GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

Whig Principles.

"The will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN: one Presidential term, a frugal Government, and no sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact: no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants.

The appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Senate in Congress. Just restriction of the power of removal from office now exercised by the Executive.

[illegible]

[illegible] President in 1844

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery Co.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st Dist. John A. Breckenridge, of Warrick;
2d " James Collins, of Floyd;
3d " John A. Matson, of Franklin;
4th " Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;
5th " Hugh O'Neal, of Marion;
6th " George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;
7th " Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;
8th " A. L. Holmes, of Carroll.
9th " Horace P. Biddle, of Cass.
10th " L. G. Thompson, of Allen;

We are authorized to announce Daniel G. McClure as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Thomas W. Williams as a candidate for Sheriff at the approaching August election.

The Wabash at this time is in fine steam boat order, but is slowly falling. Another rise is expected in a few weeks. Already have a good many flatboats gone out of the river, and boats will be in readiness for the next rise.

County Convention.

We recommend to our friends in every precinct, though not with the sanction of any political party or holding any manifesting connection. How it can be objected to on any reasonable ground we know not we can see, for, as we have already said, unless some plan is adopted to concert [illegible] the August election, we stand [illegible] beat[illegible]en, although having in this county a majority of nearly, or quite, two hundred. Look back to 1840, and see the result of organization. We then nominated our candidates in convention, and the entire Whig ticket was elected by a most triumphant vote. How has it been since? Defeat upon defeat has awaited us, whilst our *real* strength has been the same; and, all for a want of concert and unanimity. Now, let us for a moment, look at only one of the consequences of these defeats. Winter before last, an U. S. Senator was to be elected from our State—a State which, in 1840, gave a Whig majority of 12,000—a State which, we assert it boldly, is now, as she was then, Whig *all over*—and the result was the choice of E. A. Hannegan, a violent locofoco; but, mark it, by a majority of *one* only. Where did that vote come from? From the *Whig* county of Knox! "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon." Disguise it as we may, we alone have that sin to answer for, and are besides responsible for our share of the evils which have been fastened upon us by locofoco legislation.

But, it is useless to urge the necessity of union in our ranks. We can all see and feel it. The only question is, How is that union to be attained? We hesitate not to say that there is but one way, and that is through a convention; not a packed one, however, but one in which every township in the county shall be fully represented and be entitled to a voice according to its taxable property. This will prevent any unfair advantage being taken by intriguers, and will secure a result in accordance with the wishes of the majority throughout the county.

We would therefore call upon our Whig friends to reflect upon this matter, and we feel convinced they will come to the same conclusions to which we have arrived, that a nominating convention is essential to our success. By it all conflicting interests would be reconciled, and future divisions prevented, for it cannot be doubted that the several aspirants for the offices of the county would, without exception, submit their claims to it and cheerfully abide its decisions.

The last "Washington Expositor" gives us a *poetical* description of a late tour of his master, through Europe and America. The next account we have of his majesty, he will, doubtless, be at Washington, circulating canal memorials.

We to-day publish the letter of the Whig State Central Committee, and invite for it the favorable consideration that the high source from which it emanates demands. If the political principles entertained by the two great antagonistical parties of the day, are fraught with the great consequences to the country, that we are taught to believe, and that the advocates of the respective parties are daily holding up, in manifold shapes to our view, it becomes the solemn and bounden duty of the people, entertaining the political faith thus by them advocated, to sacrifice, on the altar of that faith, every minor and personal cause of let or hindrance to its progress.

Our likes and dislikes should not permit us to lose sight of the political creed, destined, as we firmly believe, to restore our country to prosperity and political purity. We must confess that our political opponents, heretofore, have exhibited more discipline, [illegible] than has been displayed on the Whig ranks previous to 1840. [illegible] now [illegible] power of the party plunders, no longer holds them together. The sceptre is departed from their hands; the mass of the organization has lost its power; the people, lured by Conquering [illegible] of Van Buren, turn away indignant from its blasting and withering influence, and the empire that [illegible] has, for years past, held over the minds of the people, under the siren song of Democracy, is now divided into petty kingdoms and factions—the sage of Linderwald stalks but the ghost of his former self, and cannot stride wide enough to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor'—he of the dark and bloody ground,' the Richard of our land, trying toward to a poor cripple no longer able to bear him in the hour of his need, falls in the general melee, and cries out in his agony, 'a horse! a horse!' and would give his kingdom for *another* fox to lead the Van to the second place, which he would so condescendingly accept. Cataline, the treacherous southerner, proudly withdraws, and refuses to strike in a contest which can bring to him no spoils, but stands stoically indifferent, though Rome should fall. But the traitor need not chuckle, the Cicero of our country is destined once again to restore the Capitol from the traitor's unholy hand, and on the 4th of March next he will be there found, breathing hope and comfort and confidence to the listening thousands. But, political brethren of Knox, while coming events thus cast their shadows before, and point unerringly to the future, while discord and confusion exist in the camp of the enemy, we must not lay the flattering unction to our souls, that without concert and vigilence we can achieve the glorious triumph. The elements of victory, 'tis true, are within our own ranks independent of any divisions in our political opponents, but we must reach out our hand if we wish to restore true Jeffersonian Democracy in our government. Our victory should not be a mere success, but it should be a final overthrow of political bribery and corruption. While throughout organization is every where the order of the day, will old Knox stand back? While all are striving who shall be the banner State and banner county, and when the great battle shall have been won, and a happy people are rejoicing in having well and gloriously fought the good fight, is old Knox to receive no congratulations and lift up her head in the consciousness of a well directed effort? Is no gun to be fired and no banner waved for her? Look to it, Whigs of Knox, and our merry laugh will be heard in the rejoicings of a regenerated and disenthralled State and Nation.

WABASH IMPROVEMENT.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. Ficklin, from the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, in the House of Representatives, has reported to that body a bill making an appropriation of 600,000 acres of land, out of the Vincennes, Palestine and Shawneetown districts, for the improvement of the Wabash river. The committee was unanimous in regard to this bill, and it certainly goes before the House under favorable auspices, and we have every reason to believe that it will receive an early and favorable consideration; but, to secure this, we should still be active. The ball must be kept in motion. The friends of the measure should continue their exertion to swell the list of memorialists, and see that they are duly sent to Congress. Every name will add weight to our application, and no effort should be spared to obtain a full expression of the people of the Wabash valley touching this matter. Let us do *our duty*, and if, after all, we fail, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the fault lies not at our doors.

The Lawrenceburgh Branch of the State Bank of Indiana has been reinstated and is now doing business.

George H. Dunn, Esq., late Treasurer of State, has been elected President, and H. K. Hobbs, Esq., Cashier. Under the auspices of these gentlemen, we have no doubt the Bank will be well and ably managed.

☞ In the hurry of preparing our matter for last week's Gazette, the call of the Central Committe for a Convention of the Whigs of Knox county, was unfortunately overlooked. It was published the week before, however, and will be found in an adjoining column of to-day's paper.

Just Waked Up.

So much has been said, written and done of late in regard to the improvement of the Wabash, and to the proposed extention of the Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre Haute to Evansville, that it was reasonable to believe that every man within a hundred miles of the proposed works had heard all about them, particularly as a bill was already before Congress making an appropriation of lands for the river. It seems, however, such has not been the fact. Our esteemed friend Conard, of the Courier at Terre Haute, it would appear, has only just found out that efforts are making to obtain grants of land to carry out these works, altho[illegible] he would terminate at that point. What our cotemporary [illegible] been about to get up for [illegible] purpose, we are at a loss to conjecture. Indeed he has, like Rip Van Winkle, been napping and has just waked up. A [illegible] of our office suggests that it may have arisen from his being closely engaged in preparing a second edition of Stephen Morlatt for the press, et, being in such a state of mind which, we [illegible], has a peculiarly oblivious effect upon him as to all ordinary affairs. Without stopping to decide upon these conjectures, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the signs of returning consciousness which he exhibits, and we cherish a confident hope that he will soon become fully alive to the importance of an early improvement of our river, and will be found, with us, battling for that truly national but long neglected work.

Clay Club.

At the meeting of the Clay Club on Saturday evening last, U. P. LINDER, Esq., of Illinois, was present, and being called upon, addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, in a most eloquent and soul-stirring manner, calling forth frequent and the most enthusiastic applause. We have seldom heard a more able political speech, and the satisfaction evinced by the large crowd present was truly gratifying, showing as it did, that the spirit of '40 is still among us, and is beginning to manifest itself. Mr. Linder is the Whig candidate for Elector in the 3d Congressional District in Illinois, and we cannot but congratulate our Whig brethren of that state on having so able an expounder of their principles.

Among those present were a number of Locofocos, and it was not a little amusing to witness the signs of restlessness and dismay which they exhibited. The truth seemed to sit very heavy upon their stomachs. Poor fellows! they are much to be pitied, for the cross sits hard under gross them, the grapes are sourish, what will they do, suffer between this and November? The chagrin of two or three of their number was so excessive as to show itself in open violents, which, coming from a body elsewise so quiet, would have been amusing, [illegible] exceedingly thus disturbed when they observed.

That they should question the statements made, though taken from public documents, was quite natural, for they doubtless judged the speaker by themselves, and were too ignorant to know the value to be attached to the authorities quoted.—They are incurable. There is no hope that in them time will work any favorable change, for, unfortunately, there *are* minds which experience can neither profit nor enlighten.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Madison Branch of the State Bank was entered by means of false keys, on the night of Monday the 26th February, and robbed of $27,370, principally in the notes of that Bank. Of the notes stolen ten or eleven thousand dollars were of the denomination of $20, between ten and eleven thousand of $50 and $100, and the remainder a mixture of $5's, $10's, and $20's, and were for the most part of the old issue.

The robbery was effected between 7 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and at the last dates no clue to the villain had been obtained. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, and $1,000 for the discovery and conviction of the thief.

Rags! Rags!

Who amongst our patrons cannot collect in the course of one year 20 or 30 lbs. of Rags. We think there is no one who could not, if he were so disposed. It is no trouble to put a few rags into a rag-bag every day, but it exhibits a proper economy, and should be more generally practiced. Many persons might pay for their newspapers in rags—some have.—Then why not do it. A few cents thus obtained are better saved than lost. We will give 2½ cents per lb. in our work for any quantity of good, clean, linen or cotton rags, without regard to color.

☞ An article will be found in to-day's paper giving an account of the late horrible explosion of one of the large guns belonging to the U. S. Ship, Princeton.—Two members of the Cabinet were killed and the Captain (Tyler), himself, came very near his end. If such had been the case—"how we would 'a cry'd."

WHIGS OF KNOX.

We, the undersigned, the Knox county Whig Central Committee, impressed with the importance of a favorable result in our August elections, both in reference to our county and State affairs and its bearing upon the next Presidential election, and believing that such a result can be ensured only by unity in the party, hereby, in pursuance of the authority invested in us at our institution, call upon the citizens of Knox to assemble in Convention, at Vincennes, on the FOURTH MONDAY in March next, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the further organization of the county, and to make all necessary preparations for the ensuing fall elections. This Convention is considered indispensable for the purpose of deciding upon the claims of the numerous candidates for office, and by making judicious nominations to concentrate the Whig vote, and save the party from division and consequent defeat. This plan for a Convention which upon the most general consultation is deemed expedient, leadership shall hold a meeting on the Saturday previous to the County Convention, to express a preference between the candidates, and then to assemble on the above day in more Convention, each individual present to be allowed for the candidates each township will vote separately and according to its relative pull. It is thought that this plan will secure to the various candidates a fair presentation of their claims before the Convention and prevent any advantage being taken by intrigue and management.

We think the necessity for a Convention must be apparent to every sensible man, and we hope that the plan above embodied will be approved of. We therefore earnestly call upon every man who has the good of the party at heart, to use his influence in getting up township meetings, and to induce such a general attendance on the Convention as to give its decisions weight and dignity. We have the strength to beat our opponents if we are but united. All we want is harmony and an understanding between ourselves, and we trust every Whig in the county will be found ready to lend his best efforts in a plan calculated to secure unity, concord, and success to his own party.

D. S. Bonner,	H. Fauntleroy,
Abm. Smith,	Geo. D. Hay,
Thos. Bishop,	G. W. Wilkerson,
H. D. Wheeler,	W. T. Scott,
Saml. Emison,	Jas. Henderson.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

THE EARTH.

BY KAZO.

What curious and inconceivable problems does Philosophy solve! What strange, profound, incomprehensible enigmas does the strip of their magic cloud—with what greater force are presents to the bewildered gaze! astonished myriads the immensity of their instrumentality. Since the hue glared before the view of mortals, those glowing results, which have occasioned such happy transports, man has become a new being, arisen from the ashes of his forefathers. Before Science had [illegible] arm—before [illegible] at light in all her [illegible] the mind was occupied in [illegible] of sordid conceptions, and in the pursuation of grovelling obscenities.

To us who dwell on her verdant plains, this speck of created matter, seems as the extent of omnipotent exertion. On it, we can view much that tends to our pleasure, and to our animal gratification. O'er its broad and extended surface, are dispersed many lovely decorations. Its lengthened plains are replete with beauty. Its tremense forests—its snow-cap'd mountains, present a bold scene of grandeur and sublimity. These are natural beauties. Machination has constructed many others, that meet our daily gaze, and cause the most lively emotions.

But, when we pause from the consideration of earthly enjoyments, and, poised on the pinions of Astronomy, we fly to the celestial spheres, how deeply are we impressed with the magnitude of existing matter, and the amplification of the prescience of Divinity. The power of genius has torne away the dark envelope—has rent the curtain, and disclose to our raptured sight the unclouded reality. It has shone that the twinkling stars that dance through the firmament are vast worlds that ride thro' interminable space, receiving their light from that ponderous luminary that rolls around—the great centre of the system. Then are we not confused with wonder at the disclosures of Philosophy? Are we not amazed at that profound sagacity, which first imaged, then constructed, such a high-road to transport the admiring beholder? This Earth, so mighty in itself—so vast, and extensive, in the esteem of the mass—how feeble an auxiliary in the huge fabric of the universe—a spot on the grand chart—a recipient from the one great centre—it is but *E pluribus unum* of the worlds that roll through the unbounded vacuum.

Yet, the sun, the stars, the worlds that have been laid out before the astonished vision of man, are but an iota in the mighty engine of the general system of things. On what a slender basis does this vast globe apparently stand, hanging as it were, by a hair over the dark chasm of unfathomable space. One stroke from the scissors of the "Sisters of Fate," hurled from its eliptic it would be plunged, bounding on like the frightened steed through the immeasurable void—ranging the boundless wilderness of ether, until dashed in pieces by the collision of a mighty Orb.

Vincennes, Feb. 29, 1844.

To the Whigs of Indiana.

Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned were selected by the Whig Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 16th inst., as a State Central Committee. With a view to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us by the Convention, we respectfully submit to your consideration the following suggestions, for the purpose of securing that concert of action and efficient organization, by which the Whigs of Indiana may be enabled to do their duty in the approaching Presidential canvass. We have taken this step thus early, because we are deeply impressed with the necessity of avoiding those causes which led to the defeat in the late elections.

It is necessary that every man should do his duty—his whole duty, in every movement which may be made between this time and the Presidential election. The Whigs are admonished by the disasters of the past, that they have much to do during the present year. A slight glance at some of the prominent causes of defeat in previous contests will enable us all to perceive the line of conduct which is necessary to pursue. Last year in many of the counties, in which there were acknowledged Whig majorities, they had several candidates for the same office for which the opposite party proposed but a single candidate. These aspirants were encouraged to persist, by apparently sincere assurances that, as to that particular office, the party lines would not be drawn, but when the votes came to be counted all were deserted by the opposite party adhering to their own men. While constituencies were represented by those opposed to their principles, and regardless of their views and wishes. Discord was sown among those who should have been fast friends, and their subsequent co-operation rendered more difficult. But the worst is the evil did not stop here. The whigs were doomed to suffer defeat as to candidates for other offices, when they would otherwise have succeeded. Similar occurrences in other years might be pointed out, while on the other hand it can be satisfactorily shown that when this state of things have been avoided, the most brilliant success has crowned their efforts.

We cannot omit to mention that over confidence in their strength has proved most detrimental to the success of the whigs in numerous instances. Many wishing well to the cause of sound principles, made not the slightest effort, supposing it not to be necessary. Others again have indulged in an apathy the most fatal, justifying it in many cases on the ground that in ordinary elections success is a matter of little moment; that it is enough if they come up to the work on the great question. The consequence however of carelessness and apathy is, that the opposite party are emboldened and encouraged by victories won under such circumstances, while those of the whigs who have to bear the brunt of the battle are dispirited, and the habit of acting together on ordinary occasions for the common good is lost.

These matters are not presented for the purpose of inflicting reproach. They are merely recurred to, as a part of the history of the last few years, from which a most useful and instructive lesson may be learned. Nor do we wish in any thing we have advanced, to be understood as desiring to infringe upon that freedom of thought and action, which [illegible] every citizen the right of [illegible] which are [illegible] of his principles, whether he cannot better advance his own personal interest, and the prosperity of the cause by a alteration, by acting harmoniously with his friends, especially in view of the fact that a contrary course produces defeat to himself, and gives the opportunity to the friends of his country! We have every [illegible] to united and harmonious action. Recent indications are in our favor. We have only to be firm, united—true to ourselves and to our principles—and the close of this contest must result in a victory the [illegible] of our government upon the [illegible] of sound conservatism and genuine democracy. [illegible] can, we must succeed, but let it constantly be borne in mind that to secure this union, there must be a hearty, a [illegible] efficient co-operation of every member of the Whig party.

To the end that union may be secured, and the evils, to which the recent reverses of the Whigs are attributable, may be avoided, the undersigned, after such consultations as could be had among themselves and with Whig friends in various parts of the State, would respectfully suggest the plan of organization and co-operation that has been heretofore adopted with so much success.—For this purpose it is proposed that a vigilant central committee, wherever it is found expedient, be organized in each county, its members so far as practicable, to be so selected, that each township in the county shall be represented in such committee; and that the names of such persons composing such committee be transmitted to the State committee.

It is also suggested that Whig Clubs, or such other associations as may be deemed proper, be formed in each township to communicate with each other and with the county committee.

This organization is deemed feasible and of vital consequence; and it is hoped that the various county and township committee and clubs will communicate freely with the State committee on all important matters, and as to the dissemination of necessary information.

The undersigned respectfully propose that this organization be carried out by the first of next March, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The State committee would also suggest to the various individuals designated by the late convention, in the several circuits, to discuss in such circuits the questions bearing on the Presidential election, the expediency of communicating to said committee any information, which may be deemed proper and essential and the committee will cheerfully correspond on all subjects touching the election.

Editors of whig newspapers will confer a favor by giving this communication a prominent insertion in their columns, and by calling the public attention thereto.

Noah Noble	P. A. Hackleman
O. H. Smith	D. P. Holloway
D. Maguire	Samuel Bigger
Wm. Quarles	John B. Semans
J. S. Robbs.	John S. Davis
Geo. W. Stipp	Samuel Hall
A. W. Morris	Jesse Conard
John Wilkins	T. G. Harris
S. V. B. Noel	F. M. Finch
T. J. Barnett	Bicknel Cole
Hiram Brown	J. H. Wright
N. McCarty	E. J. Peck
C. Rommell	Geo. H. Dunn.

CELEBRATED LIBRARY. The celebrated Durazzo Library, at Genoa, one of the most perfect private libraries in the world containing 10,000 volumes, among which are hundreds of MSS, in various languages, far older than the art of printing, many of which never have been printed, is now for sale for $30,000; less than the cost of the binding. C. Edwards Lester, Esq., our consul at Genoa, has obtained the refusal of this valuable library for five months from 15th October last, and has written to Washington, expressing a strong desire that it may be purchased by Congress. *Asylum Journal.*

To the Whigs of the State.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee held February 9th, 1844, O. H. SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman of said Committee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ex-Governor NOBLE, when, among others, the following proceedings were had, and the Whig Presses of the State were requested to publish the same to-wit:

Resolved, that the Whigs of the several counties of this State, who have not already done so, be requested to speedily form Central County Committees, and forward the names of the members, as soon as possible, to this committee.

The Secretary laid before the Committee a letter from James Collins, Jr., declining the post of delegate for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention, because of his more recent appointment as a District Elector, which having been read and accepted,

JAMES RARIDEN, Esq., of Wayne, was unanimously appointed to fill said vacancy.

On motion, Mr. Henry Roschaupt, of Indianapolis, was added to this Committee.

O. H. SMITH, Chairman.

T. J. BARNETT, Secretary.

Committee Room, Indianapolis, Feb. 19th, 1844.

The following is Major Dun's opinion of the two electoral tickets formed in this state. How a 'full blooded' locofoco, and we cannot but admire his sagacity in judging of other men's talents whilst his own are rather below mediocrity.' The Major talks about Judge Read 'like a book!' If the judge had a *military* title instead of a *legal* one, we should expect him to chastise the insolence of the refractory editor of the Beacon by calling him into the field! By the way what will the party do with the circular of Judge Read referred to by the editor of the Beacon! How can the judge explain it? Without any difficulty whatever, for the party has turned a complete summerset on these questions since that circular was written. But read the Beacon's article:

[*Rushville Whig.*

Democratic and Whig Electors.

We have the list of both before us, and are free to acknowledge that in the selection of Electors, the Whigs have the advantage in point of talents. We have Gen. Howard for the state at large, and when that is said all is said. Judge Read will be no where in the discussion with Jo Marshall. Did any man ever hear Judge Read discuss a question and argue its merits? We have heard him for many years, and we never yet heard him say any thing new, or argue a question with ability. The nearest he ever came was in a handbill he put out when he was a candidate for Governor, in which he defended a bank of the United States, a high tariff and internal improvements. We hope the Judge will be able to explain all to the satisfaction of his friends on the one hand, and his opponents on the other. In most of the districts the Whigs have the strongest speakers; in this district they are about even, or, if so, they are about equal.

We speak thus freely that our democratic friends may be aware of the talents we have got to contend with. The appointment of Judge Read was unfortunate. We have none but good feelings towards him, but truth compels us to speak in this case. We will not, and we believe our friends will not fail to pay this part of the State a visit during the campaign, he has never spoken among us yet. We would say to Judge Read you need not come—we can do as well without as with you. *Lawrenceburg Register.*

[illegible] 1844.

This morning the select committee to whom we referred the resolutions concerning the annexation of Texas, reported that they had the same under consideration and begged leave to report the following preamble and resolution in lieu thereof:

Whereas, the citizens of Texas, have at various times manifested a wish for the annexation of that republic to the United States: and *whereas*, an enlightened policy would dictate, that the two countries, contiguous in geographical position, inhabited by a kindred people, speaking a common language, producing the same staples, cherishing the same commercial interests, and animated by the same love of liberty, should not longer sustain a relation, that is now separate, and may hereafter become belligerant; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in congress, be requested to urge zealously and perseveringly, the immediate and indissolable annexation by treaty, of the republic of Texas to the United States.

Resolved, That in the judgement of this legislature, if the desired annexation should not be effected, it will be incompatible with the rights, interests, and tranquility of the United States, for any European power to obtain possession of the territory of Texas, or to secure a commanding influence of her councils—and that any such attempt should be considered by the United States, as a sufficient cause for war.

Resolved, In order that expression of opinion may be general throughout the Union, that his excellency, the governor of the state Mississippi, be be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the governors of the several United States, with a request that they may be laid before their respective legislatures. Also, to each of our senators and representatives in congress, and to the president of the republic of Texas.

The resolution embodied herein, in reference to Texas, have passed the house this day; *sixty-one* voting in the affirmative, and only *ten* in the negative. J.

THE BALL THAT KILLED NELSON. The musket-ball which robbed England of her great naval commander is now in possession of the Rev. F. W. Baker, of Bathwick. It was fired at random from the top of the Redoubtable by a French soldier named Robert Guillermarde, who escaped unwounded, and when his ship struck was taken on board the Victory. The fatal bullet was not discovered until the Victory arrived at Spithead. It had struck the fore part of the hero's epaulette, and entered his left shoulder. It then descended obliquely into the thorax, fracturing the second and third ribs, and after penetrating the left lobe of the lungs and dividing a large part of the pulmonary artery, it entered the left side of the spine, passed through the muscles of the back, and lodged therein. A considerable portion of the gold lace, pad, and silk cord of the epaulette, with a piece of coat, were found attached to it, the gold lace was as firmly fixed as if it had been inserted into the metal while in a state of fusion. The ball together with the lace, &c., was mounted in crystal, and silver and presented by Capt. Hardy to Mr. Beattie, the surgeon of the Victory, whose death was announced some time since.

Boston Post.