

REMARKS OF MR. ARCHBOLD.

On his proposition to amend the Bank Bill by abolishing bills of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Mr. Archbold addressed the Chair, and observed that he rose under discouraging circumstances.

That nothing was better calculated to depress the spirits of a speaker than hopelessness of success. Yet so it was, the good and generous spirits of the two parties were condemned by political prejudice, to pass each other like ghosts in a graveyard.

The language of such a man would be, "Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers, But error wounded through in pain, And dies amidst her worshippers."

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would get out of politics, for as soon as they ceased to interfere with and injure the community, no disposition would be felt to interfere with, or injure them, and if such an attempt should be made, it would be indignantly rebuked.

But what interference with the affairs of the citizen could be more destructive than the power of a single president and cashier to make ten thousand dollars of currency in a morning, by scribbling their names on pieces of paper?

TEXIAN CONGRESS. Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, on the subject of annexation.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 20, 1845. To the Hon. K. L. Anderson, President of the Senate:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolutions adopted by the people of Brazoria and Austin counties, in mass meeting assembled, and the memorial of the citizens of the county of Victoria, all expressive of lively interest in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States,

The annexation of Texas to the United States, already emphatically willed by the people of both countries, will, when consummated, be among the most interesting events recorded in the annals of history.

But here, how different will be the change; and how incomparably different must be its results! Our weakness will become strength; our danger safety; and desolation of heart will be supplanted by the smiles of joy.

to, and characteristic of, freemen, to render more durable republican institutions, and to perpetuate the glory of the American name.

North Carolina and Rhode Island for a while refused to sanction the constitution. They soon saw their error, and entered into that great compact of States. And should not Texas do the same? Would it not be infinitely better for her to form one of the sisterhood of American States?

The imbecility of Spain, the alternate anarchy and despotism of Mexico, the daring attempt of Santa Anna to destroy the constitution of the country, the resistance and bravery of the people of Texas, the carnage and capture of San Jacinto, and the enlightened judgment of the people of the United States, have all admirably conspired to bring about that restoration.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 18. LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Creole, from Vera Cruz, we have advices from that city to the 31 instant, her day of sailing.

Upon glancing at our papers, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his prison at Perote, on the 22d of January, addressed to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies.

In his communication to the chambers—the substance of which we give—Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most vainglorious manner, the service which he has rendered Mexico.

ed to be his constitutional rights to the presidency; that the actions which took place at Puebla were mere skirmishes; that he had difficulty in restraining the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and that he voluntarily gave up the command of them when they were unanimously devoted to him.

As to the probable fate of Santa Anna, we can give no more definite indication than is contained in the following letter from one of our correspondents:

"VERA CRUZ, Feb. 3, 1845. I have only time to drop you a few lines. Nothing new. Santa Anna is in confinement in Perote, while his cause is before the Congress, constituted in 'grand jury' at Mexico.

"Respecting Texas, I would say that its useless ever to expect the consent of this government to its annexation to the United States. If it should be annexed, it will make a great deal of noise here, but nothing further than talk will result from it, in my opinion."

The papers from every department of Mexico come freighted with expressions of joy and gratulation. It may not be without significance, the fact that we now receive our files of the liberal papers as due; a little while since we never could lay our hands upon one, unless it were forwarded by some friend at his personal risk.

The liberal editors of the city of Mexico are urging upon the government to organize a national guard, upon the French system. They begin to weary of the rule of any dictator, supported by legions of janissaries alone.

The communications from the northern departments of Mexico are still replete with Indian outrages. The government continues to express a desire to repel the audacious outrages which have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of that distant section of country.

When the Creole left Vera Cruz, there were ten Mexican vessels of war in port of different grades, the two steamships being at the head of them. The French brig Mercure, the British frigate Inconstant, the United States corvette Albatross, and the Spanish frigate Cortes were also in the harbor.

The SIGLO of the 24th ultimo, states that Santa Anna was exceedingly depressed in spirits in his confinement at Perote.

No progress has been made in the trials of the ex-ministers, Bocanegra and Bussadre, and of the ex-President Canaltzo.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME.—"What's in a name?" is frequently uttered without its being expected that an answer is to be given to the exclamation. A young man, in Paris, found that a name could place him within the clutches of a municipal guard.

laughter at the occurrence, in which, though much annoyed, he at last joined. The municipal very seriously recommended the owner of the dog to give his quadruped a less alarming appellation.—Galignani.



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS. WOODSFIELD, O., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1845.

All persons to whom this number of our paper is sent, will be considered subscribers unless the paper is returned to us.

The present number commences a new volume of our paper. One year, therefore, has rolled round since we assumed the control of a public journal. It would naturally be expected that on this occasion we should make some remarks in relation to our intentions for the future.

make both ends meet' without any opposition. Certainly if Harrison county can support four papers, Monroe can support one. Shall it be said that Monroe county, with a population of over twenty thousand, cannot support one paper? If not, let our present subscribers assist us in extending our circulation.

As heretofore, we shall battle for what we conceive to be democratic principles. Because James K. Polk is president of the United States, it is no reason why the democracy of the country should relax a single effort. Now, as at all times, will the money power of the country seek to gain the ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

As we have at this time but a single journeyman in our employ, we are unable to devote but very little time to the editorial department of our paper. Those acquainted with the printing business know that it is pretty good work for two hands to issue a paper of the size of the 'Spirit' without any other assistance, and not even a devil.

THE BANK BILL.

The great fine-and shearing (financier) scheme of Mr. Kelly, has become the law of the land; and this bill of seventy five sections we promised to publish, should it be finally passed into a law.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The principal business engaging the attention of the legislature since the passage of Kelly's monster Bank, is of a local character, and therefore uninteresting to our readers.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kelly, to appraise all property for taxation at its cash value, has been postponed.

The House has indefinitely postponed the Senate bill to repeal the black laws, by a vote of 35 to 27.

ACCIDENT. On Thursday, the 27th ult. while a number of persons were engaged on the farm of Mr. Edwin Masons, in this township, in rolling logs and felling trees, a limb about three feet in length fell from a considerable height, from one of the falling trees, and struck Mr. Maginnis on the head above the right temple, which occasioned his death in about two hours. Mr. M. was an old and respected citizen.

CONGRESS—TEXAS—POSTAGE BILL.

The news from the city of Washington is highly gratifying to the friends of the annexation of Texas. We copy below the bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States as it passed the Senate.

The House has passed the Senate postage bill with two amendments—one, that the bill is not to take effect until the first of July—the other, that on all single letters the postage for any distance under three hundred miles shall be five cents, for all distances over three hundred miles, ten cents. We hope this bill may become a law.

The Senate has, so far, refused to act on the bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida as States.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Be it 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.

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

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United