

CONGRESSIONAL

Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

In the Senate this morning, there were several petitions in favor and against the annexation of Texas.

The Select Committee appointed on the case of Mr. Niles, made a long report, setting forth that Mr. Niles is of sound mind, and in every way qualified to take his seat.

The report was unanimously concurred in, whereon Mr. Niles was sworn, and took his seat.

The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session on the Texas treaty. The message of the President last night, relative to the Military and Naval demonstrations he has ordered on the frontiers of Texas, and at Vera Cruz, has created great excitement. In such a state of things it is uncertain when the session will terminate.

Mr. Adams asked leave to present a memorial setting forth that there are gross errors in the compilation of the last census, relative to colored persons in the free States. Leave was refused, whereon Mr. A. moved a suspension of the rules, but without success.

May 17.

In the Senate this morning, after the presentation of petitions and other unimportant matters, Mr. Evans called up the joint resolution fixing the 17th of June as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Morehead moved to lay the resolution on the table. A division being had, the motion, by a vote of 21 to 20, prevailed. Owing to the present exciting state of affairs with regard to Texas, Senators are not disposed to commit themselves by naming any particular time for terminating the session.

After the disposal of some private bills, the Senate went into executive session on the Texas treaty.

In the House, the proceedings of two large meetings in Virginia, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, were presented by Mr. Dromgoole and ordered to be printed. The tide appears to be turning with regard to this matter, as now there are about as many petitions in favor of the annexation as against it.

May 20.

In the Senate, numerous memorials in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, were presented from the North and East.

Mr. McDuffie presented resolutions adopted at a meeting in Charleston for the same subject. He also presented a memorial from the S. C. Rail Road Company asking a remission of duty on imported rail road iron.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Joshua Shaw, the inventor of percussion caps. He says, that as government has availed itself of the invention, he is entitled to a reasonable compensation. The remainder of the day was spent with closed doors, on the Texas treaty.

No further attempt has been made to take up the adjournment resolution. Hence the duration of the session is extremely uncertain. In the House, Mr. Campbell presented resolutions adopted at various public meetings in S. C., in favor of the annexation of Texas. Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, Mr. Campbell moved to go into Committee on the bill to extend the charters of the Banks of this District, but without success. There appears to exist a very hostile feeling towards these institutions.

After several ineffectual attempts to take up other bills, the House went into Committee and took up the Post Office Appropriation bill.

A long debate arose on a motion by Mr. Davis to strike out the item of \$28,000 for special agents of the department. The amount was finally reduced to \$5,000; after which, the bill was laid aside to be reported.

The Navy Appropriation bill was next taken up—whereon Mr. Parmenter moved to reduce the number of men and boys in the service to 7,000, being the standard of a peace establishment.

Mr. Holmes made an eloquent speech in opposition to the proposed resolution. With great fervor he argued that the true interest of the country, especially at this juncture, required an increase rather than a decrease of the naval force. He alluded to the necessity of the annexation of Texas; and contended that we ought to pursue the same policy towards her, as that pursued by the British with regard to Afghanistan. Instead of this, however, he was astonished to see, that while Great Britain was watching every advantage with an eagle's eye, we were slumbering like a babe in the arms of its mother. Mr. H. placed, in a striking point of view, the disadvantageous position in which we should soon be placed, if we did not take measures for the annexation. He concluded his speech by some very interesting and original remarks relative to the necessity of slave labor south of thirty-three degrees. The philosophical facts adduced were listened to with great attention.

After further debate, the motion to amend was temporarily withdrawn.

A motion was then made by Mr. Cave Johnson to abolish the navy yard in this city, with a view to the establishment of one in the West. At a late hour, the Committee rose without taking the question; and the House, amidst a violent thunder storm, adjourned.

Among the distinguished visitors now in the city is Col. R. M. Johnson.

May 21.

In the Senate, a great number of reports were made from Committees. Among them was a bill making provision for the establishment of a Naval School. Memorials from nearly every point of the compass, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, were presented and referred.

A mass of private business having been despatched, the Senate at an early hour went into an executive session on the Texas treaty. In the House, a report was made by Mr. Elmer, from the Election Committee, on the contested election case between Mr. Jones, the Speaker, and Mr. Botts. The report contends that Mr. Jones was elected by a majority of 155 votes.

After an ineffectual attempt to introduce a minority report, the whole matter was

postponed till Monday. Owing to the press of other business, it is very doubtful whether any definite action on the case will be taken at the present session.

Mr. Duncan moved to take up the bill extending the jurisdiction of the U. S. over Oregon. The motion failed by a large vote.

The House then went into Committee and took up the Navy Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, to strike out the appropriation for the navy yards in this city.

After a debate of no interest, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hunt then moved to amend by prohibiting the expenditure of more than half the appropriations in the bill until after 1st January. Mr. H. said the object of his amendment was to prevent the President from continuing his policy with regard to Texas.

This opened the way for a regular Texas debate, in which Messrs. Owen, Atkinson, Belsler, and many others, participated.

The annexation of Texas was defended on the ground of British influence. It was opposed on the ground that the annexation would give a preponderance of Southern votes, and that there was no constitutional power to assume the debts of Texas.

Without taking the question, at a late hour, the Committee rose; and the House, after adopting a resolution to terminate the debate to-morrow at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

May 22.

In the Senate, this morning, the only business of importance was the indefinite postponement—by a vote of 25 to 19—of the House bill reducing and regulating the pay of the army. The remainder of the day was spent in executive session on the Texas treaty.

In the House, resolutions and memorials from large meetings in Alabama, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, were presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Holmes presented resolutions adopted at a meeting in the Charleston District of S. C. on the 14th instant, on the same subject, which were also referred.

The House then went into Committee and resumed the consideration of the navy appropriation bill.

The question pending was still on the motion of Mr. Hunt, to limit the expenditure of half the amount in the bill until after the 1st of January. The avowed object being to effect the action of the President with regard to his demonstration in relation to Mexico and Texas.

Mr. Belsler, in reply to some remarks against the annexation on the ground of an increase of slavery, observed, that the whole population of the Union is bound by the national compact to protect the Southern States in the possession of their slave property. And, if the annexation of Texas was one necessary means of such protection, that they were bound by all obligations, human and divine, to make the annexation. He appealed to gentlemen from those States who had Indians settled immediately on their border, and asked whether they would consent that any foreign government should get a lodgment in the midst of them. There could be no just objection to the spread of this empire, the Capitol was stronger for the width of its arches,—and it was folly to talk of weakening our government by the extension of our territory. Extension was calculated to destroy centralization, which was the greatest danger we had to apprehend. Mr. B. then went into calculations to show how beneficial the annexation would be to the markets of the West, and even of the Middle and Eastern States. The manufacturers were finding it out and their voices would soon be heard in tones of thunder. The annexation would give us command of the vast rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico; it would prevent smuggling, and would break up those nests of refugees and cut throats who infest some parts of the country; it would give us the command, too, of the Indian tribes, and thus add us in the great duty of preservation. We had proclaimed our country to the world as a refuge for the distressed. How then could we reject the application of such a people as the Texans, struggling to retain their freedom?

After a continuation of the debate, without, however, any further reference to Texas, until 3 o'clock, the amendment of Mr. Hunt was agreed to by a vote of 62 to 61.

An amendment was then agreed to, prohibiting the Secretary of the Navy from building any new vessels or re-building old ones, without the authority of Congress.

After the rejection of several proposed amendments, the Committee rose and reported progress.

After the reception of some executive communications in answer to resolutions, the House adjourned.

The language of the following rebuke [which we find in a letter of "Randolph of Roanoke" to the Richmond Enquirer,] is not a whit too severe, cut where it may: "What stuff it is, to foist upon the public taste, as food for scandal, that John Tyler had negotiated a secret treaty—-as if these revilers did not know, that none but the wild Indians of the forest ever negotiated any other. The treaty of 1803, by which we acquired Louisiana—was it every where discussed before the people and in the press, as the Texas treaty now is? No such thing. The negotiations were kept profound secrets. It was agreed to, drawn, signed, sealed, and sent to the Senate Chamber in secrecy; there it was debated in secrecy, and when it first came forth to the public notice and challenged its approval, behold it was a Ratified Treaty! Such was the Treaty of Florida. Such was the late Treaty of Washington—and yet the infuriated madness of party would lash John Tyler through the land, for a scrupulous observance of the very customs which all his predecessors have followed—and to the observance of which, their very successes are attributable! For shame!"

Another Boundary Question.—The St. Louis Reporter says:

We learn that some new disturbances has broken out in reference to the disputed boundary between this State and Iowa

Territory. We have not heard the exact character of the new troubles. A portion of those inhabiting the new tract insist that they are citizens of Missouri, and another portion that they owe obedience only to the laws of Iowa. It is time this dispute was settled.

POLITICAL.

To the Editors of the Washington Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1844.

Sir: The following letter having been submitted to my disposal, I ask of you to give it an immediate publication in your paper. I am satisfied that you will take pleasure in complying with this request, that the public may be apprised of the sentiments of another distinguished democrat, upon the interesting subject to which the letter refers. Your compliance will much oblige yours, &c.

W. T. COLQUITT.

DETROIT, May 10, 1844.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry whether I am in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only of this measure, and briefly the reasons which influence me, I shall confine myself to these points.

I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting coterminous countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical feature to divide them and with navigable streams penetrating the territories of both; nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them, upon their common language, manners, religion, institutions, and in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family. Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish between the various sections of a vast country, mutually dependent upon and supplying one another. These considerations are so obvious that they need no elucidation from me.

But, in a military point of view, annexation strikes me as still more important, and my mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of General Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuitive sagacity which makes part of the character of that great man and pure patriot, he has foreseen the use which a European enemy might make of Texas in the event of a war with the United States. A lodgment in that country would lay open our whole southwestern border to his devastations. We could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position; for the immense frontier may, in a vast many places, be crossed as readily as a man passes from one part of a farm to another. The advantages an active enemy would enjoy under such circumstances, it requires no sagacity to foretell.

These considerations recall to my memory an article which made its appearance just before I left Europe, in a leading Tory periodical in England, which is understood to speak the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazier's Magazine; and a more nefarious article never issued from a profligate press. It ought to be stereotyped and circulated from one end of our country to the other, to show the designs which are in agitation against us, and to teach us that our safety in that mighty contest which is coming upon us, is in a knowledge of our danger, and in a determination, by union, and by a wise forecast to meet it, and defeat it. The spirit of this article is sufficiently indicated by its title, which was, "a war with the United States a blessing to mankind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised it has not attracted more attention in our country. Its object was to provoke a war with the United States, and to lay down the plan of a campaign, which would soonest bring it to a fortunate conclusion for England. The basis of this plan was the organization of the necessary black force in the West India Islands, and its debarkation upon our southern coast. The consequences which our enemies fondly hoped for, in such a case, but with an entire ignorance of the true state of the country, were foretold with a rare union of philanthropy and hatred. I wish I had the number at hand, to call some choice passages for your reflection. The result was to be the destruction of the Southern States, the ruin or depression of the others, and the dissolution of this great and glorious confederacy, on which the last hopes of freedom through the world now rest.

What more favorable position could be taken for the occupation of English black troops, and for letting them loose upon our Southern States, than is afforded by Texas? Incapable of resisting in the event of a war between us and England, she would be taken possession of by the latter, under one or another of those pretences, which every page of her history furnishes, and the territory would become the depot whence she would carry on her operations against us, and attempt to add a servile war to the other calamities which hostilities bring with them. He who doubts whether this would be done, has yet to learn another trait in the annals of national antipathy. It would be done, and be called philanthropy.

Every day satisfies me more and more, that a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not, the measure ought to be effected. But as they are, the sooner it is effected the better. I do not touch the details of the negotiation. That must be left to the responsibility of the government; as, also, must the bearing of the question upon, and its exceptions by, other countries. These are points I do not here enter into.

I am, dear sir, with much regard,

Yours truly, L. F. W. CASS.

Hon. E. A. Hannagan, Wash'n, D. C.

Mr. Madison's Authority.—The following letter from Mr. Madison, while Secretary of State, to Messrs. Livingston and Monroe, embraces all the points in dispute as to the right of annexing Texas to the United States, and, in our opinion, is decisive of the question. It may be found in the State Papers, under the head of Foreign Relations, vol. ii. p. 562.—Spec. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 28, 1803.

"As the question may arise, how far, in a state of war, one of the parties can, of right, convey territory to a political power,

and thereby deprive its enemy of the chance of conquest incident to war, especially when the conquest may have been actually projected, it is thought proper to observe to you, 1st, that in the present case the project of peaceable acquisition, by the United States, originated prior to the war, and, consequently, before a project of conquest could have existed; 2d, that a right of a neutral to procure for itself, by a bona fide transaction, property of any sort from a belligerent power, ought not to be frustrated by the chance that a rightful conquest thereof may be thereby precluded. A contrary doctrine would sacrifice the just interest of peace to the unreasonable pretensions of war, and the positive rights of one nation to the possible rights of another.

A restraint on the alienation of territory from a nation at war, to a nation at peace, is imposed only in cases where the proceeding might have a collusive reference to the existence of the war, and might be calculated to save the property from danger, by placing it in secret trust, to be reconveyed on the return of peace. No objection of this sort can be made to the acquisitions we have in view. The measures taken on this subject were taken before the existence or the appearance of war; and they will be pursued as they were planned, with the bona fide purpose of vesting the acquisition forever in the U. States.

"With these observations you will be left to do the best you can, under all circumstances, keeping in mind that the rights we assert are just, and that you will be warranted in providing for both, by taking every fair advantage of emergencies."

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Nashville Union: Gentlemen: My attention has been called to various newspaper articles referring to a letter said to have been written by me to Gen. Hamilton, recanting the charge of bargain made against Mr. Clay when he voted for Adams in 1825.

To put an end to all rumors, I feel it to be due to myself to state, that I have no recollection of ever having written such a letter, and do not believe there is a letter from me to Gen. Hamilton, or any one else, that will bear such a construction. Of the charges brought against both Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay at that time, I formed my opinion as the country at large did—from facts and circumstances that were indisputable and conclusive; and I may add that this opinion has undergone no change.

If Gen. Hamilton, or any one else, has a letter from me on this subject, which the friends of Mr. Clay desire to be made public, all they have to do is to apply to him for it. As to myself, I have no secrets, and do not fear the publication of all that I have ever written on this or any other subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, May 3, 1844.

A CARD.

To Gen. Andrew Jackson: Sir,—I have just this instant seen your Card, dated the 3d of May, from the Hermitage.

The call you make upon myself does not permit me to be silent. You are entirely correct in your statement. You never wrote a letter to me or even verbally in my hearing made any statement in either the one or the other, of your conviction of the injustice of the charge of "bargain and corruption," preferred against Messrs. Adams and Clay. Nor have I ever stated to any human being that you had ever even entertained any such opinion.

I presume that the mistake has grown out of the fact that at a time when I went "through sight" for you and your preference, I said without reserve to our friends, that I did not think we could make much political capital out of the charge of "bargain and corruption," because I did not believe in its justice, and that we had a hundred better cows to milk in our pen than this accusation, hence we had as well have done with it. But this was my opinion, pronounced on no authority of yours.

I can scarcely however quarrel with the occasion which breaks the silence which has so long closed our intercourse. After a painful separation of more than ten years, I thank God before we die, that we are both again on the same side of a great American question, which is to give an empire to our Confederacy and a Gibraltar to the South.

Accept the assurance of the veneration and respect with which

I am your fellow-citizen,

J. HAMILTON.

Oswatche Bend, Russell Co. Alabama, May 22, 1844.

From the South-Carolinian.

THE GLOBE AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. The Globe of Saturday says the nominee of the Baltimore Convention "will be the candidate of the party, though he may not please the members of Congress, nearly each one of whom, it is believed, has a separate candidate—if not a full grown man, or at least in embryo."

This is a very harmonious state of things truly! And what has produced it, but the reckless determination of the wire-workers from the first, to force Mr. Van Buren on the party, regardless of all the dictates of prudence, harmony, principle, or reason? Might not this opposition, of itself, to say nothing of all that has preceded it, be supposed amply sufficient to show these men that though they may effect the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, his election is as utterly impossible, as any event can well be, not absolutely impossible; and to bring them to a pause; to reflection, prudence, and caution, and a disposition to sacrifice something of their devotion for men and office, to concert and unity, for the sake of principle and the public good? Yet, so far from it, the more certain the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, the more reckless and desperate their adherence to him, and efforts to trample under foot all who will not bow to their insolent and arrogant dictation. The warnings of various respectable Van Buren papers of the party, and the counsel of influential and unquestionable friends of Mr. Van Buren, are openly contemned and scorned, as though with a settled purpose to "rule or ruin," and fated to illustrate the ancient maxim, "Whom the gods will to destroy they first make mad."

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1844.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

RE-ANNEXATION MEETING. The citizens of the District of Edgefield, are requested to meet in the Court House, on Sale Day in June next, for the purpose of expressing their views, as to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States.

THE MINISTERS' AND DEACONS' CONFERENCE OF THE EDGEFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this body, will be held at Fellowship Meeting House, near Cambridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in June. Bishop Abney is appointed to Preach at 12 M.

The subjects for discussion are: "Is there any difference between John's Baptism, and Christian Baptism?"

"What was the specific design of the Lord Jesus Christ, in submitting to Baptism, under the hands of John the Baptist?"

"What are the duties of the Deacon, as taught in the Scriptures?"

It was resolved, That this Conference be called the Ministers' and Deacons' Conference of the E. B. Association, and the Deacons of the Churches be invited to become Members of it.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

¶ We acknowledge the receipt of various Public Documents, from the Hon. A. Burt, also a letter of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, upon the Annexation of Texas, which we will endeavor to lay before our readers in our next.

¶ In consequence of the length of the communication of "Carolina," we have been forced to omit a portion of it. It shall appear in our next.

The Weather.—We have been bountifully supplied with rain during the past week, which has greatly improved the appearance of the gardens in this vicinity. The Corn crop has greatly revived, and bids fair to be very large.

Wheat Crop.—We have been credibly informed that the Wheat crop in this section will be an extraordinary large one, we may therefore, have a hope, that we shall shortly be well supplied with new flour, at prices to suit the times.

Bank of the State of Georgia.—At an election held on the 20th inst., at the Banking House of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

For the Office of Augusta.—Geo. M. Newton, W. H. Turpin, J. R. Bulkley, W. Bostwick, James T. Gray, Joseph Davis, H. W. Risley. For the Office at Washington.—A. S. Wingfield, Garnett Andrews, Thos Semmes, John H. Pope, A. A. Cleveland.

For the Office at Eatonton.—J. C. Mason, Henry Branham, John Hudson, Alex. S. Reid, Pulaski S. Holt. For the Office at Athens.—Wm. L. Mitchell, Thos. N. Hamilton, John H. Newton, George Dent, S. Thomas, John Billups.

Ratification of the Treaty.—The Madisonian of the 18th inst. contains the following paragraph upon the subject of the Annexation Treaty. We hope the editor may not be deceived:

"Notwithstanding the desperate labors (would that we could say patriotic labors) of the Intelligence, the opinion still prevails among men of forecast, in Washington, that the Treaty of Annexation will be confirmed. We think the friends of Annexation throughout the Union may rely with confidence on the justice of the Senate. The opinions of Messrs. Clay and Van Buren are merely the opinions of two men, and are not likely to decide the course of the fifty-two Senators, as many may suppose. The friends of the measure may make their arrangements to celebrate its consummation."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under the same date says:—"The documents sent a day or two ago to the Senate by President Tyler, it is confidently thought will secure the ratification of the Treaty, unless certain Senators are determined that nothing shall be done for the interests of the country, that does not emanate from their own particular clique.

"The course pursued by the President was dictated by prudence and foresight, and does not warrant the wicked attempts made by opposition prints to show that the act was one of war upon Mexico. The time will not be long ere this step will have been proved to have been essentially necessary."

¶ The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th inst., contains an account of an extensive conflagration which took place the preceding day in that city. 300 houses, nearly all of wood, with the exception of some large and costly brick dwellings, were destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, as several attempts have been made to fire houses in different parts of the city.

Dinner to General Thompson.—According to previous notice, the dinner which was tendered to the Hon. Waddy Thompson, our late Minister to Mexico, came off at the United States Hotel, on Thursday last week. The company was composed of members of both political parties, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed.

The Speech of Gen. Thompson was received with manifest marks of approbation by the company present, and the nu-

merous anecdotes with which it was interspersed, were in the highest degree, amusing and instructive.—Tem. Advocate.

ANNEXATION MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richland District, of all parties, held at Columbia, on the 23d inst., the following, in connection with other patriotic resolutions, were adopted, without a single dissenting voice.

"Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States, is of vital importance to the whole Union, and is demanded, alike by a just regard to our obligations under the treaty of 1803, and the welfare, harmony, and safety of the whole Confederacy.

"Resolved, That while annexation will give a free market to the manufacturers of the North, and the stock and other products of the West, it will secure to the South a frontier which if not secured by a timely forecast, would become, in the hands of a jealous and unfriendly power, a source of infinite danger and annoyance.

"Resolved, That Texas has a right to seek annexation to the United States, and they have a right to receive her; that she does not now, nor ever did belong to Mexico; that she was at most a confederate State of the Mexican Republic, and was driven off by the usurpation of the Central Government, and by multiplied wrongs and abuses.

"Resolved, That the open avowals, by leading statesmen of England, of a desire to overturn our Southern Institutions, and that the Government of that country are using all convenient occasions to effect this object, as contained in the speeches in Parliament, and the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, require at our hands the prompt and vigorous use of all rightful measures to counteract designs so fatal to our own safety, and the peace of the whole country.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the President of the United States, and to the virtuous and lamented Upshur, for their forecast, and patriotic zeal, in promoting and bringing to a happy conclusion, an object so important to the peace, the safety, and the happiness of the whole country."

In Beaufort District, a large meeting of the citizens was held on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the subject of the Tariff and the Annexation of Texas. The following, with other resolutions and a patriotic preamble were adopted:

"Resolved, That while the people of this State regard the Tariff Act of 1842 as a breach of faith, as well as a violation of the principles of the Constitution, they will submit to it so long as they can hope that a returning sense of justice will cause its repeal, and that trusting confidently to the constitutional principles avowed by the Democratic party, they look to it for relief; but in the event that their reasonable expectations are disappointed, they feel themselves bound to declare, that they must, in accordance with their principles and recorded pledges, adopt such measures to redress their wrongs, and restore the Constitution; as in their opinion may be due to themselves and their posterity.

"Resolved, That we regard the recent proceedings in Congress on the subject of the Tariff, as closing the door to all hope of relief from that body, and that we believe this important question, instead of being decided on the pure principles of constitutional right and justice, has been, and ever will be, made subservient to party purposes and postponed to the interests of aspiring politicians.

"Resolved, That we highly approve and commend the able, faithful and unceasing efforts made by our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain justice for us, and we earnestly hope, that though defeated there, they will not cease their efforts on their return home, but continue to expose the intrigue and corruption, by which the Rights of the South have been bartered and betrayed.

"Resolved, That we regard the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the Confederacy, as a measure eminently conducive to the prosperity, the safety and the strength of the whole Union. That it appeals to every American citizen with an interest and influence that can never subside, but must go on, gathering strength every day, until conviction spreads throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the opposition of selfish demagogues and desperate fanatics is rebuked into silence.

"Resolved, That we believe it would be no just cause of offence to Mexico to receive Texas into our Confederacy, and therefore, whether she assents or dissents to annexation, we earnestly urge it upon the Senate of the United States, to ratify the Treaty forthwith; and thus defeat the crafty designs of Great Britain, and consummate at once a measure, which can never be set on foot again under such auspicious circumstances.

"Resolved, That the course pursued by the personal adherents and partisan presses of the rival candidates for the Presidency, affords a melancholy proof that this great question is to be sacrificed in a miserable scramble for office; and that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have truckled to Northern abolitionists, and by their selfish ambition, and bare faced inconsistency, have forfeited all claim to the support of any advocate of immediate annexation."

At a meeting of the citizens of Kershaw District, S. C., the following resolutions, in connection with an able report, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of the Senate of the United States to ratify the Treaty now before it for the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of the people of this State and of the United States, in their primary assemblies, to give such expression of their opinions and feelings on this subject, as to leave no doubt as to the popular will."

The citizens of Augusta, Geo., at a meeting held on the 18th inst., on the subject of the Annexation of Texas to the Union, adopted the following, in connexion with other patriotic resolutions:

"That we have met to consider and ex-