by partial legislation. The manufacturing interest, can alone be benefited by adopting this principle. All others must suffer, commerce and agriculture, particularly. But what of that, if Mr. Meares and the Chronicle can only propitiate the manufacturers and abolitionists of the North. They may do this, but they cannot blind the people of the sixth district.

Next comes the New River, Onslow county vote, to which the Chronicle alludes thus: "The people of Onslow county do, we are assured, think often of General McKay's vote against the New River Appropriation, after having himself brought forward the proposition for it. It is one of the doctrines of the Republican party, that the general government has no right to construct works of internal improvement in the several States. We have not time or space to say much more on this subject. But when did Gen. McKay bring forward the "proposition" for the New River appropriation? We should like to see the documents on this subject, Mr. Chronicle. The only agency that we are aware of that Gen. McKay had in the matter, was in presenting the petition of the people of Onslow for an appropriation to improve New River. This, as the Representative of the district, he was bound to do. But his so doing is no evidence that he was in favor of the measure. On principle Gen. McKay is averse to all such appropriations, but if a majority of Congress were to continue to appropriate monies for such purposes, we pledge ourselves to the people of Onslow that Gen. McKay would not be averse to the procuring a portion of such appropriations for his own district. At the same time we feel convinced that he could not be induced to vote for such appropriation. The scheme of internal improvements is a creature of Federal Whig policy. Gen. McKay and the Democrats of this district are opposed to it in every shape and form.

We have devoted more time to these charges against our distinguished candidate than we would otherwise have done, because we have been told that Mr. Meares makes them the staple of his speeches, wherever he addresses the people. And as we have drawn this article to a greater length than we anticipated, we must defer giving our reasons why we think Mr. Meares ought not to receive the support of a single individual in the district, 'till another occasion.

To our Friends in Onslow.

We learn that Thos. D. Meares, the Federal candidate for Congress in this district, has been making the most lavish promises to the good people of Onslow, touching what great things he would do for them, in the event he was elected to represent them in the approaching session of the 29th Congress. That he would have New River cleared out for them, from stem to stern. Now, in the first place, the prospect of Thos. D. Meares' getting to Congress from this district, is about as slim as that of Santa Anna, supposing him to be a candidate. But suppose he could get to Congress, do our friends in Onslow think that he could do any thing for them? What influence, talents, or experience, could a young man like Mr. Meares bring into the national councils, in behalf of any measure, even suppose, we admit for argument's sake, that he would have the will to do the thing that is right. But people of Onslow county, when you view the political character of Thos. D. Meares, what single feature can you perceive in it, that has the slightest affinity—the slightest congeniality with the pure principles of Democracy, which you have so long loved and cherished. Is he not a rank and unmitigated Federalist in all his principles and predilections? You know he is. Did he not labor against you with all the bitterness of which his nature was possessed, during the late campaign? He did. Did he not, so far as his influence went, do all he could to thwart your most cherished wishes for the annexation of Texas to this country? He did. Does he not now belong to that party whose leading organs of the press, are abusing your own Democratic administration for the bold and spirited stand which it has taken on the Oregon question? He does. Is he not the advocate of a monied monopoly, surnamed a National Bank, whose sole object is to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer? He is. Is he not the advocate of a plundering protective tariff, the darling creature of the Northern monied aristocracy, under whose operation, you of the South, are daily and hourly plundered, for the sole end of enriching a few hundred lords of the loom and spindle, in the Eastern States? He is. What inducement then, has a single man in Onslow county to vote for Thos. D. Meares? We ask this question seriously and soberly. Ah, but he says he will obtain an appropriation from Congress, to clean out New River. In the first place, do you believe that Thos. D. Meares is the man to do this. No. But even suppose you were to believe that he could, where is the freeman in Onslow county who could be induced to vote against all his long cherished principles and feelings, for the sake of a little pitiful self-interest? We will take upon ourselves to answer, there is not one. No. And when Mr. Meares, rank Federalist as he is, asks you to vote for him, on the ground that he will get you a few thousands from the public crib, he offers a gross insult to your honors and your honesty. What, does he think that an appeal to your pockets, (for it is nothing else) can make freemen swerve from principle? If he does, he has made but a very poor and ungenerous estimate of the character of the people of Onslow county. You are Democrats from principle, and your principles can never be made to give way to the love of personal gain, even suppose such a temptation was thrown in your way. But then, you have only a windy promise, and a Whig promise at that, as an inducement for deserting your principles. But we will not wrong you, by supposing that there is one amongst you, who can be induced to swerve from the path of duty, from such unworthy motives.

Gen. McKay, whose principles are the same as your own, and whose faith you have tested many a time, and oft, is one more (perhaps for the last time) before you. We ask, will you not give him a larger vote than he has ever received in your county before? You will. You are proud of him. He is the ablest man which we send from North Carolina, and reflects honor on the constituency who vote for him. We shall take occasion to address you again.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

In addition to the appointments which Gen. McKay has made, and which will be found in another column, we learn from a private correspondent, that he will address the people of Robeson, on Thursday next, the 17th inst.

Since writing the above, we see from the Fayetteville Observer, that Mr. Meares is to meet Gen. McKay at Lumberton. The Observer adds, that "a correspondent at Lumberton writes us, that he thinks Mr. Meares' manner of stump speaking almost, if not quite as good as he ever heard; and that Mr. Meares is quite sanguine of his election." Well, if this ain't "going it on the light fantastic," as a friend once facetiously observed to us, whilst Mr. Meares was making a speech in the Clay Club House in this place, last winter, in which he told his auditory that New York and Pennsylvania would give Clay each, a majority of 30,000 votes. And as to his being great at making a speech, we would just invite the Observer to enquire of Mr. Meares' own political friends in Sampson, and hear what they have to say about the matter. We have, ourselves, heard them say that he had better been asleep when he made the one in Sampson.

There are forty physicians and fifty lawyers in the city of Memphis, Tenn.—Ex. paper.

Gracious goodness! we had as lief visit a city where the cholera morbus was raging, as such a place as that Memphis must be!—[Ed. Jour.]

The Celebration of the 4th IN WILMINGTON.

With what wild tumultuous throbbings of pleasure does the blood bound through the hearts of American freemen, as this glorious day dawns upon our land of freedom. A day consecrated to the remembrance of the virtues, the patriotism and the self-devotion of our gallant forefathers—a day upon which the whole people of a great and prosperous country pour forth in one broad impetuous torrent the outpourings of gratitude to the God of empires for the blessings of liberty, prosperity and happiness so largely enjoyed by them—a day upon which all that is chivalrous and gallant in the heart of the American citizen pours itself forth spontaneously. O, what rays of light and hope does the annual return of this great Western jubilee of liberty send far, far away to the dark spots of oppressed distant lands. With what feelings of delight does the lover of liberty, wherever found throughout the wide world, gaze upon the sublime spectacle which the American people present upon this day. How do tyrants and oppressors every where tremble in their seats when the shouts of liberty, which this day ascend from the American continent reach their ears. And well may they tremble. The fires of liberty, which on this day burn on the altars of America, will yet send a light and a heat across the waves of the Atlantic, which, sooner or later, will kindle a flame in the eastern hemisphere, in whose consuming heat the hoary headed despotism of ancient dynasties will crackle like the dry withered leaves of the forest. But we forget; we set out to give an account of our celebration of the Fourth.

The day was ushered in with the pealing of bells, and the thunder of artillery. At dawn of the morning, the federal salute of thirteen minute guns announced to our citizens that the celebration of our National jubilee had commenced. Before breakfast our streets presented a gay and animated scene. The Clarendon Guards and the Wilmington Rifle corps parading our principal streets, gave our town quite a military appearance, whilst crowds of civilians thronged the side walks. At half-past 8 o'clock, Col. James T. Miller, Marshal of the day, formed the procession in front of the State Bank. At the head of the procession was a band of Amateur musicians, whose services added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Indeed we speak the sentiments of others, as well as ourself, when we say that, without their aid, the procession would have been rather a dull affair. We hope they may find it convenient on future occasions to "go and do likewise." The procession, at the head of which marched (on foot) the gallant Horse Guards, followed by the Rifle corps, took up its line of march about 9 o'clock. It was a large procession for Wilmington. As with light and buoyant tread it marched along Front-street, how eloquent was each eye of the bright, joyous emotions which filled every heart. On reaching the Church, the Military opened their columns, through which the civil portion of the procession marched. The Orator, Reader and Rev. Clergy entering the Church first. The Presbyterian Church, (in which the services of the day were conducted,) although a large building, was literally filled to overflowing. Our eye has seldom been greeted with a scene so well calculated to arouse the generous and patriotic feelings of the heart, as the one upon which we gazed on entering the Church. The presence of lovely woman lent a charm to the gorgeous picture. The blooming maiden, the leaves of whose charms are just bursting into womanhood—the matron, whose eye wandered with fond delight to where a husband or a son participated in the festivities of the day, gave to that picture its brightest and most beautiful tints. The Chaplain of the day, too, with his venerable face and his snow white locks, harmonized well with the other features of the day. The Oration of our young townsman, Thos. D. Walker, Esq., was a production worthy the occasion, and reflected honor alike on the head and heart of its author. The warm, generous sentiments which it breathed, clothed as they were in the glowing language of a fervid imagination, fell upon the ears of that vast auditory with all the magic influence which eloquence of language will ever exercise over the feelings of mankind. The last part of Mr. Walker's address, in which he alluded to Gen. Jackson's death, was really touchingly eloquent. The tribute which he paid to the memory of the mighty dead, was well timed and appropriate, and won for Mr. Walker many a heartfelt "thank ye," from those who loved the old hero whilst alive and who venerate his memory now that he has gone to the land of spirits.

The Declaration of Independence, the most important instrument which uninspired man ever gave to the world, was read by R. H. Cowan, with clear, distinct and well pitched voice. Music, too, lent its charms to enliven the scene. The deep tones of the Organ, mingled with the voices of the choir, rose and fell upon the ear, elevating the thoughts from the dreary turmoils of life to the bright regions of fancy. When the services in the Church were closed, the military escorted the Orator, the Reader, and the Rev. Clergy, to the point at which the procession was formed, and then it broke up.

Almost immediately a steamer started on a pleasure trip to Smithville, carrying with it many of our citizens. It was a pleasant relaxation from the cares and toils of business, in which every one seemed fully to participate. All in all, our National birth-day was celebrated in Wilmington,

The Question Finally Settled. Glorious News from TEXAS. "Just as we expected" all right.

Our readers will remember that all along, we have said, with the utmost confidence, that the people of our sister republic of Texas were almost unanimous in their wishes to become incorporated with the United States. We have said that the Texan Congress would accede to the proposition of our last Congress, with an avidity and unanimity of sentiment unexampled in the annals of legislation. From the article below, which we condense from the "Union," of the 3d inst., it will be seen that the result has borne out our predictions. Henceforth, we shall look upon the quondam republic of Texas, as one of the States of the Union, as, to all intents and purposes, she now is.

IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEWS!

On the eve of the great day which is consecrated to the independence of our country, we hail the re-union of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the road of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis to-day at 9 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Washington, Texas, on the 21st June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d, on which day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memoranda:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the meantime, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the patriation of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

This important intelligence has just reached the President of the United States, (this evening, half past 8.) Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able charge, Maj. Donelson, but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, embracing the "National Register," printed at Washington, on the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston "News extra" of the 23d June.

The "National Register" contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

Here follows the message of President Jones, to the Texan Congress, which we would lay before our readers, did our limits permit. "The burden of this document may be given in a few words. The President alludes to the reasons which induced him to call an extra session of Congress, and then proceeds to tell that body, that he lays before them, to use the language of his third and last proclamation, the two alternatives of "peace with the whole world, and independence," or "annexation and its contingencies." These alternatives, our readers know, were on the one hand the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico, upon the condition that she would not annex herself to this country, and on the other, the acceptance of the propositions of this country, contained in the joint resolutions of our Congress. This is the sum and substance of the message.

Here follow the joint resolutions of the Texan Congress:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the U. States. Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, and that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby re-

ton, in a manner which shows that the spirit of patriotism still burns as brightly as ever in the bosoms of our citizens.

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On the eve of the great day which is consecrated to the independence of our country, we hail the re-union of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the road of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis to-day at 9 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Washington, Texas, on the 21st June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d, on which day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memoranda:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the meantime, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the patriation of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

This important intelligence has just reached the President of the United States, (this evening, half past 8.) Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able charge, Maj. Donelson, but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, embracing the "National Register," printed at Washington, on the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston "News extra" of the 23d June.

The "National Register" contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

Here follows the message of President Jones, to the Texan Congress, which we would lay before our readers, did our limits permit. "The burden of this document may be given in a few words. The President alludes to the reasons which induced him to call an extra session of Congress, and then proceeds to tell that body, that he lays before them, to use the language of his third and last proclamation, the two alternatives of "peace with the whole world, and independence," or "annexation and its contingencies." These alternatives, our readers know, were on the one hand the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico, upon the condition that she would not annex herself to this country, and on the other, the acceptance of the propositions of this country, contained in the joint resolutions of our Congress. This is the sum and substance of the message.

Here follow the joint resolutions of the Texan Congress:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the U. States. Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, and that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby re-