THE JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS.

The following is the resolution introduced by Mr. MILTON BROWN of Tennessee, for the Annexation of Texas, and, upon the whole, is the least objectionable mode of doing what we humbly conceive ought not to be done at this time:

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State is to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

Mr. Douglass asked the gentleman from Tennessee to accept the following as a modification of his amendment, to come in after the last clause:

And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

Mr. M. Brown accepted the modification.

RHODE ISLAND—TEXAS.

We mentioned yesterday, the fact, that the House of Representatives of Rhode Island had passed, by a vote of 46 to 10, resolutions against the annexation of Texas. The resolutions, against which two speeches were made by Messrs. Brown and Tourtelotte, are in the following words:

[*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

Resolved, That the compact of union between the several States of these United States was entered into by the people thereof in their respective States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity: and the government by them instituted is a government with certain limited powers, clearly specified and defined in the constitution; all other powers not therein especially relinquished being reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Resolved, That the limited government of these United States possesses no power to extend their jurisdiction over any foreign nation, and no foreign nation, country, or people, can be admitted in this Union, but by the will and act of all and each of the United States, and therefore, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Annexation of Texas to this Union, either by treaty negotiated by the President of the United States, or by joint resolutions of the Congress of the United States, would be a violation of the Constitution, manifestly tending to destroy the power and prosperity of the country, and defeat the objects of the Union.

Resolved, That the State of Rhode Island, faithful to the constitution, cannot consent to, but does most solemnly protest against, the Annexation of Texas or any other foreign state or territory to this Union, unless the same shall be accomplished by an independent expression of the sovereign will of the free people of all and each of these United States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to prevent the ratification of any treaty or the adoption of any joint resolution by Congress to annex the territory of Texas to this Union.

The Ohio Legislature is composed of one hundred and twelve members. Of this number there are two Irishmen, one Welchman, and one German. Eight are single, one engaged, and the remainder married men. The oldest is 76 and the youngest 29 years of age.

In the Alabama Legislature a committee appointed to investigate the subject, has reported a bill and recommended its passage, abolishing the imprisonment of females in the penitentiary.

Lashing itself in.—The *Richmond Enquirer* closes an article on the Annexation of Texas, as follows:

"We rejoice that those *deserting Democrats*, who oppose this vital question, which Mr. Polk so anxiously desires to be settled at this session, WILL HAVE NOTHING TO EXPECT *from his Administration*. Those Northern Democrats, who avail themselves of this critical contest with our great Trans-Atlantic rival, to indulge their fanatical hatred of the South, will find themselves mistaken in their calculations—marked by a great national sentiment in their turn—and we dare to say, that if they *should defeat us*, we shall have at least the consolation of knowing, that they will be hereafter defeated in their own aspirations."

"Boys! do you hear *that?*" "No songy no supper." You must go Texas, or you get no offices from Polk! They didn't talk so before the Election!

THE OREGON DEBATE.

A Debate has begun in the House of Representatives upon a bill, reported in that body, for establishing a Territorial Government in OREGON. Having passed a bill to establish a Government in the territory of TEXAS, which the House has no more right to legislate about than the territory of Ireland, or Scotland, not to speak of Canada or California, the proposition to establish a government in a territory the title to the possession of which is at this moment the subject of negotiation with a foreign Power, must be considered comparatively unexceptionable, however positively wrong it may be.

With regard to the debate upon it, however, having been obliged to devote so many columns of late to the prolonged discussion of the Texas question, upon which there yet remain to be published a number of speeches, we shall not have it in our power to find room for the speeches at large upon the Oregon question. Some few of them we may be able to select for publication at a future day. But, at present, our readers will expect something more of variety in our columns; and we shall feel bound to consult their inclinations.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Plaquemine Frauds.—We rejoice to find that the subject of the monstrous and astounding frauds committed by the Locos of Louisiana in the Parish of Plaquemines at the recent election, by which Mr. CLAY was *cheated* out of the vote of Louisiana, is about to be investigated by the Legislature of that State, now in session. The subject was brought before the House a few dags since by Mr. Perkins, a member from East Feliciana, by the introduction of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the manner in which the election was conducted in that parish, and clothing the committee with power to send persons and papers, with a view to ulterior action. The Bee says:

"The presentation of this resolution appeared to strike the Locofoco party dumb for a moment. There was an expressive pause, and the members looked at each other as if they did not know what to do. Finally one of the party rose and moved that it should be laid upon the table indefinitely. On this motion the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that every Whig in the House voted against it and every Locofoco in favor, save two—Messrs. Texada, of Rapides, and Taylor, of Natchitoches. Both these gentlemen had the manliness to spurn the dictates of party and sustain the resolution. It is evident enough that if the election in Plaquemine was, as is alleged by the Locofocos, conducted fairly and properly, nothing need be feared from an investigation. We are at some loss to account for the almost unanimous opposition of the Locofocos to the proposed scrutiny, except upon the ground that they are a little apprehensive of light being thrown upon the subject."

The Sub-Treasurer McNulty a practical illustration of what is Sub-Treasuryism.—McNulty, whom the house has dismissed for being a defaulter, gives as a reason, we see, for not leaving the public money in the Patriotic Bank, that he thought it safer in his own hands, or "loaned out on good security." He removed the deposits, therefore, from the Bank, and putting them into his own pocket, came to New York to enjoy them. An honorable member also says, that as the Patriotic Bank was no legal Bank, having no renewed charter from Congress, McNulty had no alternative but to make the removal. In making the removal, however, it is unfortunate that he has disposed of about $40,000, of which he can give no satisfactory account.

McNulty has illustrated the Sub-Treasury system; what it is, and what it must be. It acts upon the system that Banks are unsafe places of deposit, and that Sub Treasuries (with legs) are safe places. If Van Buren's act is revived, the McNulties will again overrun, and run out of, all parts of the Union. McNulty will get off in all probability from punishment, as all other Sub-Treasurers have done.—*New York Express.*

The Troubles and the faces of "Democracy."—To shew our readers some of the troubles of "democracy," we have quoted to-day pretty freely from the Charleston Mercury and from the Evening Post.

The Evening Post party have got a *quasi* victory in this State in the election of Dix to the Senate. The Post is naturally happy over it, and advises its friends, "the Barn-burners," to upset Dickinson next. The reason, in fact, of this happiness is, that Dix agrees with Wright as to the annexation of Texas.

The Charleston Mercury party admit that the annexation of Texas is going to have an injurious effect on landed property in the old Southern States, *but* annexation, we are told, will produce the firmer establishment of slave institutions. So to save the negroes, the personality, the Mercury gives up the lands, the reality!

The Mercury and the Post, the first the organ of the Oligarchy of the Nullifiers, and the second of the Northern Barn-burners, do not agree at all on slavery, Northern democracy naturally does not comprehend Southern slavocracy. The alliance is indeed unnatural and monstrous. This, however, should have been thought of before the Presidential election.

In this Texas business, "democracy" has run on to a snag. We see, according to the news from New Orleans last night, Texas won't come into the Union unless she can come in as she is, and as she pleases,—all one "area of freedom" enlarged. The Northern Democracy cannot, will not, *dare* not take in Texas so. Before "democracy" is done with this Tyler Texas Presidential game, it will have enough of it, or we much mistake.—*New York Express.*

The Illinois Loan.—We are happy to learn, says the New York Courier, that the efforts of the Illinois Commissioners to raise a loan in England for the continuation of their public works, have at last been crowned with complete success. Mr. Leavitt, who went out with the Commissioners, returned with the Cambria, and reports that they were met there in the most frank and honorable manner by the stockholders, who exhibited throughout the whole arrangement the utmost liberality. The whole of the stock, amounting to $1,600,000, was subscribed for, subject to certain trifling conditions, which will require the action of the Illinois Legislature: but we understand that the Commissioners express the most perfect confidence that not the slightest delay will be experienced on this account, and that the conditions will be unanimously assented to by the Illinois Legislature. The work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be immediately resumed, and carried forward with all possible despatch. We heartily congratulate all concerned in this important arrangement. The Commissioners are certainly entitled to the greatest credit for the ability and prudence they have displayed, and the success which has crowned their efforts.

Winter in Europe.—The last English papers represent the winter as very severe in Great Britain, France and other parts of Europe.—The cold was so intense in France that a train of cars on the Rouen railroad, which stopped at Meulen to discharge freight, was obliged to remain there all night, the oil in the boxes of the wheels having frozen, together with the water in the pipe which communicates from the tender to the locomotive. At Piedmont, the snow was four feet deep. A number of persons are said to have perished in various parts of France; and some idea may be formed of the obstructions offered by the snow when we state that the mail from Aix to Draguignan, which generally is taken in ten hours by three horses, was 28 hours in passing over the same distance with eight horses.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Court of Common Pleas for Rowan has been in session, this week. A good deal of business, of a civil nature has been done; and nothing has occurred to disturbe good feeling among gentlemen of the bar, the Court, attendants, &c., &c.—*except*—cold weather; which, a part of the time, was intense.

Can it be Possible?—Can it be possible, we ask, that Gen. McKay made the remarks attributed to him in the following extract from the N. Y. Express?—

"In conclusion, we cite the language used the other day, in Washington, by a locofoco member of Congress, (himself more honest than his party,) in allusion to this very case. "How is it," said he, (we quote Mr. McKay of N. C.) "how is it, that if a Whig be turned out of office, he immediately settles his accounts, and we hear nothing more of him—and the Democrat, who would hold on to office, is turned out for his dishonesty; and never settles his accounts? We got rid of Curtis, and he squared everything with the treasury;—while by Hoyt and others, we have lost, I know not how many millions. I don't understand all this."

☞ On the 31st ult., the Legislature of Virginia, elected, Mr. Daniel, Whig, Councillor of State, *vice* Mr. Rutherford, whose term of service expires on the 31st March next. The Locofocos strove hard to retain Mr. R., and made all kind of threats to terrify the Whigs, but all would not do.

☞ The Bostonians have made six ineffectual attempts to elect a Mayor, and fill the board of Aldermen. It is owing to the nearly equal strength of three parties, in the city, to wit: the American Republican, the Whig and Democratic.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill to pay the interest due on her bonds—a measure, it seems, which was strenuously opposed by some of her people. The bill passed *unanimously*.

An election was held in this Town, on last Saturday, for a Police Magistrate and two Commissioners, for the Corporation; which resulted in the choice (by the casting vote of the Sheriff) of WM. CHAMBERS, Esq., for Magistrate; H. H. BEARD and JEREMIAH M. BROWN receiving large majorities over their opponents, WM. H. SMITH and B. F. FRALEY, for Commissioners.

Business in New York.—The N. York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that but for the agitation of the Texas and Oregon questions, the prosperity of all kinds of business would go on increasing. Capitalists are afraid, in the present uncertain state of affairs, to make adventures, and prefer their strong boxes to securities—which might prove to be *in*-securities.

Report of Bishop Onderdonk's Trial.—We know of no book—we will not except even the very worst of Paul de Kock's novels—that is calculated to exercise a more pernicious influence, than the report of Bishop Onderdonk's Trial, which has just been published in a cheap form, and which is now in the course of rapid circulation in the United States.—*Pet. Int.*

Recall of the Mexican Minister.—A gentleman whose means of information in regard to Mexican affairs are better than our own, assures us that the new government of Mexico, under date of Dec. 30th, issued instructions to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to the United States, to demand his passports.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

From the following extract of a letter from Tampico, there seems to be a disposition to disavow the conduct of his Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It says:

"Mr. Shannon, the American Minister, has been more at ease since the Minister of Foreign Relations, Rejon, has fled from the country. He meets now more good will, and a franker intercourse with the new government, as does the French Minister; and it is supposed that the difficulties with foreign powers will be settled to the satisfaction of all."

Salisbury Market.

Produce from Wagons.—Bacon, none; Beeswax, 25 cts.; Butter, 7 a 8; Cotton, 3¾ a 4½; Corn, 30; Flour, 3 a 3¼; Feathers, 20 a 22; Flaxseed, 75; Lard, 5 a 6; Oats, 18 a 20; Tallow, 6 a 6½; Wheat, 50; Brandy, (peach,) 40 a 45; do. (apple,) 30 a 35; Whiskey, 25 a 40.

Groceries, &c., at the Stores.—Bagging, 16 to 22; Bale-rope, 7 a 9; Coffee, 7 a 9; Iron, 2½ a 4; Molasses, 40 a 50; Nails, (cut, per keg) $5 75; Powder, (keg) $4 25 a $6 50; do. (blasting, per keg) $3 75 a $4; Salt, (sack) $2 50 a $2 75; Sugar, (brown) 7 a 10 cts; do. (loaf) 15; Tin, (⅛ cross) $12 50; Oysters, (fresh) per gal. $2 50; do. (pickled) $1 50; Salmon, per lb. 25 cts. Mullets, (per doz.) $1 25.

Sheeting, 4-4, (Salisbury mannfacture) 7 a 8; Cotton Yarn, (Nos. 5 to 12) 15 cts. per lb.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lawrenceville, on the 1st January, 1845.

Leonard Fry, John Bird, John L. Christian, 2; Samuel H. Christian, T. E. Pender, Mary Simmons, Colin Cameron, William McLeod, James Allen, Thomas Pemberton, M. T. Waddell. THOS. WILLIAMS, P. M.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Feb. 5.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 8
Do. apple,	45 a 50	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Oats,	28 a 35
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Butter,	12 a 15	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Rags, per. lb.	2
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½
COTTON,	4½ a 5	do. Lump,	14
Cot. Baging,	16 a 20	do. Loaf,	14 a 16
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, (bush.)	45 a 50
Flour,	$3½ a $4	do. Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1½	Tobacco, l'f,	1¾ a 2½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Wheat,	70 a 85
do. dry,	8 a 10	Whiskey,	00 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	12½ a 15

CHERAW MARKET, Feb. 4.

Bacon,	6½ a 7	Leather, sole,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,	9 a 10
Coffee,	9 a 10	Molasses,	35 a 40
COTTON,	3½ a 5½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7½
Corn,	40 a 50	Rice,	4 a 5
Flour,	$3½ a $4½	Sugar, br.	8 a 10
Feathers,	25 a 30	do. Loaf,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6½	Salt, sack,	$187½ a $2

Head Quarters, 4th Division N. Carolina Militia,
Rutherfordton, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and commissioned Major General of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, has assumed the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect. William H. Miller, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Charles N. Emerson, Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. William Myers, and John M. Jones, Aids with the rank of Major. Signed,

JOHN G. BYNUM,
Major General, 4th Division, N. C. Militia.

Head Quarters, 4th Division N. Carolina Militia,
Rutherfordton, Jan. 1, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, will meet at their usual places of regimental muster on the 22d of February next, to vote for Brigadier Gendral, in place of Brigadier General Means, resigned. By order of the Major General.

CHARLES N. EMERSON,
Feb 1—3w40 Lieut. Colonel.

State of N. Carolina—Davie County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1844

Dorcas A. Jones *vs.* George K. Jones.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the 4th monday after the 4th monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to plaintiffs petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the petition set for hearing exparte. Witness, L. R. Rose, clerk of our Superior Court, the 4th monday after the 4th monday in August, 1844. L. R. ROSE, c s c.

6w40 Printers fee $5 50

State of North Carolina,
DAVIE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Maximilian Cuthrell *vs.* Jos. M. Roberts and wife Susannah, and George W. Johnson, Adm'r., of Elizabeth Kirby.

Bill for Injunction.

It appearing that Joseph M. Roberts and wife Susannah, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Davie, at the court-house in Mocksville, on the 4th monday after the 4th monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard exparte as to them. Witness, Lemuel Bingham, clerk and master of said court at office, the 20th of January, A. D. 1845 L. BINGHAM, c M E.

6w40 Printers fee $5 50

State of North Carolina.
DAVIE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1844.

Elizabeth Phillips, *vs.* Daniel Phillips.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman for said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the 4th monday after 4th monday in February, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition set for hearing exparte. Witness, L. R. Rose, clerk of our superior court, the 4th monday after the 4th monday in August, 1844. L. R. ROSE, c s c.

6w40 Printers fee $5 500

State of North Carolina,
DAVIE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1844

Mildred Renshaw, widow of James Renshaw, *vs.* Arther Renshaw, Wm Hendrex and wife Mary, Denton Hendrex and wife Sarah Ann, Rebecca Renshaw, Elizabeth Renshaw and John Renshaw.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arther Renshaw, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, that the said defendant in this case, be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Mocksville, on the 4th monday of February next, and plead, or judgment will we taken pro confesso. Witness, John Clement, clerk of our said court, at office, the 4th monday of November, 1844, and 68th of American Independence.

JOHN CLEMENT, Clk.

6w37—Printers fee $5 50

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 7th day of January, two negro men, Prince and June. Prince is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. June is about 35 years old, 5 feet high, and say they belong to John D. A. Murphy, of Lexington District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.

Jan 11, 1845 tf37