Mr Calheun appeared this morning, and took his seat. He looked remarkably well. Mr Fairfield was excused from serving on the

select committee upon spoliations of American commerce, by France, prior to 1800. Mr F. sta-ted that he had a personal interest in the result. The Vice President appointed Mr Webster in

great number of remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, as a slave State, were presented.

The State of Texas.

Mr Ashley, from the committee on territories, reported the joint resolutions of the House, for the admission of Texas, as a State, into the Union,

without amendment.
Ar Webster made a few remarks against the measure, on the ground that it extended our territory at the hazard of the perpetuity of the Union; that it destroyed the equality of the original compact between the States, &c.

Mr Berrien, though opposed to the measure of

unnexation, considered this measure as necessarily resulting from it. The public faith was now pledg-

dto admit Texas as a State.

Mr Bagby explained briefly his position on this question. He had never, as an individual, nor as senator, been opposed to the ameantion of Texas. He had, indeed, some doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress, to admit new States, out of a foreign territory. He had thought that annexation could not be carried into effect by legislation; but that it must be by treaty. He did not consider that the objections urged to this bill were of any weight. The new States had almost been more steadily devoted to the Union than the old States. No extension of territory could, therefore, weaken our Union. The compact was not infringed upon by the admission of new States with slavery, any more than new States where slavery was prohibit-

We had no more right to prohibit spinning jen-We had no more right to promitst spinning jennies, on one side, than we had to prohibit alavery
on the other. We had nothing to do with rights of
property. But it was too late to go into these
questions, for the Act of annexation had settled
that Texas should come into the Union on a footing
of equality with the original States.

The joint resolutions were then read a third time

d passed. Yeas 31, Nays 13-as follows; Yeas-Messes Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Calboun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Jenness, Johnson, of Louisiana, Levy, Lewis, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Stur-

geon, Turney, Westcott -31.

Navs-Messrs Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge

Annexation of Cuba. Mr Levy, of Florida, offered a resolution, which

was read, as follows:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of the Senate that negotiations be opened with the government of Spain for the cession to the United States of the Island of Cuba, the inhabitants of the same assent-

Webster, What's that? The Secretary Mr Webater, Avian a made, and the proposition seemed, even by Mr Webster, to be considered as a joke. But it may be found, under some circumstances, to be a very sober and practical

Mr Benton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising a company of suppers, miners,

The Senate passed some time in executive ses-

The House was occupied nearly the whole day in the election of chaplain. Mr Milbourne, for-merly of Louisiana, was elected. Mr M. is a blind Methodist preacher. He was nominated by Mr Morse, of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. SENATE -Mr Webster said he had received by the mail this morning several remonstrances against the annexation of Texas. The Bill having passed yesterday they were of course too late, but he thought they might do for Cuba, and therefore

hegged to lay them on the table.

The various postions of the President's Message were severally referred to the appropriate Standing

ommittees.

Mr Benton, from the Committee on Military Af-

Air Benton, rote the Committee on attituty Air-furs, reported a bill for the organization of a Com-puty of sappers, miners and poutoniers.

Also, a bill repealing the set of 1842, abolishing the office of one of the Inspectors General of the Army, and re-establishing said office.

Laws over Texas.

On motion of Mr Ashley, the previous orders were suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering the bill reported by him yesterday, establishing Courts and extending the laws of the linited States over Texas.

The bill was considered in Committee of the

ratt giving authority to the President of the United States to establish collection districts and appoint to necessary officers by and with the consent of opposed by Mr Haywood and Mr Davis.

Mr Speight offered a medification of the amendment of Mr Westcott, by which the revenue laws

ould be extended over the Sabine, Brassos, Galeston, Corpus Christi and Matamoras Collection

Mr Westcott withdrew his amendmen t Mr Niles offered an amendment giving the Preslent authority to establish post offices and post sads, and to make contracts for the carrying of the

rifs in Texas—lost. The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee was then concurred in by the Committee of the Whole, reported back to the Senate, and finally

Election of Choplain. On Motion of Mr Bagby the senate proceeded to

The Rev. Mr Tustin was elected on the 1st bal-td. The vote stood—Tustin 28; Sprole 5; Gurley ; and Mathews 3. On motion of Mr Haywood, the Committe on

Commerce were instructed to report a bill extend-ing the revenue laws over the State of Texas.

The Sensie then went into Executive Session and

remained a short time therein. After the Executive accoint, Mr Allen called up his joint resolution advising the President of the United States to give instructions to the Government of Great Britain of the termination of the 2d ment of Great Britain of the termination of the 2d article of the Convention of 1827, whereby Great Britain and the United States hold joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The business in Executive Session was unim-

The Senate then adjourned over to Saturday,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House this marning ordered the printing of

16,000 engravings necessary to accompany the President's Message. The Report was made by the Committee on Engravings and immediately acepted by the House.

The House were about to proceed to other business, when a motion was made that when the House

adjourn it adjourn over to Suturday. The motion prevailed. Mr McCoonell then moved that the House do now adjourn, which was carried, and the House adjourned to Saturday next.

The Legislature of Georgia, on the 15th ult., elected Hon Enganius A. Nisbet, Hon. Hiram Warner and Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State—the first for two, the next for four, and the Inter for his years. Means Nisbet and Lumpi the inter for his years. Measu Nisbe are Whige, and Mr Warner, Loco. They w

The Admission of Texas.

We make from the "Union" report the followg abstract of the debute in the Senate on Monday, passage of the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union. The question being sta-

ted on the third reading of the resolutions:

Mr Webster said he was well aware of the position of this question. It had passed the other home of Congress by a large majority; and it was well known that there was a decided majority for its passage in the Senate. There were members of this body who opposed the measure adopted at the last session of Congress for the ameration of Texas to the United States, who would, very probably, feel themselves, in consequence of the resolutions of last session, and of the proceedings of Texas on these resolutions, bound to vote for her administed to argue any of the questions which were discussed here last winter, or which had been so much discossed in the country within the past three years. There was no vitines of the country who had been more kindly disposed towards the citizens of Texas than himself, from the time they achieved, and in so extraordinary a manner, their independence from the Mexican government. He hoped that he had shown, in another station, and in all and under all circumstansies, a just and proper regard to the admission of Texas into the Union, it was well known that, from the first announcement of any such idea, the had felt it to be his duty to oppose it. He had expressed his opinion against it everywhere, and under all considerations, whenever it rause up for consideration; and he could not now, it he were to go over the whole topic again, present any new views, arguments, or illustrations. He would, therefore, in a very few or illustrations. ted on the third reading of the resolutions: tion; and he could not now, if he were to go over the whole topic again, present any new views, arguments, or illustrations. He would, therefore, in a very few words, acting under the unanimous resolves and instructions of both branches of the legislature of Massichuse'ts, as well as is conformity with his own settled judgment of these matters, express very briefly to the Senale and the community the objections which had, and always would prevait with him against the annexation of Texas. In the first place, he had, on the deepest reflection, loop and come to the conclusion. ation of Texas. In the first place, he had, on the deepeat reflection, long ago come to the conclusion, that it was of very dangerous tendency and doubtful consequence to enlarge the boundaries of this government or territory over which the laws were now established. It struck him that there must be same lemit. The permanency of our institutions, and the government itself might become, and was likely to become endangered by the extension of its already was territorial surface. And in the agot place, he had always wished that this country about exhibit to the national of the earth the example of a great republic—powerful, rich and happy; and not actuated by a spirit of aggrandisement. It was one which he thought to be due from us, to present to the world in favor of the character of republican governments. Again, he was constrained to say, that while he field with as much integrity—he trusted in faithfulness, as any other citizen in from us, to present to the world in favor of the character of republican governments. Again, he was constrained to say, that while he held with as much integrity—he trusted in inithfulness, as any other citizen in the country—to the old, original strangement and compromises of the constitution under which we now live was adopted, he acver could or would persuade himself to be in favor of the admission of other States into the Union with inequalities which were awarded and accorded to the absenciating States by the constitution. He did not think that the free Sistes ought to be called on to admit other slave States, having advantages, arising to them from the mode of apportioning representatives under the existing constitution. He had never made an effort, and never proposed a measure, nor did he mean to countenance any proposition to after the arrangements which were originally made, and on which States had heretofore come into the Union. He would consider this, then, a different question—when propositions were made to admit new States, that they came in with some inequalities and advantages over their sister. It might be said that new States may be admitted on a footing with other States. That was so, but it did not follow at all, from the constitutional provision, that every territory, or the people of the country may establish slavery, and ought to come in. It would always be a question, whether others had not a right (and he thought they had) to require the State that asked to come in on an equality, if slavery should be in the way, to consider and remove the obstruction. He supposed he might be very safe in saying that if a proposition were made to introduce, from the North or nostthweat, a territory into this Union, under circumstances which would give them equivalent advantages and inequalities over the South, as this admission gave over the North, he took it fin granted there was not a gentleman in the body he addressed who would listen a moment to any such terms. Not one moment. He put it on these poli

proposition had been made to amice northern and free territory, and it contained such advantages and inequalities over the South, he should not presume to hope that any southern gentleman would hearken to it a moment. He was quite aware—and he meant not to discuss the subject at large—that there were highly respeciable gentlemen representing the most important of the free States, and other gentlemen amalier States, North, Centre, and East, who had manifested a disposition to annex Texas to the Union with the inequality belonging to slave States. It was a matter for their own discretion; they were not responsible to him for the manuer in which they discharged their duty. But he must say, he could not but think that the time would come when they would very much doubt the propriety of this mode of proceeding; and he could not but think that there was no reason, moral or political, for increasing the circle of the States, increasing, at the same time, the professed inequality of representation of the people in Congress. On looking at the constitution of Texas, he found that it imposed rearietions on the legislature of the States with regard to the abolition of slavery. If he had sufficiently pursued that part of the constitution, and if he understood it correctly, the legislature was prohibited from abolishing slavery except on two conditions. First, the concent of the masters of the slaves; and, secondly, compensation for the slaves. Now, the last was less liable to the remark he was about to make, and that was, by

of the masters of the slaves; and, secondly, compensation for the slaves. Now, the last was less liable to the remark he was about to make, and that was, by the constitution thus formed, until sliered, it tied up the hands of the legislature against any movement with a view to the abolition of slavery; because every person would see (if anything be done) that it must be by a general law; and such a thing as general consent was entirely unattainable. He did not see that the legislature had the inherent power to alter the constitution, or to tenove the restrient on them. He was not in the councils of the United States during the last session of Congress, and, of course, lie had no opportentity to take part in the debate on this question; but as a private citizen, he entertained the opinion that if Texas came in at all, it should be by diplomatic arrangements, by treaty, sanctioned by the President and the Senste. That was a constitutional question. It had, however, been decided by both branches of Congress, whatever might be his judgment on it. He lanew gentlemen who centertained the same opinion as he did, but who felt themselves, nevertheless, bound by all the obligations of the government since incorred. His own private judgment had not at all been shaken by what he had heard. Not having been, as he repeated, a member of Congress last session; having, of course, taken no official part in the measures which were then projected, and carried through Congress, be had hoped that he was only doing his own duty, and fulfilling the expectations of those who placed him here, by giving expression to their most decided convictions and opinious, in stating the views which would compel him to withhold his vote in the consumation of the measure now before them.

The question was stated; when Mr Sevier called for the yeas and bays; which were ordered. n for the slaves. Now, the last was less liable to

the wishes of his constituents should direct his vote upon that question. But while a portion of the people
of Georgia were originally opposed to it upon the
grounds as to its want of causativational power, yet
there was another portion who were desided advocates
of the measure. His present impression, in relation
to the views of the people of Georgia, was
this: that these whe were originally opposed, now desired, as he file, that this question, which had so long
against and vagainst the people, should be set at rest.
He, therefore, concurred entirely in the opinion—and
in there was an act of the legislature phelging the public faith of the people should be set at rest.
He therefore, concurred entirely in the opinion—and
in there was an act of the legislature phelging the public faith of the people of Texas, and a just restallation
provaling that they should be admitted to the Union,
he would now write for the measure. Woarver considerations the question involved, lie was till opposed
to it is his conscience; but, as the public faith vaspelgred, under is anotion he would record his voic.
It was perfectly free to Senators to discuss this question—a question as to the propriety of annexing to this
brain Texas as a shave State. It certainly could not
the constitution to the people of Texas. He saw nothing in the
people had been given, and should be redeemed, and
the terms should be teconsidered in welltion to the people of Texas. He saw nothing in the
restation in relation to his voic upon the ground so to the
constitution which was revised for by
the people of the Congress of the United States to
did not warrant; and, in reference to the introduction
of that law which was referred to run the subject of the
restation in relation to his voic.

Senator to discuss the question on the ground so to its
being calculated to disturb the balance of constitutions,
all power is the confederacy of the Union; but the
people of the Congress of the continuous of the contract of the continuous
of that law which wa

Sensot to discuss the question on the ground so its better graduated to disturb the halance of constitutions of the sensor that the production is the production to sharpy on one which clearly and the halance of constitutions question in relation to sharpy on one which clearly and the halance of constitutions are producted to the state of the halance of constitutions and the halance of the halance of the halance of constitutions are the states. We will disable the constitution of the production of the production of the halance of power, halance of the halance of the halance of power, has the halance of the halance of power has the halance of th thought he might say no. It had been quite evident that, instead of being weakened of impaired, the Union had been strengthened by its enlargement. The structure and nature of the government were happaly such, the more extensive were the territorial limits of the nation, the stronger did the Union become. If imperfection exists in any section, the smaller that section is in comparison with the whole, the less obviously in the danger of ony mischiel—the less the danger of general disturbance. He did not propose to dwell long on the subject; but there was one argument in favor of the annexation of Texas which had had great weight on his own mind, and which in his judgment had not received perhaps that general attention which its value deserved. It was this: the danger likely to arise from the existence on our borders of an independent State with institutions similar to ourse—with the same language—with the same general principles of freedom—with the same religion—with the same eligion—with the same eligion of many extension of our territories; but their wood certainly be promisted by emprehended from any extension of our territories; but their wood certainly be promisted by enthreading within its limits new States and territories peopled by our own clizzens, he did not hesitate to vote for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction and settled by our own clizzens, he did not hesitate to vote for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction for the resolutions. In this course it was his conviction for the resolutions of the same Committee, which was no contituents.

Mr Hentington, of the same State, stated the reasons for

which were then projected, and earried through County and officing the expectations of though and the second officing the expectations of though and the second officing the expectations of the county and officing the expectations of the county and officing the expectations of the county and officing the expectation of the earnest most product of the earnest end of the earnes

tives. Mr Rochwell of the same Committee, which was so pocked that he was the only man opposed to annexation, asked for the delay of a single day, in order to prepare a

by one, to record their infamy and everlasting dis-

by one, to record their infamy and everlasting disgrace.

It would be useless at the present time to go through with the history of this Texas affair. The people of Vermont are already well arquainted with it. But in wintever light we siew it, we find it the same—a single tissue of well-dream and corruption if from the beginning to the end we find, "out a step has been taken without breaking some string of the constitution"—not a point has been carried but through treachery and fraud. Its path has been through broken promises, violated instructions and disregarded consciences. Conneived as it was in air, and shapen in iniquity, it was most fitting that truitors should be its uponaors, and treason its baptismal fout. But the deed is done and learnantion is worse than useless. It matters little whom we are to thank fur its accomplishment—of the many Tylers, and Bentous, and Bagbys, and Mericka, whom future historians will hold up as examples of the inconsistences into which the last of power and popularity may betray the human mind. Let ponterity be the judge of these men, and well will it be for them if she keeps allent. But honor to those who from first to last opposed this foul wickedness! and solve sil, honor I double honor to those who from first to last opposed this foul wickedness! and solve sil, honor I double honor to those who from first to last opposed the foul wickedness! and solve sile is seen statistics of their consciences, and refuse to yield them-solves soul and body to their southern makmasters.

Let the manes of Weson, and Kira, and Witaxros he long remembered by those who look upon within noblest work of God, an honest man !" and let

Let the manes of Woon, and Kiro, and Whitavon be long remembered by those who love to look upon "that noblest work of God, an honest man!" and let New York rejoice that they are all her sens!

We would that Vermont could say that no child of hers was found on the side of oppression in this last great struggle. We would that she could look upon an entire delegation, unanimously recording their votes egainst this glaring neuropation of constitutional rights. But, alse! that there should be one recreant son—that there should be one, so lost to every Fermon! feeling, so utterly regardless of her will, so entirely neglectful of his even former professions, as Paul Dillingham, Jr. When, on a fair trial, you lacked 700 votes of an election by the people of your district, did you imagine that, Paul, to be expressive of their approbation of the annexation scheme? That that authorized you to vote to extend the "area of freedom" over this land of siaves, and give 1600 voters face Representatives in Congress, while the \$50,000 of Vermont have but four? Was this living up to doctrine of the right of instruction? Paul! Paul!! the people of your district have a settlement with you next fall; heware, lest you be found wanting!

And, now, who is responsible? The Liberty party the true, deny that they are; but on what grounds? Here was Paul Dillingham, Jr., a candidate for Congress that the same Devil got into you that you on the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side! Well, Mr wicked From the Hogs at the sea side!

And, now, who is responsible? The Liberty party tis true, deny that they are; but on what grounds? Here was Paul Dillingham, Jr., a candidate for Congress, in the 4th district, professedly a friend to annexation his party pledged to it. On the other hand was Geo. B. Chandler, bostile to it every way and every how, and the Whig party pledged against it. And between the two was Geo. Putnam, no doubt at sincerely and and the Whig party pledged against it. And between the two was Geo. Putnam, no doubt as sincerely and truly opposed to it, as was Mr Chandler. On the first trial Dillingham was in the minority some 700 votes, the same on the second, and now comes the third trial, when one of the three must be elected. The Liberty men knets that Mr Chandler was as inimical to annexation as was Mr Putnam, they kness that the Whigs were by far the larger party, that either Mr Chandler or Mr Dillingham must be elected, that there was no possibility of electing Mr. Futnam, but that Mr Chandler could be easily. They had no objection to his moral character; but so entirely were they eaten up with hatred to the Whigs, so filled with their single one idea, that not only did they refuse to vote single one idea, that not only did they refuse to vote for Mr Chandler, but some were so fearful that after all he might be elected, that they even voted for the To the Editor of the Brattlebore Phanis:

all be might be elected, that they even voted for the annexationist. Dilingham.

When the boot is on the other leg, it is easy for this consistent party to loosen the party lines and vote for a Locafoco, as has been the case in N. H.—but a Whig—"Anathema! Maranatha!" We say these things more in sorrow than in anger; we feel they are just, we know them to be true, and as in Vermont, so throughout the whole country.

There must be a greivous responsibility somewhere, it wisk you to put a Star, (") and then add at the conclusion.

The semi-angual meeting of the Windham County Temperance Convention was holden at Grafton on Monday last.

The meeting was well attended.

The meeting was well attended.

1 PAbout 11 o'clock on Sunday night our citizens were commendable real the Fire Companies hustened to the the Bowling Alley, situated on the road leading to Vermon, about som third of a mile from the village. It is supposed to have been the work of an incending, and attempts are being made to unrated the mystery. Loss about \$500. No insurance.

New Harrimins.—Tuesday, the tenth day of March next, has been appointed for the fourth trial to choose a Representative in Congress to complete the present delegation. The official returns show that at the last trial, on the

Whole number of votes was - -Wante number of votes was 42, Necessary for a chaice, 21, 1shn Woodhury had 19, 18, 19, 186, 1, Goodwin, 12,187 Scattering, 101-92, - 21,016 101-92,114 Majority against Woodbury, . . 2,118

BEATTLEBURG, Dec. 20, 1845.

"TO ONE OF THE WICKED PEOPLE OF GILL."

inings more in sorrow than in anger, we feet they are just, we know them to be true, and so in Vermont, so throughout the whole country.

There must be a greivous responsibility somewhere, resting upon the prolessed opponents of the amerxation scheme, and we are satisfied where it ought to lay.

Fire.

On Saturday evening last, the Building owned by J. B. A. Turner, manufacturers of Wooden Cloths in West Winchester, N. H., and scoopied by them for exching their wood and finishing their Goods, took fire and was wholly communied, together with must of its contents, consisting in which the sponning and weaving was done, some sixty feet distant, was not injured. We understand the loss a estimated at semething like \$5000 and that there was an insurance upon the property in the Athan Office, Hartford. There had been no insurance on the property of the assured for twenty-six years past, with the exception of one year, until they took their present Policy which is dated Nov 25-1835. No one is able to give any astisfactory account as to the origin of the fire.

By The semi-annual meeting of the Windham County Temperance Convention was holden at Grafton on Monday last.

at Paper Mill Village, Dec. 17th, nominated, meanimously, the Hon. Jared Perkins of Unity, as a candidate to be sup-

Destruction of Property in Athol by the breaking areay of a Dam.— During the rain last week, Thursday evoling, about 7 o'clock, Mr Hoar's dam aeross the atream which carries the numerous factories and work-shops in Athol centre, forming a large pond of reservoir covering ower a hundred aeres of land, gave way, causing a great destruction of property, and endangering the lives of the occupants of the shops and dwellings below. But for the presence of mind of a genticeman, who was near the dam at the time it gave way, many lives would undoubtedly have been lost.—He went to the mills, &c., below, and gave the slarm by cries of fire, which called the people out, when from the rost of coming waters, their danget became apparent. Several dams below the one mentioned were swept away, each one adding to the immense volume of water, which was carrying every thing before it.

The tannery of Mr Morse, we understand, has en-

of Messirs Everett and Choate, particularly, are characterized in an unusual degree by that pure classical three gentlemen are no eminently for which both these gentlemen are no eminently distinguished. Several original hymns and poems were read on the occasion, of which, the poem of Dr Holmes, founded on the supposed prophytic vision of one of the Pilgrims of his country's future, was received with many demonstrations of pleasure and deep feeling.

This saniversary was also celebrated at Washington, by a diamer at the U. S. Hotel. Messirs Web, and many other distinguished sons of New England were present.

M. Gantanur, the intelligent editor of the Fronch are Country in New Fork, who returned from Europe in the case. Although I am opposed, as a general rule, for the State's bestowing its bounty on such applications, from the Legislature applicant is really needs, and has travelled some distance to ask this Legislature aid, I am of the opinion that her case should be favorably considered, and some small and given to ber by the Legislature, with the caution that a Jury gave to San Juhnson—'not guilty, but don't do so any more.'

appailing extent. The Republican gives an account of one of the establishments which has made arrangements to kill and dress one thousand hogs per day l—An immente amount of beef and pork is here put up for the English market.