ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

## SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

*In Senate,*

FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas; when

Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, rose and addressed the Senate nearly as follows:

I am deeply impressed with the conviction of the vast importance of the present question. Shall Congress, to use the language of the Constitution, admit the New State of Texas into this Union, or shall Texas maintain the position of an independent power? Shall we exhibit in our history those mutual jealousies and wars which have ever been the misfortune of neighboring and rival nations? Shall the lone star of Texas be blended with our glorious constellation, and shed its benign influence over the length and breadth of our land; or, comet-like, shall it threaten "diseases, pestilence, and war" to our Union?

It does not occur once in a century, it may not again occur in our history for many centuries, that a legislative body is called upon to decide a question which must exercise such an important influence for ages to come, both on the fate of this North American Continent and of the whole world. Wars may be waged by ambition, and countries may be deluged with blood; but bounteous nature soon repairs the devastation.—The field of Waterloo is now covered with cheerful green, and the happy cultivators of the soil now drives his plough ahead over the plain where but a few short years ago the hostile armies of all Europe fought the most terrible battle recorded in history. The devastation has passed away, and no trace of it remains.—But should Texas become an independent rival Power, should a foreign influence be exerted over her counsels, as it most certainly will be, to disseminate dissensions between her and ourselves, the fatal effects will live as long as the two nations shall endure.—Texas will remain either to bless us by re-union and to promote harmony among the Anglo-American race, or, like the Philistines to the Israelites of old, be a perpetual thorn in the side of this Republic.

For my own part, I rejoice that my humble name has in a small degree been connected with this question. I shall endeavor to elevate myself to its high standard; I shall endeavor to soar above all personal or party jealousies, above all sectional feelings, and treat it as a purely national question. It is a matter of comparatively small importance to the country by whom this great boon is acquired, so that it shall be secured.

Texas first offered herself to us in 1837, and was then rejected by the Executive Government. In that decision, under the circumstances then existing, I heartily concurred. In 1844 she again offered herself but the treaty was rejected by the Senate. It has now been proposed to admit her into the Union by act of Congress, and the House of Representatives have passed the bill. The entire responsibility of her rejection again devolves upon the Senate. If we a third time turn a deaf ear to her application, the opportunity may be gone forever.

Mr. B. went on to say that if he had been consulted in the preparation of these resolutions for the admission Texas, there were some provisions now included in them to which he should have objected. He concurred with the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Morehead) in the opinion that the United States Government ought to have control over the public lands of Texas; that we should also have the control over the Indian relations within her territory, and that she should cede her public domain to the United States. Nor did he like the provision that Texas was consulted in the creation of new States from her territory. But let the resolutions pass as they stood, and we could do justice to Texas and to ourselves hereafter. He considered it unjust to deprive her of her revenue from custom-houses, and of all her public property, without making any provision which would enable her to pay her debts. Nor did he approve the granting to her all her public domain: this ought to be conceded to the U States for a fair equivalent. But, as he had said before, let us but obtain the precious boon of her admission, and all minor difficulties could readily be adjusted at the proper time.

Mr B said he was greatly pleased with the first in this series of resolutions, because it provided for *immediate* admission, so far as that was practicable.—For, was it not a matter of vast importance that a question which had agitated the Union for years past, which had disturbed our social peace, which had fomented feelings of strife and personal enmity, raising up man against man, from one end of our country to the other, and which, he undertook to say, had been decided by the people at the late Presidential election, should, as soon as practicable, be put at rest.

They had heard, and should hear again, as had happened when Louisiana was admitted, threats of the dissolution of the Union: doubtless the emissaries of discord would be busy until the agitating question should have been decided; but now, as then, these lowering clouds would pass from the political heavens; we should all again worship together at the sacred altar of union, and those who had been loudest in their opposition would find that their own portions of the country, were the largest sharers in the blessings and benefits of this great national measure. What, he asked, would New England have been without the acquisition of Louisiana? Bold, brave, industrious, enterprising as she was, this measure, to which she had at the time manifested so decided a hostility, had presented a field for the extension of her commerce and navigation which she never could otherwise have enjoyed, and had promoted her prosperity in a greater degree than that of any other portion of the United States. Mr. B. liked the first resolution for that reason.

He was pleased with it, again, because it settled the question of slavery. These resolutions went to re-establish the Missouri compromise, by fixing a line within which slavery was to be in future confined. That controversy had nearly shaken this Union to its centre in an earlier and better period of our history; but this compromise, should it be now re-established, would prevent the recurrence of similar dangers hereafter. Should this question be now left open for one or two years, the country could be involved in nothing but one perpetual struggle. We should witness a feverish excitement in the public mind; parties would divide on the dangerous and exciting question of abolition; and the irritation might reach such an extreme as to endanger the existence of the Union itself. But close it now, and it would be closed forever.

Mr B. said he anticipated no time when the country would ever desire to stretch its limits beyond the Rio del Norte; and, such being the case, ought any friend of the Union to desire to see this question left open any longer? Was it desirable again to have the Missouri question brought home to the people to goad them to fury? That question between the two great interest in our country had been well discussed and well decided; and from that moment Mr B. had set down his foot on the solid ground then established, and there he would let the question stand forever. Who could complain of the terms of that compromise?

It was then settled that north of 36 deg. 30 min. slavery should be forever prohibited. The same line was fixed upon in the resolutions recently received from the House of Representatives, now before us.—The bill from the House for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon excluded slavery altogether from that vast country. How vain were the fears entertained in some quarters of the country that the slaveholding States would ever be able to control the Union? While, on the other hand, the fears entertained in the South and Southwest as to the ultimate success of the abolitionists, were not less unfounded and vain. South of the compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. the States within the limits of Texas applying to come into the Union were left to decide for themselves whether they would permit slavery in their limits or not. And under this free permission, he believed, with Mr. Clay, (in his letter on the subject of annexation,) that if Texas should be divided into five States, two only of them would be slaveholding and three free States. The descendants of torrid Africa delighted in the meridian rays of a burning sun; they basked and rejoiced in a degree of heat which enervated and would destroy the white man. The lowlands of Texas, therefore, where they raised cotton, tobacco, and rice, and indigo, was the natural region for the slave. But, north of St Antonio, where the soil and climate were adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn and cattle, the climate was exactly adapted to the white man of the North; there he could labor for himself without risk or injury. It was, therefore, to be expected that three out of the five new Texan States would be free States—certainly they would be so, if they but willed it. Mr B was willing to leave that question to themselves, as they applied for admission into the Union. He had no apprehensions of the result. With that feature in the bill, as it came from the House, he was perfectly content, and, whatever bill might ultimately pass, he trusted this would be made a condition in it. He did not, nevertheless, set himself up to be a dictator to the Senate as to what sort of a bill it should or should not pass; provided the great and leading measure of reunion was secured, he should make no difficulty about mere subordinate questions.

He went on to say that he liked this bill for another reason. One of the greatest and most weighty objections to the Texas treaty, as submitted to the Senate at its last session, was, that it had been formed between the Government of Texas alone and the Government of the United States; and the friends of the measure had been driven to maintain their ground that the peole of Texas were unanimously in favor of the measure of annexation; and, therefore, though their Constitution contained no provision warranting their Government to make such an arrangement, yet a unanimous people could dispense with constitutions and laws. But this bill was exposed to no such objections: it adopted the true American system; leaving the question to the people of Texas. They were required to assemble in convention and adopt for themselves a Constitution, republican in its character—and if it did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, then they were to knock at our door for admission, as every State had done which had hitherto been admitted into our Confederacy. This course was in strict analogy with that practised toward every other State.

When one of our own Territories became ripe for admission, Congress passed a law allowing them to elect their delegates and to form a Constitution for their own Government, imposing in the law such conditions as Congress might deem requisite. When the Territorial Convention assembled and assented to those conditions, the law became a compact between the U. States and the people desiring to form the new State; and when she afterwards came and asked to be received, the faith of the nation having been previously pledged, nothing more remained than to pass another act in four lines declaring her to be admitted. This was the mode in which Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and other new States had been received into the Union. The preamble of the bill recited the facts that a State Constitution had been formed, that the people had complied with the terms of admission proposed by the United States, and, the national faith being pledged by the former law, the new State was introduced accordingly. This was what he desired should now be done in the case of Texas: this was what the present bill proposed; and this was "immediate annexation, as far as practicable;" it treated the people of Texas as we treated the people of our own Territories. If any plan could be devised to accomplish the object sooner, Mr B. had not been able to conceive of it. The fact was, that Texas would virtually be admitted as soon as this bill should become a law, though the act could not be formally consummated until afterward. The public faith would be pledged to her and her subsequent admission would be an irresistible conclusion.

Again, Mr. B. said he was pleased with these resolutions, because they raised the broad general question of the power of Congress to admit new States. And here he must be permitted to say that, notwithstanding the very able and ingenious argument of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Morehead,) and in spite of his undoubted eloquence on this occasion, Mr. B. had not been able to bring his mind even to a doubt—no, not the entertainment of one single doubt, that Congress might by a joint resolution—admit Texas into the Union. On this point he intended to be as brief as possible.

What, he asked, was the plain language of the Constitution?—(he should not reply to the argument that the clause was in the latter part of the instrument, and not in the beginning—it was in the Constitution:)

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress."

Here was a universal, unlimited rule: "New States may be admitted," and "admitted *by Congress*, into this Union." The exception, and the only exception, to the power, was that if the new State was formed out of a state or parts of States already existing, it could not be admitted without the consent of the Legislatures of the States interested. Was ever language clearer or more comprehensive? "New States may be admitted." What was a State? Vattel says that—

Nations or States are bodies politic, societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage; by the joint efforts of their combined strength. Such a society has her affairs and her interests; she deliberates and takes resolutions in common, thus becoming a moral person, who possesses understanding and a will peculiar to herself, and is susceptible of obligations and rights."

Crabbe's synonymes said that a State was the most general term which could be used, equally embracing the vast empire of Russia and the smallest German principality.

The Constitution said that "new States" might be admitted. What, then, was the Herculean task imposed on the opponents of these resolutions? They could not stir one step unless they interposed the words "arising within the territory of the United States," and to interpolate such a clause would, according to his notions, be indeed "construction constructed." "New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union." Now, all knew perfectly well that every word, nay, he might almost add, every syllable of the Constitution, had been subjected to the severest scrutiny before the Convention which prepared it. And what had been the character of the men who composed that most illustrious assembly, forming as they did the organic law of a great people, laying the deep foundations of a Government which was to endure for ages? They framed it with all the care and anxiety and deliberation which it was their duty to exercise in a matter so great and momentous. They were men of the highest reach of intellect, and of more devoted patriotism than had belonged to men who had since, or that might again bless the Republic.

And what was the rule laid down for the construing of such public instruments? Vattel says:

"The first general maxim of interpretation is, that *it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation.* When a deed is worded in clear and precise terms—when its meaning is evident, and leads to no absurd conclusion—there can be no reason for refusing to admit the meaning which such deed naturally presents. To go elsewhere in search of conjectures, in order to restrict or extend it, is but an attempt to elude it. If this dangerous method be once admitted, there will be no deed which it will not render useless. However luminous each clause may be—however clear and precise the terms in which the deed is couched—all this will be of no avail, if it be allowed to go in quest of extraneous arguments, to prove that it is not to be understood in the sense which it naturally presents"

Was there ever a quotation more strictly appropriate? The worthy Senator from Kentucky had gone all the way to Patagonia for the sake of construing away the plain language of the Constitution. He had invoked the aid of the small-footed beauties of China; nay, he had even gone to the land of the anthropophagi, "men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." Yes: he had brought cannibals into the Senate to devour honorable Senators, and all to avoid the plain reading of a plain clause in the Constitution. When men of his capacity and ingenuity resorted to such expedients, it showed very plainly how sorely they were pressed by the force of truth. The honorable Senator in this part of the argument resembled the strong man in the midst of the Serbonian bog—the more he struggled, he plunged but the deeper into the mire. What had the Supreme Court of the United States said on this subject? Chief Justice Taney says:

"In expounding the Constitution of the United States every word must have its due force and appropriate meaning, for it is evident from the whole instrument that no word was unnecessarily used or needlessly added. The many discussions which have taken place on the construction of the Constitution have proved the correctness of this proposition, and shown the high talent, the caution, and the foresight of the illustrious men who framed it. Every word appears to have been weighed with the utmost deliberation, and its force and effect to have been fully understood."

New States may be received; yet his ingenious friends interpolated the additional words, "arising within the existing territory of the United States." But what would be thought of this argument when it was found that the very Convention which framed the clause as we now find it in the Constitution had had before them them the express question whether it should be thus limited or not, and had these very words, or words of a similar import, under consideration for weeks together, and had deliberately rejected them? The records of the Convention established that fact beyond dispute or question. Mr. B. had made some references to the journal of their proceedings, and had noted down a few extracts which he would now read.

On the 29th May, 1787, Mr. Edmund Randolph offered his famous resolutions to the Convention. The tenth of these resolutions was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for the admission of States, *lawfully arising within the limits of the United States*, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices of the National Legislature less than the whole."

It will be perceived that the point was thus distinctly presented to the Convention whether the power of Congress to admit new States should be restricted to those "arising within the limits of the United States." What was their decision?

On the 19th June, 1787, the Committee of the Whole reported this resolution to the Convention in the words of Mr Randolph, containing the restriction.

The Committee on detail afterwards reported the resolution as it originally stood.

On the 6th August, 1787, the committee which reported the draught of a Constitution retained the restriction limiting the power of Congress to new States "arising within the limits of the United States."

The following is a copy of their report:

"New States, lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States may be admitted by Legislature into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the members present in each House shall be necessary. If a new State shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States.—But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States, concerning the public debt which shall be then subsisting"

On the 29th August, 1787, it was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition as a substitute for an article to which I have just referred:

"New States may be admitted by the Legislature into the Union; but no new States shall be erected within the limits of any of the present States, without the consent of the Legislature of such State, as well as of the general Legislature."

The restriction was thus abandoned, and the power left unlimited to admit new States, whether within the limits of the United States or composed of foreign territory; and the article in the Constitution was finally adopted as it now appears in the instrument.

Thus it appears that from the 29th May, until the 29th August, 1787, the Convention had adhered to the proposition of putting a limitation on the admission clause, but had finally rejected this liberal proposition and stricken it out of their draught. And they had acted wisely: for no human foresight could then, or now tell what was to be the destiny of the new born Republic, whose constitution they were entrusted to prepare; and to have limited it in the manner supposed by gentlemen on the other side, would have accorded neither with the wisdom nor the profound statesmanship of those eminent men.

But to go further. What was the contemporaneous construction of the instrument? Mr B was sorry his friend from Kentucky had not got so far in his quotations from the Federalist as to the 43d number, where this subject was expressly treated on. If the gentleman had but proceeded as far as that, he would have found the astonishing fact that the old Confederation had no power to adopt any other than a foreign State. Their power of admission was confined within this limit. The only clause in the articles of confederation referring to the admission of new States was this:

"Canada, according to the confederation, and joining in the measure of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of the union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the some, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States."

Mr Madison said that by "colony" in this article was meant a British colony; and that it was for this very reason that the clause was left in as broad and unrestricted terms as we now found it. How would that statesman be astonished could he hear his own language now invoked to prevent the United States Government from ever admitting Canada as a State into Union!

"To admit new States into the Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

"In the articles of Confederation, no provision is found on this important subject. Canada was to be admitted of right, on her joining in the measures of the United States; and the other *colonies*, by which were evidently meant the other British colonies, at the discretion of nine States. The eventual establishment of *new States* seems to have been overlooked by the compilers of that instrument. We have seen the inconvenience of this omission, and the assumption of power into which Congress have been led by it.—With great propriety, therefore, has the new system supplied the defect."

Now, Mr B. asked, could language be plainer?—Heretofore the Confederation could admit none but foreign States, and these British colonies; but expressly to obviate this very difficulty; the framers of the Constitution struck out all limitations of every kind, and left the provision in such unrestricted terms as enabled Congress to admit any State whatever that had adopted a republican form of Government. Their eyes were fixed on Canada; and this was Mr Madison's allusion when he spoke of States that might arise "in our neighborhood." They had desired, above all things, that Canada might unite with them in the war, and, in order that she might now come in, the provisions of the Constitution was enlarged. Who would contend that, instead of being enlarged, the powers formerly enjoyed by the Confederation were abridged and narrowed down in the new Constitution, so restricted that Canada never could be received to the end of time as a State of the Union?

Nearly contemporaneous with these expositions of the Constitution lived the venerable Nathaniel Macon, a celebrated patriot of the strict-construction school—a statesman in whom was no guile—a man who, for practical wisdom and sound good sense, never had his superior among us. He was the link that connected the past age with the present: and sure Mr B. saw there was no gentleman here who would not accord to him all that he had said, and more.

*(To be Continued.)*

From the Baltimore Sun.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1845.

### SENATE.

A considerable number of petitions relating to Texas, postage and other matters were received and referred.

Mr. Fairfield presented the resolutions of the legislature of Maine, urging the passage of the French spoliation bill.

The Navy Pension from the House, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

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.

I think the debate will terminate to-morrow evening.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, a number of bills from the Senate was read a first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, in the chair—and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill. A number of amendments were adopted, among which was one making an appropriation for an outfit and salary for a minister plenipotentiary to China. At half past four o'clock, the committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House; when the previous question was moved and seconded. The House then adjourned.


# The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. R. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.


## THN NEW POOR LAW.

SEC. 12. The Board are to inquire into the situation of any one who shall ask relief, and if they deem it expedient they will cause an account to be opened with him on the Alms House Books, wherein he shall be charged with maintainance, &c., and credited with the labor he may perform. And those brought to the Alms House and cured of disease brought on by vicious habits, and all idle and vagrant persons shall be sent to the House of Employment and compelled to perform such work as the Board may direct. And the Board are authorized to "exercise such authority" as may be necessary to compel such persons to work.

The above is a section of the proposed Poor Law for this city, which we think highly objectionable. In the first place it is entirely unnecessary to open the "accounts" spoken of, on the Alms House Books. The great probability is that large balances would be found against the paupers, which the Guardians might have some trouble in collecting. We take it for granted that no man who is able to do work enough to maintain himself, will be an applicant for admission to the Poor House. And the result of this system of accounts, if there were many paupers, would be, that be, sides a long list of unpaid balances against the paupers, the Guardians would have to incur no little expense in employing Clerks to keep a set of unproductive books.

But it may be said that the Guardians are empowered to *make* the paupers work. They may be "compelled to perform such work as the Board may direct." And the Board are authorized "to exercise such authority" as may be necessary to *make* them do their alloted tasks.

Now in the first place we think it very possible that the taskmasters might be mistaken as to the ability of the paupers to perform the labor they would select for them. There might, it is true, be stubborn, lazy and contumacious persons among them, who would refuse to do their share of labor, although perfectly able to do it. And there would be no little difficulty in distinguishing these from those really unable to labor. But the Board are authorized to "exercise authority" to compel the paupers to work. We infer from this, that the Board are empowered to use corporeal correctives—the whip, for instance—in the carrying out of this section. If we are wrong, the authors of the project can put us right on the matter—but if we are right in our surmise that the guardians may direct the whip to be used—we should like to know where either the councils or the legislature are authorized to delegate "*power*" to whip a pauper to make him work, or for any other cause

While on the subject of the Poor Law, we would suggest the opinion that it would be infinitely better to make some arrangement for the maintainance of the Poor that would embrace the whole county, including both cities of course. Or, if Allegheny city, having recently purchased a Farm for her own Poor, should not be willing to come into the measure, let the law extend to all the rest of the county. Let a moderate poor tax be assessed on the city and all the townships, and let all the paupers be sent to the county poor house. The only objection that could be made to this would be, that in some years some townships would pay more than their strict proportion of the amount required for the support of their poor. This, however, is a small consideration, when it is recollected how much humanity would gain by providing a proper refuge for the destitute and afflicted. One great advantage of this arrangement would be to stop the litigation that so often arises between different townships as to who shall maintain some particular pauper. We have seen more money spent by two townships in a law suit about the keeping of one miserable pauper, than would have kept all the poor of both townships for one year. We do not know whether the County Poor Law which was rejected in 1841, was such an one as should have been adopted, as we have no remembrance of its provisions. But we think that the best way to settle this troublesome question would be the passage of a judicious Poor Law for the whole county.

THE PRICE OF IRON IN ENGLAND.—The Shipping & Merchants' Gazette of the 10th ultimo, which came by the late foreign arrival, mentions a meeting which took place a few days before, in Birmingham, of the iron masters, at which it was agreed to advance the price £1 per ton over the price of the last quarter. The Gazette says:

At the last meeting, the leading masters in South Staffordshire reduced the price of £1 per ton, contrary to the general expectation of the trade, and no small surprise was felt at so extraordinary a proceeding, as the demand was then brisk, and no apparent necessity for the reduction. Since then, however, the demand has been extremely brisk; orders have come in all directions, and the prospect of trade was declared so good to-day as to fully justify a rise of £1 per ton over the price of last quarter. The demand for railroad iron is very considerable; but the general improved state of trade is the main cause of this favorable state of our principle manufacture. The pigs are at from £3 to £4, bar from £6 to £6 5s. per ton."

The ton here alluded to is the ton, avoirdupois,—2240 lbs. The ton of iron with us is 2,000 lbs.—It would seem from the above that pig metal now sells in England for about $17 a ton of 2,240 lbs—bar iron sells for about $30 a ton.

According to our last report of the markets pig iron is worth, in this city, $28 per ton, and common bar iron 3 cents per lb., or $60 per ton of 2000 lbs. By this it would seem that the British iron manufacturer receives about $13 a ton, for changing pig metal into iron. The American iron-manufacturer receives $32 a ton for the same process,—with the further advantage that the American ton is 240 lbs less than the British.

A BANKER DEAD.—M. Solomon Heirn, the Israelite banker, who died lately at Hamburgh, has lately left by his will the large sum of 2,572,000f. to different charitable establishments, and society formed by himself, some time ago, for loans without interest to industrious workmen, without distinction of religious creed. He has also left handsome legacies to his clerks and servants, and 3,500,000f. to his sons-in-law. The remainder of the property, which comes to the son, is valued at 15,000,000f.

NEW MEXICO—SANTA FE—We have before us a letter from Chihuahua dated the 21st of December.—The news from Santa Fe is to the 24th of November. We subjoin such particulars as may be interesting to the friends of the U. States' traders engaged in commerce with that province.

Samuel C. Owen's company arrived at Santa Fe on the 20th of October. Dr. Connelly's and Captain Speyer's caravans had not arrived up to the 24th of November. Dr. O. and Capt. S. had been to Santa Fe and purchased a number of mules and sent them to assist the wagons, a number of the mules they left the United States with, having perished with the black tongue. These expeditions, it was thought, would prove disastrous in consequence of the lateness of the season when they left Independence. They encountered a heavy snow storm on the head waters of the Arkansas.

Indian hostilities still troubled New Mexico

The news of Mr Polk's election had reached Chihuahua. It produced a great sensation there. The people of that place thinks a war will be the consequence.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAM SHIP

# HIBERNIA.

## Twenty-Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, with letters and papers from Liverpool and London to the 4th instant, being 23 days later in date than those received by the Roscius.

The papers contain very little news of importance.

The money market was very easy, and cotton remains at previous quotations.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, has been made a peer under the title of Baron Metcalfe.

Three men were killed at the Manchester terminus of the Leeds and Manchester railway, by the explosion of a locomotive steam engine, and three others were scalded, one of them dangerously.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, entertained Sir R. Peel and a distinguished party at dinner, on the 31st ult., at his mansion in Grosvenor-place.

The Duke of Wellington has been occupied lately in the development of an ingenious plan for the fortification of London. His Grace is said to be persuaded, that on the death of Louis Phillippe there is too much reason to apprehend that there will be war with the neighboring kingdom.

It is generally believed to be the intention of the King of the French to lay the first stone of the tomb of Napoleon, about to be erected in the Madelaine.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has presented to the Committee of the Catholic church, now nearly completed in Lambeth, a very handsome chancel window, of painted glass, which cost £500.

The pope is said to be dangerously ill. His Holiness is the Nestor of Europian soveigns, being 79 years and 4 months old.

The city of Exeter has been so disgraced on the Sabbath-day by the mob spouting and goosing the Rev. Mr. Courtney, for wearing the surplus at St. Silwell's, that the bishop of that diocese has forbid the use of it in the pulpit.

The number of persons who passed between France and England, in 1844, was 75,799, of which number 60,554 were English, and 9314 Frenchman.

Miss Cushman, the celebrated American actress, is slowly recovering from the illness with which she has been visited, and she will probably soon make her appearance before a London audience.

Louis Phillippe, after the performance at the Tuilleries, made a present to Mr. Macready of a beautiful Eastern dagger, richly mounted with jewels. He also gave a gold bracelet to Mdlle Plessy. With the exception of Mr. Macready and Miss Faucit, no present was made to the English company. A valuable gold snuff-box was however presented Mr Mitchel for the pleasure he had afforded the royal family by the representation of Hamlet.

Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents, after having taken the arsenal without any resistance being offered on the part of the Government, seized on the ammunition and other stores, which were there collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucerne, where they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons.

### IRELAND.

Mr O'Connell said that the receipt from Rome had been obtained under the most suspicious circumstances—that it was intended to keep up and promote the spirit of benevolence and charity, and that it had nothing to do with the laity or with repeal. The Pope had no control over their temporary affairs. He was ready to believe that no concordat was thought of, but he was certain that something more injurious was meditated. He recommended that Lord French and his son John O'Connell should be sent as a delegation to Rome, for the purpose of laying a statement of their case before his Holiness, and to implore of him not to thwart them in their peaceful exertions (in common with their Protestant fellow-countrymen) to obtain a restoration of their domestic legislature.

Mr S C Hall stated, at a late meeting of the London Temperance Society, that two years ago he had travelled through Connemara, one of the wildest districts in Ireland, where the people were more rude and uncultivated than in any other part of the country, the great mass of them not having learned to speak English—he had travelled through the wildest part of that district on Galway fair-day, and out of at least 20,000 persons he met returning from the fair, not one exhibited any symptoms of intoxication—whereas twenty years ago, 19,000 out of the 20,000 would have been intoxicated

A club, called the '32 Club, has been formed in Ireland, having Mr O'Connell as its president, "to facilitate the repeal of the Union—to secure the establishment of the legislative independence of Ireland; and as a means for the attainment of these ends, to encourage Irish manufactures, art, and literature, and to diffuse through society a national feeling."


NEW PASSENGER LINE,

Via Brownsville and Cumberland, for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

Spring Arrangements, commencing Tuesday, February 4th, 1845.

THE SPLENDID FAST RUNNING STEAMERS

LOUIS McLANE, JACOBS, Master.
CONSUL, CLARK, Master,

Will leave the wharf boat, above the Monongahela bridge, alternately every morning at 9 o'clock, precisely.

By this arrangement passengers will take coaches at Brownsville at 4 o'clock, P M., Railroad Cars at Cumberland at 8 o'clock, A M., and arrive at Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P M.

Through to Baltimore in 32 hours, fare $10.
" Philadelphia in 40 " $12.

Tickets to be had at the Stage and Boat office, next door to the Monongahela House.

Freight must be delivered at the wharf boat in the afternoon, as the departure of the boats will be positive at the hour named. feb 24-tf

**Proclamation.**

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Benj Patton, Jr, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and John M Snowden and William Porter, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same courts, in and for the said county of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock A M.

Public notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective officers in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 23d of February, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of the Commonwealth the 68th.

feb 24. ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sh'ff.

**New Episcopal Works.**

THE Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, Esq., Poet Laureate Honorary Mem. of the Royal Spanish Academy, &c., &c., &c.

*The Churchman's Library*, containing the English Reformation, Church Claversiny, Christian Morals, Book of the Church and life of Falkland.

*A few words about Holy Baptism.*

The above, with a general assortment of Episcopal Works, for sale by

CHAS. H. KAY, Bookseller.
feb 24 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

**Honey Dew Syrup Molasses.**

A FRESH supply of this fine article just received, by A. G. RINEHART,
feb. 24. 140, Liberty street.

**Lost.**

A LADY'S Bracelet was lost on Friday afternoon last, either in Alleghany city or Pittsburgh. Any person having found it, will be suitably rewarded by having it at M'Fadden's Jewelry Store. feb 24.

**Fresh Arrival**

AT the cheap Morocco and Fancy Leather store, No 95 Wood st., next door to the corner of Diamond Alley, the following articles viz:

Curacoa boot Morocco;
do No 1 Kid;
do No 2 do;
do Rubbed off do;
Tampico boot Morocco;
do undressed do;
do dyed black do;
Madras boot Morocco;
do undressed do;
do Kid;
Fancy colored Morocco;
Cape of Good Hope boot Morocco;
do do do Kid;
Pink and fair linings;
Black cross bar sheep skin;
Split sheep skins;
Alum tanned splits;
Japanned splits;
do sheep;
do muslin;
do velvet, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lower rates than at any other establishment West of the mountains. Strangers and others will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

feb 24 JOHN H. McKEE.

**Birmingham Bridge and Road Company,**

AGREEABLY to Act of Assembly, passed 24 day of April, A. D. 1837, and revived by Act passed the 18th day of April, 1844, notice is hereby given, that Books of Subscription for Stock to said Company, will be opened at the following places, from 9 to 3 o'clock, on each day, viz: At the house of Daniel Shawhan, in Birmingham, on Monday, the 24th of March next; at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March; and at the house of B. Acker, in Riceville, on Wednesday, 26th day of March next, where one or more Commissioners will be in attendance. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. PATTERSON, Jr., Sec'y.
feb. 24-d6t&2wtd.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.

SEVERAL large and small farms, and one fine mill and farm for sale, and a large fine mill and two lots in a town near Pittsburgh for sale or partly for exchange for a farm property. Several large and small farms in the country for rent.

☞ All kinds of Agencies attended to on moderate charges. Please call at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9 5th st. feb 24-1wdkw


*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.*

THE petition of Wm Broadhurst of the 4th ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

WM. BROADHURST.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 4th ward, Pittsburgh, do certify, that Wm Broadhurst, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. B. Thompson, | John Vandivender, |
| C. H. Vanacivier, | George Ogden, |
| John Fowler, | W. Rickeson, |
| John Farral, | James Mackey, |
| James A. Knox, | James Armstrong. |
| Bernard M'Keana, | Chambers M'Kibbin, |

feb. 24-d3t. Chronicle copy.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.*

The petition of James Young, of the Borough of Lawrenceville, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Borough aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

JAMES YOUNG.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lawrenceville, do certify, that James Young, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hunter Laughlin, | J W Decker, |
| John Sarber, | Francis Stein, |
| James Kelser, | John Stein, |
| Abraham Bateman, | Joseph Miller, |
| Henry Snowden, | A A Decker, |
| Henry Winter, | William Kemp. |

feb 24-3td*

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.*

The petition of C Schmertz, of the 1st ward city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

C SCHMERTZ.

We the subscribers, citizens of the 1st Ward, city of Pitsburgh, do certify, that C. Schmertz, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Wilson, | C L Volz, |
| A Holton, | B C Sawyer, |
| John Lafferty, | M Dorflinger, |
| S R Holmes, | A Woellmer, |
| Thos Burrel, | E Fenderick, |
| Henry Abel, | W Werneburg. |

feb 22-d3t.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.*

The petition of Joseph Rogers, of Lower St Clair Township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lower St Clair Tp., do certify, that Joseph Rogers, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| James M'Donnell, | James Flanigan, |
| Henry Ingram, | J P Ross, |
| Jer. Dunlavy, | Robt Nixon, |
| James Carter, | R Sterrett, |
| J C Shaler, | Wm Chess, |
| Aaron Frew | James M'Cell. |

feb 22-3td*


**White Fish.**

83 BARRELS of White Fish, just received and for sale low by M B RHEY & Co,
feb 22. 39 Water street.

**GLASS STAINING,**