To the People of the Lake Country

The LAKES must be defended. It is high me public attention was called to what our eighbor on the north has been doing in that parter for the last ten or fifteen years. Let the cople of the Lake States look well to their exosed and helpless condition, for they have much at stake. I take leave to refer them to an article in the last Southern Literary Messenger, "Western Interests and Lake Defences." refer to this paper not on account of its argu ments or reasoning, but for its facts. A subject of vast national importance in itself, it can derive nothing from any poor arguments. I invite attention to it merely that Western Statesmen may take it up with spirit, and lay out their strength mon it, that editors may roll it along in their coumns, urge it in their "leaders," and then it will be quick to gather strength from the multitude and favor from legislation.

Let the attention of the people be called to he fact that England is just completing the last link of her chain of ship canals from the Lakes to the Sea: let it be explained to them how all the light cruisers of her navy can now be brought in from sea upon the Lakes; show them the importance, on our part, of a steamboat canal between the Mississippi and the Lakes for naval defences there; and the object I have in view is accomplished. Then the Lake country may boast and rejoice in a system of national defences the cheapest and the best, the most powerful in war, the most valuable in peace, that ever gave safety and strength to a free people.

It was the chief end of the Confederation, and is therefore a paramount duty of the Federal Government, to provide for the "general defence." The Lake States, therefore, in calling the attention of Congress to the exposed and defenceless condition of their Northern borders, do but discharge a high and patriotic duty. They have no favors to ask on such a subject-only rights to urge: let them be prompt, and urge their claims like men.

The Lake commerce is nearly, if not quite, in war, ten or twelve millions are annually voted by Congress. Here is a necessary but a continued and perpetual drain upon the Treasury, fear after year forever, on account of interests that are not a whit more important to the people of this country than that exposed and commerce of the Lakes about which I write.

The Lake trade, different from that on the amount to be voted this year or next, and yearly, year after year, forever, on account of coast defences and seaboard interests, is as much as the Lake people would ever want to prepare them in all time to come for war. This sum would open for them the ship canal to Illinois, and bring within their reach for defence the vast naval resources of the Mississippi Valley; in would establish a naval depot at Chicago, a navy yard at Mackinaw, a place for repairs, with magazines of coal and implements of war at Buffalo, or some other place on Lake Erie, that would make two thousand miles of coast line, with its indentations, as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, and render the Lake commerce and the Lake country too strong for attack from any quarter.

In providing for the general defence, we are bound to fortify, in proportion to the ability to attack, the means of assault and the power to harm, which are likely to be brought against us. If it were not so, how comes it that we have exchanged the cheaper and less destructive weapons of former times? The sling and the spear, arquebus, the beehive, and the stink-pot, for the great gun and other destructive engines of the present day? Once the largest man-of-war was but a galley. How comes it that we now build ships of one hundred guns and upwards, but that other nations with whom we may be at war

England, at great expense, and for the avowed purposes of war, has opened her ship canals from the Lakes to the Ocean. What, I would ask, are these canals but new engines of war and means of destruction? They are but fresh sinews of war, by means of which she can put forth, in the day of battle, the strength of ten

Before she brought to bear these new sources of strength, we were strong enough on the Lakes, for we were as strong as she was. But she can now throw in upon the lakes a large naval force from the sea. We cannot; and unless we can, we must abandon the Lakes, and the use of them, when she bids us. It is useless, to provide any defences for the Lakes at all, uness they be such as will give us strength, and nable us to cope with the forces that she may

There are no means of defence, no plan of ertifications, that will enable us to do this, except we do it through the Illinois canal, or some other canal from the Mississippi, equal in capacity to her own. You must fight the d-l with re, and John Bull with his own weapons.

Can any one who has ever read the Constiution doubt the power of Congress to provide for the general defence in the most effective way, whether by great guns and big ships, or with great castles, with their great moats and ditches? The Mississipi Valley is a great arsenal, filled with engines of war and naval resoures, which this canal only can unlock and make wailable for Lake defences.

The naval strength and power of a Republic this does not consist in the number or size the ships that are built or are building. I consists of the naval resources of the country, and the ability to call them forth when required. What, therefore, though there be boatmen and boats, steam and engines, with "dogs of war," in the West? What paval strength do they give, or what watch can they keep over the Lake ry, unless the Government may slip, their ... March 12, 1845 46:tf

leasties at will, and let the louds of armed steamers could be thrown upon the Lakes in war. Out of the boundless resources of the great valley we could assemble at short notice, from the Gulf upon the Lakes, or from the Lakes upon the Gulf, such a naval force as no Power on earth would dare to encounter, much less attempt to prevail against, Such a connexion as is here proposed would draw after it, besides, great commercial and sectional advantages. Blessed in the city and blessed in the field with this improvement, the people of the West would then have nothing of the true elements of greatness to desire in peace nothing of the calamities of defeat to dread in

But because collateral advantages are to flow to citizens in peace from a work constructed for the general defence in war, shall we be told, in the twaddle about the Constitution, that the construction of this Canal by the General Governmen would be internal improvement? With the incidental advantages which this or that section of country may derive from its means of defence, the General Government has nothing to do. Whether they be ever so great, or ever so small, it is no concern of the Government so long as the work projected answers the purposes of defence better and more effectually than any the United States had refused to meet the

Tennessee, in the true spirit of her enlarged atriotism, has taken the lead in behalf of the Lake States. By a resolution introduced by one of her "Senators," the Secretary of the Navy is required to report to the next Congress upon this subject of defending the lakes, by means of the naval resources of the West. In the opinion of her statesmen and that of those of Virginia with whom I have conversed, this is one of the most important national questions of the day. and the most important measure for the general defence ever originated. "I," said one of them. that ship canal to-morrow." Five millions would be ample.

But if the Lake people want help in their means of defence, they must put their own shoulders to the wheel themselves, then call on Jupi- the other can also with as much proter, and Jupiter will come.

I am madly bent upon carrying these meas ures, because, to my limited capacity, they present the only means by which the Lake country can be defended in war. Suppose a war with England to-morrow, by what means could we prevent her from throwing a fleet upon the lakes equal in value that salt-water trade, for the secu- might, for all that we can do, swarm down upon rity of which in peace, and the defence of which us through the Rideau and Welland canals, and have as undisputed sway over the lake shores as they had on the waters of the Chesapeake in the last war. Through these canals, ships larger than the "St. Lawrence," flag-ship of Perry's fleet, may sail from the dock-yards of Englands up to the pier-heads of Chicago in Illinois. Stir up the old men among you to the recollection of the bay scenes of the last war; let them recount from the fireside to the gallant sons of the West, how the enemy from their ships pilhigh seas, requires no protection in peace. The laged the tide-water country, burnt towns, sacked villages, and violated women. The same people who did these things on the Chesapeake | Senate of the United States. We hope my thirty years ago, are now prepared to do the like upon the waters of the lakes in the next war. What shall hinder them? Are not the Lake towns and villages as rich with "beauty" and with "booty" as ever was the town of Hampton, or the Crescent city of the South?

Agitate this subject, bring it before the people, ring the changes upon the naked and neglected state of your lake defences. Do not base your action upon party grounds or sectional prejudices, but upon the high grounds of duty and patriotism. Let party or section have nothing to do with it. Talk of it in the social circle, moot it in your papers, discuss it on the hustings, and handle it from the stump. Get up your memorials, and at the next session of Congress let your voice be heard in the Capitol, not in the humble tone of suppliants craving a boon, but in the manly strain of freemen insisting upon right. More anon.

HENRY BLUFF, U. S. N. N. B. The next leisure moment I will endeavor to show why a canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan should be preferred over

To the Physicians of Western North Carolina.

Gentlemen: Having established the DRUG and APOTHECARY BUSINESS on an extensive and permanent scale in this place, I would respectfully solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer inducements that will not fail to secure it.

The facilities afforded by this place for forwarding goods of any kind is unequalled among us, and the reputation it sustains as the cheapest mart in the West, is sufficient inducement that a trial of the market in your

I have on hand, and shall continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of MEDICINE, INSTRU-MENTS and SHOP FURNITURE, etc., etc., which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere Respectfully

J. H. ENNISS, Druggist. Salisbury, March 8, 1545. . " Charlotte Journal" and "Jeffersonian," will each give the above two insertions, and forward their account to this Office.

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1845-JUST RECEIVED.

I DIV TAILORING ESTABLIHMENT!

ALSOBROOK AND MILLER,

Tailors, (late of the City of Raleigh.) AVING located ourselves in the Town of Salisbury, (permanently,) we intend carrying on our bu-siness in a style not to be surpassed in the State or out Our establishment is in the room on the corner of the Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied as the Post-Of-fice. We have employed the best of Northern Workmen, therefore, may rely on having their clothes made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. We onable and durable manner. We have been engaged regularly in cutting for the last five years, and part of the time in some of the most celebra-ted establishments in the Southern States. We shall not hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit we cut and make.

London, Paris and New York received monthly. In conclusion, should we be encouraged, no one will be be under the disagreeable necessity to send away to procure first-rate made clothing.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and hope by fashionable work
and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of A. P. ALSOBROOK,

H. S. MILLER. All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make settlement, as longer indulgence will not be given, March 1845—26:1y

LINSEED Eight harrels superior Linseed Oil for sale, by the subscriber. MICHAEL BROWN.

as a candidate for the County Court Cle as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowa

"W. X. V." shall have a placein our next. We thi he will pay for his temerity, by the way. The con ners of " Scotch Sauff" will be apt to make him feel that they are not so near " idocity" as he represents

The Locofocos in the Senate of Virginia, by refusing to go into the election of a Senator in Congress, because they had not a majority on joint ballot, have become proper object of severe and well-merited censure; and we observe that the advocates of Law and Order in that State and elsewhere, continue to rebuke the foul spirit of anarchy which seems to be so rife among the Democracy, whenever they are in the minority. Suppose the Senate of House of Representatives, to witness the counting of the Electoral Votes, would it have been any worse than the refusal of these men to unite in choosing a Senator? It might be said if such had been done by the U.S. Senate that the intention of the constitution, would have been frustrated. Well, be it so. But has not that section of that sacred instrument been rendered nugatory, and of no effect, by would vote for fifty millions of dollars towards the refusal of the Locofocos of the Virginia Senate to go into an election, and the State deprived of its due weight in Congress? And if one case can be justified, priety, though we are far from advocating either course under any circumstances whatever. For if such a state of things should continue to exist, and the Legislatures of the different States happen to be of fifty sail at the breaking up of winter? They thus divided, the Senate of the United States, may at some future day, be entirely broken up, and our Government undermined, and anarchy and confusion spread over the Land. These are the inevitable results, that must follow such proceedings, and the sooner the people put their seal of condemnation on it and its unprincipled authors, the better. The Whig party, if it was not for this disorganizing course of the Senates of Virginia and Indiana, would now have a clear majority in the present and trust, the people, will have enough of Locofocoism, by the time Polk's Term ex-

OFFICE HUNTERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot in his letter of the 17th inst., says the thunder-mutterings of the disappointed democratic office-hunters are growing deeper and louder daily. They say that the revolution which they have helped to bring about-or rather to lay "Van Burenism" alias "Old Hunkerism" on the shelf, has turned out to be the worst kind of a revolution-a complete restoration of the very Van Burenism they strove so hard to put down by securing the success of Polk and Dallas. And they point to the offers made to Wright and Butler of New York, to take seats in the Cabinet-and then the appointment of ex-Governor Marcy, of that State to the War Department, and Butler to the Southern District Attorneyship, and Prentiss to the Northern District Marshalship, and Purdy to the Survey. orship of the Port of New York-all New York-Van Buren-Old Hunkers, though claimed with the exception of Gov. Marcy, to belong to the "Young Democracy "-they, the slighted and rejected, it is said, point to these, and to the appointments of Cave Johnson, Gen. Armstrong, and many others of the same kidney, as proof positive and incontrovertible of what they assert. These mutterings, spoken of proceed, principally from the State Rightsmen of the South, the adherents of Calhoun and Stevenson, and the friends of General Cass.

Mr. Calhoun, it is said, speaks openly of the unhandsome treatment which he feels himself to have received. Mr. Mc-Duffie and Mr. Holmes denounce the whole composition of the Cabinet as feeble and insufficient, and altogether unworthy the places which they occupy.

We omitted to notice last week, that our, Superior Court was in Session, as also some of the business of that body. Suffice it to say, now, that his Honor Judge BAILEY, (than whom there are very few superior,) presided; and that he won the good opinion of many of our people, who are puzzled to decide whether they men. No expense or pains will be spared to render this a Fashionable Establishment in all respects. Gen amiable, gentlemanly deportment. We think amiable, gentlemanly deportment. We think there is no risk in saying, that, during the whole week he made but one enemy; and that was a fellow by the name of Shinn, who was convicted of a libel or slander; and was sentenced to one hour in the stocks, and six months in prison. The wretched man deserved it well, but it is not probable that he approves justice in this case, much less those who dispense it.

One other case was tried during the week of some little importance, or interest. We mean the trial of Ann Evans, more generally known by the interesting cognomen of "Queen." She was indicted for keeping a house of illfame. It was exceedingly shocking and pain. ful to her modesty to be required to come into the Courthouse under such an imputation She was deeply affected and shed, a profusion of

The New York Evening Post thus grouns! We would direct public attention to the over the election of Gan. Cameron, U. States Senator from Peensylvania:

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

The Whig journals are boasting of the election of Simon Cameron, as Senator of the Uni ted States from Pennsylvania, a nominal demoerat, pledged, it is said, to the support of Whi measures. One of these journals says that Mr. Cameron is in favor of Mr. Clay's project distributing among the States the income of the public lands; another, that he is decidedly for keeping the "tariff as it is;" another, that he will support Whig measures in general. very little doubt that they are all in the right.

There is no State, the people of which are worse treated by their representatives in the Legislature, than Pennsylvania. Whenever any act of political roguery is to be done, it generally happens almost invariably that instruments are found in the Legislature to do it. In the present case, the party which held the ascendancy in the State, was to be cheated by electing to the U. S. Senate, a man who would act with their political adversaries. A conservative, who, it was discovered, had a dozen of friends in the Legislature, being taken up for this purpose there were found a sufficient number of democratic members of easy political virtue to aid in electing him. The Pennsylvanian.

"It is a source of the deepest regret that we find ourselves compelled to state that the democratic candidate for the United States Senate-George W. Woodward-has been defeated by a combination in the Legislature, of Whigs and Natives, strengthened by the votes of a few recreant democrats, who have thus contrived to give the important position vacated by Mr. Buchanan's resignation, to Simon Cameron, the Cashier of the Middletown Bank. The particulars of this transaction, which cannot fail to excite an indignant feeling through the commonwealth, may be seen at length, in the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, published in another column. It is said, we observe, that Mr. Cameron is pledged to the support of Whig measures, and that his "notions," or whatever else they may be called, are set down as thoroughly of the Whig school; and so. Pennsyl. triumph for the democratic cause—is to have we are turned out of office! When they disthis Mr. Cameron, "pledged to Whig measures" and all that, to represent her in the Senate of the U. States, and to stand up-or rather we should say, to sit down, in the place of James general emotion of disgust is experienced at hearing an announcement in every way so derogatory and discreditable to the reputation of

"Had a fair and open enemy been elected by the force of opposing votes, banded together on principle, we should be the last to complain .-We can submit without a murmur to defeats of this character; but in such an election as the one now under contemplation, in which they who triumphed are even now ashamed of their victory, we can find nothing to alleviate the discredit which it casts upon us, one and all, democrat and whig. It will be noted that four members of the Whig and two of the Native American party refused to enter into the coalition, and their conduct in taking such a position entitles them to honor. They at least are exempt from the reproach of having sacrificed their personal dignity and duty to the commonwealth, to accomplish a miserable trick of the lowest school of partizanship. But as for the treacherous democrats who have so shamefully betrayed their trust, we know not how they are to be shielded from the deserved scorn of their outraged constituents. It will perhaps be enough to say of them, that they are the men who sent Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate in preference to George W. Woodward. Such a record will be sufficient to secure to them the species of distinction to which they are so well entitled."

We publish, in another part of the paper, the list of the ballotings had by the Pennsylvania Legislature, from which it appears that the Cashier of the Middletown Bank began with eleven votes. These were increased by accumulations from the nativist ranks, until the time was thought ripe for carrying the coalition into effect, and a Whig Senator, or worse than Whig, a democrat after the fashion of David R. Porter, was imposed upon the people of the State.

Mr. Woodward, who was defeated by this treachery, is said to be a man of great merit and

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The New Orleans Bulletin has received, by way of Mexico, newspapers and letters from Honolulu to the 14th November, brought overland from Mazatlan, whither they were conveyed by the United States sloop of war Warren, Commandant Hubl. The Warren arrived at the Sandwich Islands, from Mazatlan, on the the 28th October, and sailed again for the latter place about the 15th November.

The Friend of the 14th mentions the death of S. R. BLACKLEE, Esq., the United States Consul at Tahiti.

The Polynesian publishes friendly letters from the foreign offices of Great Britain and Belgium, by both of which Governments the independ. relates to the subject declaring that in cial Agent of the United States prompt ence of the Islands has been recognised. A case of removal, death, resignation, or in- explanation and complete satisfaction for correspondent writes as follows of the State of affairs in Hawaii :

"We are, and have been ever since the famous 'evacuation' of the Rt. Hon. Lord PAU-LET, by order of Admiral Thomas, in a quiet and prosperous state, politically speaking. The Government has become consolidated, and, with the assistance of the foreigners who have taken the oath of allegiance, and hold offices under the Crown, is carried on in a firm manner. Many of the intelligent class of foreigners here, however, fear that they are going on too fast; that the officers of Government devote more time and money in making an appearance of power han in attending to the vital interests of the country, promoting agriculture and commerce.'

The new U. States frigate Savannah, Capt. ARMSTRONG, arrived at Honolulu on the 25th September, from Hilo, which port she reached on the 31st August. She remained at the last named port seventeen days; her visit seems to have given great delight to the inhabitants, in consequence of the urbanity and politeness of her officers and crew.

Norfolk City .- Cincinnatus W. Newton, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs of the new City of Norfolk, as a Candidate for the House of Deligates,

vertisement in to-day's paper, headed-" In ance against loss by fire." part of the country, we think, too much neglect on this subject. But we can present no argu ments in favor of it which are not readily suggested to the minds of those who have much to loose by fire. All, no doubt, would regret have ing neglected to insure their properity if they should be so unfortunate as to loose a large portion or all of it. We think the recent fires in the South, which have been so destructive of property in two or three instances, and on which there was very little or no insurance, should serve as warnings to many whose all consists of such property as could be swept away in the course of fifteen minutes by the same devouring element. The late fires in Fayetteville and Charleston were heavy losses to individualsthe product of their industry for years—who had ecutive trusts, IN DUE TIME CROWNED BY BOL very little or no insurance. The Lexington DING THE MOST EXALTED OF ALL—THE CHIE Manufacturing Establishment was a total loss to the Stockholders. And with the exception of Connor & Long's barn, all the property, ever

destroyed by fire in Salisbury was uninsured. We would also direct attention to several oth. er new advertisements in this paper: To the "Classical and Agricultural School, Valle Crusis"-To "Fresh Garden Seed"-"To the Freight Receiving Community" .- "Stop the Thiet"-&c. &c., all of which are important.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. Washington, March 18, 1845.

Mr. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE still remains in the city, and is distressingly down-hearted. A man in one of the best and most responsible offices of the Government, and who is not yet displaced—though he is rather out of place in remaining longer in Washington-was talking a day or two ago with Mr. WICKLIFFE about the ups and downs of matters and things, when the discarded Postmaster General remarked, in a most desponding tone (so I am informed) that the People were dissatisfied, Mr. Polk was getting unpopular, and the Country was going to ruin! The functionary to whom this ruinous declaration was made, in repeating it to a third person, exclaimed, no doubt from the bottom of his heart-" Well, how natural it is to think the vania—a state which has just achieved a mighty country is fast going to destruction, the moment card me, I suppose I shall think the country is going to ruin too!

By the way, can't Mr. WICKLIFFE have something? How hard to turn him adrift, to go, to take it for granted that Texas is deter-Buchanan. It is not to be wondered at that a perhaps to Texas, when he turned for Texas, after he had turned, first against the "democracy," and then against the Whigs, and then in favor of Texas in order that he might not be turned out by Mr. Polk!

I am sorry to learn that REUBEN M. WHIT. NEY, so unceremoniously deposed from the Recordership of the General Land Office, is dangerously ill from a dreadful cancer on the side of the face or neck.

The Auditorships are as yet unchanged. They will soon, however, be overhauled. ROBERT RANTOUL has left here for Boston. He asks for the Boston Custom House-so does MARCUS MORTON, and so does FREDERICK ROBINSON. The present incumbent, LEMUEL WILLIAMS, like Governor VAN NESS, of New York, asks to remain where he is.

Correspondence of the Balt. American. WASHINGTON, March 19, 1845.

The nominations before the Senate, it is said, ere confirmed to-day without opposition except those of W. H. Shaler, as Consul to Hong Kong, China and of John H. Prentiss as Marshal for the Northen District of New York.

In the case of Lieut. Shamburg, who, by an order of President Tyler, was restored to the army Register, after having been, by and accepted resignation, out of the army for about eight years, the Senate to-day adopted a resolution reported by the Military Committee, censuring the act of the ex-President, it is said, in very decided terms and declaring that Mr. Shamburg was not legally an officer in the Army, The injunction of secrecy having been, as I am informed, removed in relation to the case, the public will have an opportunity of seeing to what extent the folly of the ex-President was capable of going.

The Senate is still in session at 3 P. M. but it is reported and believed that it will finally adjourn this evening.

A circumstance attending the close of the late session of the Senate of the United States deserves notice, as a departure from usage, the reason for which is not apparent. It has been the custom for the Vice President of the United States, when sitting as President of the Senate, to withdraw from the chair before the close of THE UNITED STATES AND THE each session, in time to allow the Senate the opportunity of making choice of a President pro tempore, who holds over to the following session, and resumes the Chair at its commencement, should the Vice President be absent on the day of meeting. The reason of this custom undoubtedly is to add another life to the security against an interregnum in the Executive Department, the act of Congress which ability both of the President and Vice Pre- such serious offences. It is gratifying to me pro tempore of the Senate, and, in case there given by the Special Agent, reprehending shall be no President of the Senate, then as rash and deplorable the proceedings of the Speaker of the House of Representa- the aggressor, have been reiterated by the tives for the time being, shall act as Pre- Charge d'Affaires and by the Commodore sident of the United States until the disa- of the United States squadron on the Brability be removed or a President of the Uni- zil and River Plate stations. The blockted States elected. The office of Speaker ade so arbitrarily and violently interruptof the House of Representatives ceases at ed by this aggression has been re-estabthe termination of each Congress. In the lished. The Government, to whom they contingency of the death, &c. of both the made explicit declarations in a spirit of President and Vice President, in the re- expressive benevolence, has viewed with cess following the expiration of a term of esteem in this act of justice and friendship, Congress, the office of President of the an unequivocal proof of an honorable and United States must, therefore, unless there neutral line of conduct. It has ordered be a President pro tempore of the Senate, the Argentine Minister at Washington to remain vacant until there can be a new election of President by the People. Hence

late extra session of the Senate. Taking the spirit of justice with which that enthe Chair, as it was proper he should do, at the opening of the session, he kept it to the end, and in person adjourned the Senate sine die. There is therefore now no President pro tempore of the Senate upon whom to devolve the duties of President of the United States in the event-an e. dull. The reduction in the price of Irish

the usage to which we refer.

danger of occurring of the death of he President and Vice President of the D. ted States before Congress again san bles .- Nat. Int.

MR. POLK'S SUCCESSOR The subjoined paragraph from the Wast

gton Globe has its own signature: "We know that the people of Texas derstand their interests well, and will take the surest measures for the permanentes tablishment of their freedom, indendence, happiness, greatness, and glory.

The State will manifest her sovereigns independence, and equality with the State of the Union and the nations of the early by her Senators and Representatives Congress, and by her participation in E. MAGISTRACY OF THE UNION."

Among the results " having their origin in the councils of Generals Jackson and Houston" was it agreed upon that one should be the elevation of Houston to the Presidency of the United States? Gener al Jackson's power to make President has been demonstrated—and very signal ly. He has made some out of less available materials than the hero of San Jacinto.

It would cause no surprise if the fac were openly acknowledged that the pr mise of the Presidency of the Union had been held out to Houston to induce him to favor the project of annexation. Perhaps he now finds that a more glorious career opens before him as the leader of the young and growing Republic of Texas, than h could anticipate in the contingent remain dership of a prospective Presidency of the United States. To realize the latter h would have to encounter the jealousies of rival competitors-more formidable oppo nents to success than the Mexicans would be likely to prove in his march to power in the Southwest.

Inasmuch, however, as one lays himsel liable to imputations of being under Brit ish influence, if not actually bought with British gold, by expressing any doubts of the speedy completion of the annexation enterprise, we shall not venture to gainsay the assurances held out in the above quoted paragraph. We are quite willing mined to establish her independence by losing it immediately; that she is aware her sovereignty can be secured only by parting with it; and that Sam Houston would be unwise to forego General Jack son's promise of the Presidency of the U. nited States, if he has got it, for any other assurance of greatness under the Sun.

[Baltimore American.

The " Charleston Mercury," in defending the votes given by the South Carolina Senators against the Oregon bill, which passed the House of Representatives, says:

"The measure was confessedly a great one, and such matters ought not to be passed upon without deliberation and discus-

"But there were other objections. I was a measure that, in more senses than one, was ahead of its time. We were at the moment in treaty with England about the right to the very territory which was taken possession of by the Oregon bill. It matters not whether this right were on our part questionable or unquestionablewhether negotiation were the best or the worst resort, or the manner of it satisfactory or the contrary; still there was the negotiation. The Senate had asked for papers concerning it, and were answered that the negotiation was still pending with hopes of a peaceful settlement. Surely, considering how many administrations have given themselves up, with the approval of Congress, to this mode of settlement, it was not to be treated with contempt. It should at least be brought to a close before a more summary mode was restored to. And this we understand was the ground of the vote of our Senators against taking up the bill."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the Message of Gov. Rosas to the Buenos Ayrean Chambers, on the 1st of January, is the following passage in regard to the seizure by Captain Voorhees, of the United States frigate Congress, of part of the Argentine squadron:

"The Government asked from the Spesident of the United States, the President to inform you that the official assurances demand from the Government of the United States complete satisfaction and reparation. It confidently expects to obtain This usage was not regarded by the them, both from the perfect friendship sub-Vice President of the United States at the sisting between the two countries, and by lightened Cabinet is actuated."

> The accounts from England to the 4th instant, received by the Cambria, state that the "American provision market is