

**MORSE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.**

The complete success which has attended the working of this Telegraph, now in operation between Washington and Baltimore has attracted public attention to it, even in this bustling city, and led to many inquiries as to the method by which such wonderful results are achieved. It was fortunate both for the inventor and the invention, that the communication was completed between Washington and Baltimore prior to the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, (the proceedings of which were awaited with so much interest,) because an opportunity was thereby afforded to test the practicality and usefulness of the invention in the most effectual manner. By means of this Telegraph, every new movement of the Convention was made known at Washington almost simultaneously with its occurrence; while with the same rapidity, the proceedings of Congress were made known at Baltimore. The Washington Spectator of Wednesday said:—

"The locomotive, with the mail, came thundering along last night with the intelligence up to five o'clock, which had been received here by the lightning express two hours and a half previously."

In fact, by the electro-magnetic Telegraph, Rail Road speed is rendered, comparatively small-like. Were this Telegraph extended from Portland to New Orleans, intelligence could be transmitted the whole distance in a space of time as short as is required to transmit it from Washington to Baltimore; or at least, the difference would not be perceptible. It is easy to see that such a Telegraph would be of great importance in case of war. If a hostile fleet should make its appearance off Portland, the fact could be known at New Orleans, or at any intermediate station, in three minutes. Moreover, this Telegraph can be worked with the same facility and effect by night as by day, in stormy weather as in sunshine, which is not the case with the Telegraphs heretofore in use. The latter also are worked but slowly, and at every station the process must be repeated. Not so with Morse's Telegraph. Supposing the communication to be complete, a single touch of the wire would send the intelligence around the globe. At least this is probable. For Prof. Morse's experiments show that although the power of the magnet diminishes for the first ten miles, there is no perceptible diminution afterwards, within the limits to which the experiment has been extended, viz: 33 miles. From the 10th to the 33d mile inclusive, the weight sustained by the magnet was a constant quantity. And the presumption is, that the same law holds good for any greater distance. The scientific facts on which Professor Morse's invention rests, are thus stated by a committee of Congress:—

First. That a current of electricity will pass to any distance along a conductor connecting the two poles of a voltaic battery or generator of electricity, and produce visible effects at any desired points on that conductor.

Second. That magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron (around which the conductor in its progress, is made to pass) when the electric current is permitted to flow, and that the magnetism ceases when the current of electricity is prevented from flowing. This current of electricity is produced and destroyed by breaking and closing the galvanic circuit at the pleasure of the operator of the telegraph, who in this manner directs and controls the operation of a simple and compact piece of mechanism, styled the register, which at the will of the operator at the point of communication, is made to record, at the point of reception, legible characters, on a roll of paper put in motion at the same time with the writing instrument.

These characters, consisting of dots and horizontal lines, the inventor has arranged into a conventional alphabet, as follows:—

ALPHABET.	NUMERALS.
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4
E	5
F	6
G	7

And so on with the whole alphabet, each variation representing some letter or numeral.

The machine which produces the characters, (called the register,) is moved by a weight like a clock, the slip of paper being wound about a cylinder, and carried under the style by the operation of the machinery. To the style, which makes the marks, is attached a piece of iron, resting just above a mass of soft iron, which is instantly rendered a magnet by the transmission of the electric current. This current is transmitted by means of protected wires, supported at suitable distances and at a proper elevation, by post or spars. Suppose the operator to be at Washington, and that he wishes to transmit intelligence to Baltimore. He has before him the two extremities of the wires, and the means of sending along a current of the electric fluid. The instant he brings them together, the soft iron mass in Baltimore becomes a magnet—the iron above it is drawn towards it, and the style to which it is attached, is pressed upon the paper; and this, being carried forward by the machinery, which is at the same instant by another magnet set in motion, receives this impression. As soon as the two wires are separated, the soft iron is no longer a magnet, the iron above is no longer attracted, and the pen no longer rests upon the paper. By bringing the wires in contact and instantly separating them, a dot is made; by keeping them in contact for a little time, a dash; and by the combination of these two, all the words in the language, and all the numerals, may be written and read.

By means of this Telegraph, 12 to 20 characters i. e. (in effect) letters of the alphabet can be transmitted in a minute; or as fast as a printer could set up the types. So if this communication were complete from Washington to New Orleans, the President's Message, if not unusually long, might be read entire in the latter city in twenty-four hours after it was delivered, and portions of it in a much less time.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, says, a lady of his acquaintance colors wool and woollen goods, blue, with purple, a common garden weed—that the lady assured him it was equal in every respect to the best indigo blue.

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, the other day, "Sam, does your school master ever give you any rewards of merit?" "I suppose he does," was the rejoinder. "He gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merits two!"—Gazette.

**MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S MENTAL CHARACTER.**

Looking over the remarks of your contemporaries on the character and qualifications of the Whig candidate for Vice President, I do not think enough has been said of his mental qualities. As a lawyer, a statesman, and an orator, we all know that he stands among the very first in the country. But what are the peculiar points in which his strength lies, and to which he is indebted for his ability in those characters does not appear to be so generally understood. Permit an old correspondent, who has enjoyed some opportunities of studying him in this, as well as in other points of view, to suggest briefly the results of his own observation.

Mr. F.'s talents are of the highest order. This fact becomes more evident the better he is known and understood. He is not one of those who loom large in the distance, but diminish on closer inspection. The estimate of his powers grows with acquaintance. This arises from the fact, that he has no ambition for display—none at all. He rather inclines to the other extreme, always circumscribing the exhibition of his own parts, when not warmly excited by his subject, within the narrowest possible limits consistent with the performance of his duty. I know that this may appear startling to those who always endeavor to put the best foot forward; but such is the fact, and therefore we need not wonder that men of no half Mr. F.'s abilities should sometimes make a much greater noise.

But the poetical men are not the greatest men. He is greatest who seizes truth with the greatest rapidity, proclaims it with the greatest power, and acts it with greatest energy and prudence. Judging by this criterion, Mr. F. is a great man. Greatness, however, does not always obtain the readiest applause. Truth is one, error is legion. Many fine things may be said on a subject to excite the admiration of the crowd which are not true or not to the point, and which the great man would therefore reject at the risk of being charged with frigidity and tameness. Hence the complaints made by superficial critics, of tameness and want of interest in some of Mr. Webster's most profound discourses. They do not see, they cannot appreciate, the mental toil, the vast comprehension, the nice discrimination with which he has weighed and condemned the false or the only half true, and come, at last, after repeated trials, to settle upon those immutable principles which will forever stand there, in the forms in which his own severe taste has cast them. Mr. F. may sometimes displease the same critics for the same cause. When he has expressed, in chaste and classic language, all that is true on the matter in hand; when he has enforced it upon the attention by all legitimate considerations, he is done. He will not go around a subject and about it, fighting windmills and raising phantoms. He neglects everything irrelevant.

In fine, rapid comprehension, correct judgment, and prompt execution, the strongest characteristics and best criteria of greatness, are eminently the characteristics of Theodore Frelinghuysen. His mind pieces a matter with inconceivable rapidity. His judgments on subjects most involved and intricate seem almost intuitive. The New Jersey bar know something of this! The rapidity and correctness with which he would master the details and seize the strong points of the knottiest causes, when engaged in the practice of his profession, ever excited the admiration of his associates. Akin to this is the sagacity with which he penetrates into the motives & characters of those who approach him. Few can so cover their real designs as to escape his scrutiny. In the argument of legal questions the same traits were manifested. It was impossible for him to rest in the *hac verba* of particular cases; he would plant himself on those fundamental principles of jurisprudence on which all the cases were founded—principles, perhaps, whose operation on the minds of courts and juries had been imperceptible to themselves, and never been set in strong relief before; but which were no sooner enunciated than acknowledged. From these illustrations the character of Mr. F.'s mind is deduced. It is strikingly rapid, correct and comprehensive. In these particulars I think I have never known his equal.

Mr. F.'s public efforts, however, will not be entirely understood without reference to another characteristic. He has an instinctive abhorrence at making a display; at shining in borrowed plumes, availing himself of other men's labors, and thus appearing to possess endowments not his own; at appearing, in fine, in any other greater character than belongs to him in the most unguarded moments of social intercourse.—Not one, therefore, accuses him of plagiarism either in words or thoughts. Whatever he utters is his own—a part of himself. Some men will come out with productions which astonish their most intimate friends; but which carefully examined, are found to be nothing but splendid pieces of patch work. They are the perfect antipodes of Mr. F.—He is always as great as he seems.

I do not mean that Mr. F. is not a student. By no means! He is a student in the highest sense of that term. His mind is richly endowed and strengthened by long years of study and various reading. Constitutionally vigorous and active, it has compelled every mental aliment within its reach, whether offered by books or observation, to contribute to its growth and accomplishment. But the effect has been rather the enlargement of his own intellectual grasp and the strength of his faculties, than the multiplication of disconnected objects, or the accumulation of other men's opinions in his memory.

Of Mr. F.'s eloquence, why need I speak? Those who have heard him can never forget the over-mastering power with which he seizes and conveys the understanding and the conscience, and carries away sympathies. His eloquence bears the stamp of his character. It is far-reaching and comprehensive—it comes from the heart, and it goes to the heart. Add the perfect chasteness and classic elegance of his language, the aptness of phraseology, the strength and density of sentences, the music of his voice, and it is easy to understand the power with which he has ever wielded the suffrages of the jury box, the understanding of men, and the hearts of christians.

Prontice thinks the Locofoco party may make the same excuse for having half a dozen candidates for the Presidency, as the Irishman advanced, who was brought before a magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain? "Please your worship," said Pat, "I was trying to get a good one."

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.**

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.  
The treaty negotiated by the Executive with the Republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, having been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the people an ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate, for your consideration, the rejected treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its executive sessions.

The papers communicated embrace not only the series made public by orders of the senate, but others from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question. While the treaty was pending before the senate, I did not consider it compatible with the just rights of that body, or consistent with the respect entertained for it, to bring this important subject before you.—The power of congress, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the treaty could have accomplished; and I therefore feel that I should but imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves or the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the Executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as addressing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A republic coterminous in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system, in order to be fully developed—promising at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly if not entirely to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and shipping interests of the whole Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory settled mostly by emigrants from the U. States, who will bring back with them in the act of reciprocation an unconquerable love of freedom and an ardent attachment to our free institutions. Such a question could not fail to interest most deeply in its success those who under the constitution have become responsible for the faithful administration of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local, but addressed itself to every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without in any degree having been struck by their force. It has been objected that the measure of annexation should be preceded by the consent of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede to her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negotiate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word, the fullest and most ample recompense for any loss she might conceive she had sustained, fully accords with the feeling and views the Executive has always entertained.

But negotiations in advance of annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas. Mexico would not, I am persuaded, give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent power, Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted Province.—Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas, without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas, that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and pacific arrangements.

The executive has dealt with Texas as a Power independent of all others, both *de facto* and *de jure*. She was an independent state of the confederation of the Mexican Republic. When, by violent revolution, Mexico declared the confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years to a separate and distinct position. During that period, no army has invaded her with a view to her reconquest, and if she has not yet established her right to be treated as a nation independent *de facto* and *de jure*, it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain that condition.

Nor can we by any fair or any legitimate interference be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico. The treaties with Mexico give no guarantee of any sort, and are co-existent with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the earth which are equally as much violated by the annexation of Texas to the U. States, as would be our treaty with Mexico. The treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more accurately defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. What bad faith can be implied or charged upon the government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulations of such treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory, were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana—and yet the facility of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period a new power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has for all practical purposes, brought Texas much nearer to the seat of government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions are, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the constitution has devolved upon me if I neglected to invite the attention of the representatives of the people to it, at the earliest moment that a due respect for the senate would allow me to do so. I should find, in the urgency of the matter, a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a great, if not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not now done to prevent it. Upon this point, I cannot too impressively invite your attention to my message of the 10th of May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of

some of the private letters are withheld, all that I can say is, that it is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability and citizenship of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information, as to entitle their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any occurred to weaken, but, on the contrary, much to confirm, my confidence in the statement of General Jackson, and my own statement made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting almost to certainty, that instructions have already been given by the Texian government to propose to the government of Great Britain forthwith, on the failure, (of the treaty) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and alliance, offensive and defensive.

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our Envoy at London containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords which lately occurred between Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, in relation to the question of Annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language the Minister of Foreign Affairs employed upon the occasion. That a Kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in the late proceedings of the American Executive in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise.

It is pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between two countries; neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third power can change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation be achieved by force of arms in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, could in no way be justified; and yet it is presumed that Great Britain would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of Europe have undergone repeated changes by voluntary treaties, by conquest, and by partitions of their territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not allow myself to believe that the British Minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact, that the statements contained in Mr. Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration. The government and people of the United States have never evinced, nor do they feel any desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the States of the American Continent.

We leave the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their continent and the relations of their different States.

The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The Treaty with Texas was negotiated from considerations of a high and public policy influencing the conduct of the two Republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If annexation in any form occurs, it will arise from the free and unfettered action of the People of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in me to say that the honor of that country, the dignity of the American name, and the permanent interests of the United States would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States, and the capacity of each to do injury to the other, than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community.

So much I have considered it proper for me to say, it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the Annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be effected, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the Constitution, and likely to accomplish the object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active co-operation.

The great question is not as to the manner in which it shall be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not.

The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1844.

In the speech of Gen. Waddy Thompson, our late Minister to Mexico, at a dinner given to him, in Greenville, S. C., a few days ago, upon the occasion of his return home, he spoke of the Mexicans as a polite, kind warm-hearted people. He had met with nothing at their hands but politeness and kindness, although the circumstances under which he first went to Mexico, had induced him to anticipate a different reception. He should be ungrateful not to bear testimony to their amiable qualities, and that there was no other foreign people in whose prosperity and advances in the great career of civil liberty he felt an equal interest. Mexico was the first born of our revolution, and nobly and gallantly had she struggled for the establishment of institutions of which ours was the model. Her advances had already been great, and she possessed the elements of a great people. There was no country with which he would so much regret to see ours involved in a war; every consideration of duty, policy and humanity forbade it; and he added, that although the Texas war had caused a good deal of exasperation against us, there was a very strong disposition to cultivate friendly relations with us: of this she had given repeated proofs.

ENGLAND AND ABOLITION.

In the Senate on the same day, Mr. Walker of Mississippi, submitted a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether the Parliament of Great Britain has passed an act extending criminal jurisdiction over citizens of the United States. Also to inform the Senate whether the Diplomatic or other agents of Great Britain had received instructions to inquire into the condition of any portion of our population.

Mr. Walker accompanied his resolution by some remarks intimating that all implied in the Resolution was true. In 1843 an act was passed by the British Parliament amending the act of 5th Geo. IV, which inflicted the severest punishment upon all British subjects who were engaged in the Slave trade and upon all who owned and purchased Slaves—whether these British subjects resided in or out of the British Dominions. This, Mr. W. said, was an attempt on the part of Great Britain to do what was done prior to July, 1776. It was the most bold, daring, and insolent violation of the law of nations ever known.

He had good authority for saying that circulars had been issued to the Consuls of Great Britain directing minute inquiries into the condition of our slaves. The British Charge to Texas had been informed was notoriously engaged in making those inquiries at New Orleans. He trusted that it upon inquiry such turned out to be the fact, this Charge would be dismissed.

Mr. Jarnegan asked the Senator from Mississippi if he expected to obtain the repeal of the law of the British Parliament by his Resolution. What good was to come of it?

**THE WATCHMAN.**

Salisbury, June 23, 1844.

**Republican Whig Ticket.**

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF ORANGE.**

**CONGRESS.**

Texas again—Proposed impeachment—another Veto—England and Abolition:

In the Senate on the 10th instant, the joint resolution submitted by Mr. McDuffie for the annexation of Texas, was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 27 to 19.

The following is Mr. McDuffie's resolution, which (since the removal of the injunction of secrecy by the Senate) was moved by him on the 23d ult.

Resolved, That the compact of annexation, made between the Executive Government of the United States and Texas, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation by the President of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified as the fundamental law of the Union between the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme Executive and Legislative power of Texas will ratify and confirm the said compact of annexation."

This resolution having become a part of the public record of the Senate, came up in its order on Monday the 10th, and was ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 27 to 19.

**TEXAS AGAIN.**

We learn from the *Nat. Intelligencer* of the 12th, that the President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 11th, all the papers and documents relating to Texas which have been successively communicated to the Senate and made public, in addition certain other papers (anonymous letters, &c.) which the Senate, considering, to be of a character unworthy of serious consideration, neither printed nor made public.

Accompanying these documents was a Message from the President, (which will be found in another part of to-day's paper,) remarkable and exceptional enough in itself, preferring the interests of Texas over all things but recommending nothing specific.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We shall see what that committee will do with this appeal of the President against the Senate.

**PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.**

In the House on the 10th, Mr. Adams asked leave to offer the following resolutions, which were read for information. Objections being made to their reception, Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules. The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order, but being appealed to by Mr. White, changed his decision.

Mr. Adams then presented according to the Constitution of the United States his resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the power of declaring war is expressly and exclusively delegated by the people of this Government to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That any attempt to bring this country into a foreign war, with or without the consent of the Senate, is a flagrant violation of the powers belonging to Congress, and will require of them all their Constitutional authority to vindicate their lawful powers.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to suspend the rules, and by a party vote, nearly, the motion was lost; yeas 78, noes 108.

**ANOTHER VETO!**

On the 11th the President, says the *Intelligencer*, returned with his objections to the House of Representatives (in which it originated) the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress making appropriations for certain improvements in ports and harbors, &c., known in familiar phrase as the Eastern Harbor bill; and the question being taken on again passing it, (the President's objections notwithstanding,) the Veto was sustained and the bill rejected.

Another is thus added to the (in our opinion) unanswerable arguments heretofore furnished by reiterated abuses of the Veto power, for so altering the Constitution as to put it out of the power of the President to set at defiance the will of the People as expressed by their Representatives.

**ENGLAND AND ABOLITION.**

In the Senate on the same day, Mr. Walker of Mississippi, submitted a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether the Parliament of Great Britain has passed an act extending criminal jurisdiction over citizens of the United States. Also to inform the Senate whether the Diplomatic or other agents of Great Britain had received instructions to inquire into the condition of any portion of our population.

Mr. Walker accompanied his resolution by some remarks intimating that all implied in the Resolution was true. In 1843 an act was passed by the British Parliament amending the act of 5th Geo. IV, which inflicted the severest punishment upon all British subjects who were engaged in the Slave trade and upon all who owned and purchased Slaves—whether these British subjects resided in or out of the British Dominions. This, Mr. W. said, was an attempt on the part of Great Britain to do what was done prior to July, 1776. It was the most bold, daring, and insolent violation of the law of nations ever known.

He had good authority for saying that circulars had been issued to the Consuls of Great Britain directing minute inquiries into the condition of our slaves. The British Charge to Texas had been informed was notoriously engaged in making those inquiries at New Orleans. He trusted that it upon inquiry such turned out to be the fact, this Charge would be dismissed.

Mr. Jarnegan asked the Senator from Mississippi if he expected to obtain the repeal of the law of the British Parliament by his Resolution. What good was to come of it?

Mr. Walker looked to the dismissal of the Consuls. Mr. Jarnegan said he was not ready to run a crusade against Great Britain because she had directed her consuls to inquire into the moral and physical condition of a portion of the human family. If Great Britain chose to adopt a policy that none of her citizens could be expatriated, he should not quarrel with her for it. He did not regard any naturalized citizen as an intruder by this theory.

If one of these naturalized citizens should buy a slave in Tennessee and then go to Canada, and the Government of Great Britain should undertake to inflict an ignominious punishment upon him, then Tennessee would be ready to act. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The Resolution was then laid over until tomorrow.

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention of bringing in a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to the choice of President and Vice President.

The *New York Tribune* of the 8th inst., in speaking of the doings of the "democracy," at Baltimore—of their mounting the Texas hobby, to catch if possible, the Southern States, says: "They will endeavor unsuccessfully, we are confident, to overthrow the Whig ascendancy in North Carolina and Georgia." We call not our respected cotemporary, that there is not the slightest probability of the Locofocos carrying this State. They may mount the Texas question and preach it up from now till the end of time as the only means by which the South can save herself from irretrievable ruin, and they can't come it. The People of this State are well aware that the annexation of Texas will add nothing to our wealth or greatness—they know that if the General Government has to assume the debts of any State, it might as well and with better propriety assume the debts of those already within our bounds—which need assistance, and certainly have stronger claims upon the Government than any that Texas or any other foreign country have upon our liberality.

The People also know, that there is nothing to be gained by assuming the War which the Province of Texas is already engaged in with Mexico—and that there is a fair prospect should the project succeed, of our being plunged into a war with England and France; and our wide spread Commerce greatly injured without our receiving any benefit or honor from such a War.

The good People of the "Old North State" are not easily carried away by such monstrous humbugs as this Texas affair. And so far as we know, there is not a single man in this section of the State, who is a supporter of HENRY CLAY, that will desert him because of his opposition to this *forlorn hope* of Capt. Tyler. But all seem determined to go into the contest with HENRY CLAY and the prosperity of the country, as the only object of their heart.

**INDIANA.**

Mass meeting on Tippecanoe Battle ground. On the 20th of May an immense meeting of the Whigs was held on the Tippecanoe Battle ground, similar to that of 1839. Things look to us as if the days of 1840 were again about to be ushered in upon us. And we very much fear for the safety of Locofocoism should it so happen, as they came very near being made a case of before. How can it be prevented? Poor souls! it is so disgusting to their sense of honor to see the People assemble together and rejoice over the prospect of seeing the country snatched from the hands of dishonest, intriguing politicians, and once more placed in the hands of honest men.

Squadrons of Whigs poured in from every direction, until, in the language of the Free Press, "there was one vast sea" of them. "The scene," says the Press, beggars all description. The number present is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand; but the most prevalent opinion among those with whom we have conversed, and who were situated so as to have a survey of the mighty multitude, was that there were twenty-five thousand on the ground.

The Press gives an account of the speeches and proceedings, which were spirited and enthusiastic, and says: "It was a proud, a glorious day, and a sure precursor of the signal success of the Whigs in August and November. With perfect confidence we assure our friends abroad, that Indiana will be—nay, is a *renewed*."

Among the resolutions adopted was the following: Resolved, That from this spot so endeared by patriotic reminiscences, we, the free men of Indiana together congregated, do with heart and soul, ratify and re-affirm the nomination of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

And in remembrance of what Indiana had done, and what it was yet to do, in the good cause, the solemn pledge of the past was thus renewed: Resolved, That here, on the battle ground consecrated by the valor of the illustrious Harrison, and the brave men who fought and fell beneath him, and of those who still survive, we, a portion of the army of 1840—25,000 free voters—pledge our vow to the country and to each other to carry out, as its executors, the dying request, contained in these words—"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask for nothing more."