

THE BANNER.

Bowling-Green, March 8, 1845.

The indisposition of the Editor, is our apology for the lack of editorial matter in to-day's paper.

TEXAS.

The gloom that hung over the country as to the fate of the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, for the annexation of Texas, but a few weeks since, is fast disappearing, and strong hopes are now entertained that it will pass that body—and is now the law of the land.

We sincerely hope that the question may be settled at this session. Delay may prove to be equivalent to defeat, not only for the present, but forever.

Allen McLane, Jr., Editor of the Platte Argus, has been nominated by Gov. Edwards, for the office of Register of Lands.

The steamer New Haven brought down the river yesterday from Galena, 3,097 pigs of lead.

The House of Representatives have passed the Bill allowing a drawback on goods exported to Santa Fe.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John H. Stone, as Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

A letter writer from Washington, says, it is rumored that the leading N. York politicians have sent on a request within a day or two past, for the New York members to yield their opposition and go for annexation.

Loss of the Ship Ashburton.—The Ship Ashburton was destroyed by fire at Charleston, on the 18th.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, is said to be dangerously ill at the seat of government.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.

It appears from a census of the population of St. Louis, taken by order of the city authorities, that it numbers 25,430 souls.

EXPLOSIONS BY STEAM. According to a report recently made in Congress, the total number of explosions on steamboats, in the United States, between the years 1830 and 1840, amounted to eighty.

CHANGE.

We perceive by the last number of the "Platte Argus," that A. McLane, Esq., has retired from the editorial department of that paper; but we are not informed who his successor will be.

CONFIRMATION. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Oliver E. Hill, as receiver of public moneys at New Orleans.

Death of Mr. Naudain.—The Hon. Arnold S. Naudain, of Delaware, formerly a member of the U. S. Senate, died recently, at the age of 67.

Clark's Counterfeit Debtor.—This new work has made its appearance, and is published by A. Fisher.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. We find the following in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 24th ult:

We understand that the steamer Meteor on her upward trip, above the city burst one of her steam-pipes, by which four men were killed.

The steamer Blue Ridge, when about pushing out from our wharf on Saturday night, burst the connection pipe between her boilers, scalding the engineer and a German hand or deck passenger, rather badly.

We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that seven lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Pathfinder, near Rodney, few days since.

Loss of the Ship Ashburton.—The Ship Ashburton was destroyed by fire at Charleston, on the 18th.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, is said to be dangerously ill at the seat of government.

Legislative.

In the House, on the 26th, Mr. James moved to take up the resolution authorizing the Governor to borrow from the Bank or its Branches a certain sum of money for the support of the State Government—and his motion prevailed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the "bill to establish justice of the courts and to regulate proceedings therein," and after spending the forenoon in efforts to amend, Mr. Wellman moved that the committee rise, report that it had come to no conclusion upon the bill, and ask leave to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Wilson of Randolph moved that the House disagree to the report of the committee, and his motion prevailed.

Mr. Kirtley then moved that the House go back to the Committee of the Whole, and again take up the bill, and his motion prevailed.

Mr. Coaler offered to amend the report so as to retain the copias clauses for the punishment of fraudulent or absconding debtors, but the Speaker decided his amendment to be out of order.

Mr. Richmond offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill, to report a new bill containing the copias clause for punishing fraudulent or absconding debtors, or persons guilty of trespass.

In the Senate—Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on the Penitentiary, to whom was re-committed the bill authorizing improvements in the Penitentiary, reported the bill back with amendments.

Mr. Acock offered to amend the bill, but his amendment was rejected; and on motion of Mr. Harper the bill was laid on the table until the 10th of March.

Mr. Jones introduced "a bill concerning practice at law," which was read twice and ordered to a third reading on the 10th of March.

In the House, on the 27th, Mr. Edwards introduced a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th day of March.

The new Auditor has sent in the following estimate of the current expenses of the present year, from which it will be seen that the \$50,000 authorized to be borrowed from the Bank or its Branches, or from other sources, is totally inadequate for the support of the State Government until the revenue is received.

Ordinary expenses until the first of January 1845, \$78,706 05 Copying revised statutes for printer, 700 00 Distributing same 350 00 Additional cost of assessing revenue, 4,000 00 Printing revised statutes 9,000 00 Superintending printing of same, 300 00 Pay of interest on State debt, 71,000 00 Convention, 15,000 00 \$179,000 00

Congressional.

February the 20th, 1845. SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the Senate requesting the communication of the correspondence between our Government and Great Britain, on the subject of one title to and occupation of the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill to provide for the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States upon the republic of Mexico, reported it without amendment, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, adverse to the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Cass, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at much length in favor of the annexation, and in reply to Mr. Choate, and was followed by Mr. Simmons, who spoke for some time in opposition to the House resolution for the annexation of Texas, and without concluding, yielded the floor.

A message was received from the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the bill providing that no revenue cutter or steamer shall hereafter be built nor purchased unless an appropriation be first made by law therefor.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was discussed until half past 4 o'clock when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On the 21st, in the Senate, several private matters having been disposed of, the consideration of the Texas resolutions was again resumed.

Mr. Simmons having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks from yesterday, in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Merrick followed, and to the great gratification of the friends of Texas, made an able argumentative speech in favor of the measure.

Mr. Huntington spoke on the other side.

In the House the consideration of the general appropriation bill was then resumed in committee of the whole.

Some time was spent in Committee on the Appropriation Bill.

On the 22d in the Senate, three communications were received from the Treasury Department. The first was the annual report concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States.

Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported the military academy bill with amendment.

The bill providing for appeals in cases of bankruptcy came up in order, and somewhat complicated legal discussion ensued.

The subject was passed over at the suggestion of Mr. Woodbury.

Mr. Walker presented the credentials of Jesse Speight elected a Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

The amendment appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of certain books to be distributed among the members provided the committee on accounts approve the price charged for the same was concurred in—years 68 days 64.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase of books for the Congressional Library, from \$2,500, to \$5,000 was concurred in—years 93, days 82.

An amendment appropriating an aggregate sum of \$20,000 in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for furnishing and repairing the Presidential mansion and grounds; was concurred in—years 120 days 42.

The yeas and nays were taken on the amendment appropriating \$8,000 for the support of the magnetic telegraph between Washington and Baltimore to be expended under the direction of the Post Master General. It was concurred in—years 112, days 94.

An appropriation for improvements, about the Treasury building and the public grounds, about the President's house, for the purchase of hose, and for other objects, was concurred in—years 72 days 59.

The next amendment voted on was that appropriating \$72,000 for outfits of ministers to England, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Mexico and Brazil, or so much thereof as shall be necessary. It was agreed to—years 103, days 69.

The amendment provided that after the 30th of June, 1845, the mileage of members to Congress shall be computed according to the most direct route was agreed to—years 186, days 13.

Mr. Black's amendment providing that the purchase of articles for the use of the President's house shall not be confined to such as are of domestic manufacture, unless they can be procured on as favorable terms as the imported, was rejected—years 75 days 81—so that the President's house must be furnished of materials of domestic manufacture, without regard to cost.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 3d, 1845, Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented the following report and bill:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred sundry petitions from citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, report—

The petitioners represent themselves as opposed to that facility of access to citizenship, which the naturalization acts as they now stand, afford to aliens, and pray "that such amendments of the naturalization laws of the United States be made, that twenty-one years residence in this country, (after they shall have declared their intention to become a citizen,) be made the indispensable prerequisite to the admission of foreigners into the inestimable rights of native Americans."

As the petitioners ask so important a change in the policy which has heretofore regulated Congress in carrying out the injunctions of the constitution "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," it is deemed proper to a due understanding of what is necessary to be done, to give a brief analysis of the different acts as they now exist, as well as the provisions of such as have become obsolete, on the subject.

The obsolete acts: First, the act of 1790, which was passed at the second session of the first Congress. It provided that any alien, being a free white person, might become a citizen of the United States, after a residence of five years therein, and upon proof of good moral character, and on oath to support the constitution. It further provided for the minor children of the applicant, and for the children of citizens born in foreign countries.

Secondly, the act of 1795, which was supplementary to the act of 1790, and extended the period of the declaration of intention to five years, and that of residence to fourteen years. It further provided to "register aliens" in all cases, and subject of them, on failure to comply, to arrest, and to be held to security for good behavior. Such were the provisions of the acts, which have been rendered obsolete by those which follow.

Third, the act of 1802, which repeals all former acts. It restores the provision of the declaration of intention to three years before admission, & requires proof of good character, renunciation of former allegiance, as well as all titles or orders of nobility, and an oath to support the Constitution; it requires the "registry" of aliens "in order" to become citizens, and the production of the certificate of registration when applying for admission. It further provides for the children of aliens, whether born within or out of the U. States but makes no provision for the children of citizens born abroad.

Fourth, the act of 1804, it dispenses with the declaration of intention in behalf of all such aliens as had resided within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States between the year 1797 and 1802. It further provides for the widows and children of such aliens as may have made a declaration of intention, and died before being naturalized. Third, the act of 1813. The fifth section requires a continued residence of five years, without being at any time without the limits of the U. States. Fourth, the act of 1816. This prescribes the evidence to be adduced, when applying for admission. It requires the production of the record of registry, and the certificate of the declaration of intention, and proof by witnesses, citizens of the United States, that the applicant has resided five years within the limits thereof, and one year in the State or Territory where the court is held; and these matters of proof are required to be inserted in the record, otherwise the naturalization shall be of no validity.

Fifth, the act of 1824. It dispenses with the declaration of intention in behalf of such minors as may have resided within the United States three years before attaining the age of twenty-one years. It changes the time for filing the declaration of intention to become a citizen to two years before naturalization, and renders valid a declaration made before the clerks of the courts authorized to receive the same; but whether this provision prospective or retrospective is rendered doubtful by the decision of one of the district courts of the United States. Sixth, the act of 1828. It repeals so much

We are indebted to the Hon. J. S. Kaufmann, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate of Texas, for the Report of that correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Hon. A. J. Donelson, the U. S. Charge at Paris. The Report is eloquently written, strongly urges annexation upon the terms proposed by the U. States, and was unanimously adopted by the Senate. The correspondence of Maj. Donelson exhibits much diplomatic ability, a thorough knowledge of his subject and of the people he was among, and reflects great credit on that distinguished gentleman. His selection for that mission at this juncture was exceedingly fortunate for both countries, and having fulfilled its duties in the most satisfactory manner, we now hope to see him called to another post of still greater distinction.—N. O. Rep.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE NORTH. "Already has the North more than her share; but, insidiously as the grave, and quite as remorseless, her constant cry is, down with the institutions of the South, keep her down. If Texas is to be annexed, take the Canada, and preserve the balance of power. What balance? Where? Already and long since powerless, the South asks nothing of the North but friendship, union, and the protection and preservation of her liberty and property, under the solemn compromise of a common Constitution. For these blessings, she pays a heavy, perhaps a dear tribute. She has paid it cheerfully, and may continue to do so, until her cup of bitterness is made to overflow."

The foregoing extract is from a speech recently made in the United States Senate by Mr. Foster, of Tennessee, a Whig. It is a candid confession, coming from such a quarter, and should be duly weighed by the slaveholding States. The Abolition hostility to annexation, and the tariff tribute to the North, have, at last, extorted bitter complaints even from Southern Whigs.—[Reporter.

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."

The following is from the pen of a popular author: "O! what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl? Let him long pause ere he reject it.—Let him tremble, as accused both of God and man, if he has sought to turn her devotion into shame and wretchedness."