*mendations.* I indulge the hope that the present state of public affairs may lead to a re-examination of the system, and to such changes as may render it permanently useful."

My plan exempts the very young men from militia duty, and, in this respect, coincides with that proposed by General Scott and recommended by Mr. Barbour—not only because I agree with them, that such a distribution of service is an improper and unnecessary interference with parents and guardians, and has an immoral tendency, but from the hardship it imposes, and the difficulty it creates of bringing together even a small body of men in sparsely settled districts. It includes all free white men, from the age of 20 to 37, separating from the mass of the militia 200,000 men—one half of the number to be liable to be called out for training, and the other half to be liable to military duty as a reserve, if their services should be needed; the militia mustered for training, to be assembled in the neighborhood of depots of arms to be established for the purpose, each battallion within its own State, and as nearly as practicable in the centre of its district. It recommends the battallion formation, as confessedly that best adapted for instruction. It contemplates arming the militia thus selected, with arms, to be furnished and kept constantly in good order, by the government—leaving in force the 1st section of the law of 1792, both because no preceding plan proposed its repeal, and because the act which provides for the distribution of arms among the several States in proportion to the number of their militia, enables them to relieve their citizens in a very great degree, from the burden of furnishing their own arms and equipments. That section of the old law is in these words; "That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than 24 cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, 20 balls suited to the bore of his rifle, a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service—except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall, severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and espontoon; and that from and after five years from the passage of this act all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempt from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or for the payment of taxes." This section of the act was approved by Gen. Washington in 1792; by Mr. Jefferson, upon a revision of this law in 1803, and has continued in force to this day.

The Constitution guarantees *equally to the people of the United States the right of trial by jury and the right to keep and bear arms*; and lest the people should neglect to exercise these inestimable privileges, on which their liberties as individuals and as a nation, in a great measure depend, the law has from the commencement of the government provided that they shall do their duty to themselves; and to their country in these essential particulars. The General Government aids the States to arm their citizens, but its constant policy has been, that every freeman in America should be armed and equipped in order that he may at all times be prepared to defend his country and his liberty.

My plan proposes to train the officers and men together; whereas, my predecessors appear to be of opinion that it is sufficient to have camps of instruction for officers. I have considered this question anxiously, and am convinced that the men who are to stand shoulder to shoulder in the hour of battle, should be trained together in time of peace; and equally satisfied that those who are to defend the forts and fight the great guns, must be assembled in the casemates and on the ramparts, and taught to load those guns quickly and fire them accurately.

The Committee of the House of Representatives of the 14th Congress, of which General Harrison was Chairman, appear to have been of the same opinion; but we differ in the manner of remunerating the services of the militia—that committee proposing to pay the officers alone, while my plan contemplates paying privates as well as officers; it having appeared to me, that the latter were equally entitled to be remunerated for their services, as those who command them.

My plan recommends the division of the whole territory of the United States into military districts; an arrangement, which will be acknowledged by every person acquainted with the subject, to be extremely useful to the service in time of peace, and absolutely necessary in war.

It proposes a succession in the militia companies selected for training, so that one-fourth part might every year impart to the body of the people a portion of the discipline and skill acquired during the period of service, and one-fourth be received for training fresh from the people; thus keeping up in the trained bands the popular principle. It contemplates the previous legislation of the States, before its provisions are to be carried into effect, except in cases were citizens might volunteer their services.

In proposing to subject the militia when called out by the President, to the rules and articles of war, I have done no more than leave the law as it now stands. Such a provision has been found necessary to ensure proper subordination in the field, by all officers who have commanded militia, and by none of them was this necessity felt and more frequently acknowledged than by General Washington and Gneeral Jackson.

I have endeavoured to answer your enquiries in the spirit of frankness in which they are made, and believe that it will be apparent, from this belief recapitulation of the repeated an urgent recommendations made to Congress by Mr. Van Buren's predecessors, and of the plans for the more perfect organization of the militia, proposed by former Secretaries of War, by Committees of Congress, and by experienced officers of the army and militia of the United States, that the proposition under consideration, so far from being new in principle, corresponds in its most essential provisions with those recommended by Washington, Jefferson, Madision, Monroe and Jackson, and is certainly not less liberal and democratic. Those illustrious men and enlightened patriots expressly state, that they regard the more perfect organization of the militia by training a given number of them with superior care, as affording the only means of *avoiding the necessity of keeping on foot a large Standing Army.*

They all inculcate the propriety of relieving the great mass of the militia from the onerous burthen of frequent mustering, and recommend the classification of it so as to confine the duty of training to defend the country, to a select body of men, varying only as to the number, from three to four hundred thousand men.

I do not pretend to say, that the system I have presented to Congress is the best that can be devised; but I hope my friends are now convinced that it is not without precedent in our annals, "tyrannical and oppressive in its details and without a parallel in the history of free Governments;" but, on the contrary, that in seeking to lessen the burthens of the people, and at the same time to render the militia more efficient, I have done no more than imitate the example of the best and greatest men who have ruled the the destines of this country. If I have erred, so did they. If I thought it expedient, when the country was threatened with war to prepare to meet it, they urged their fellow citizens to do so in time of peace. If I considered the present militia system detecfive and likely to lead to defeat and disgrace at the commencement of hostilities, and rendering the creation of a large Standing Army necessary during their continuance, and therefore recommended that a select body of citizens should be better trained, armed and equipped than the rest, in order that they might be prepared at all times to repel invasion or repress insurrection; so did Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson; and I am well satisfied, that in endeavoring to carry out their views and following their example, I have been guided by the beacon light of Liberty.

I have now presented to you my motives for submitting this proposition at this particular juncture, and as briefly as practicable, a sketch of the several plans which have been submitted to Congress since the foundation of our government; and after reviewing the whole subject as you request, aided by the lights derived from the objections of its opponents, I am satisfied that the organization proposed, so far from being tyrannical and oppressive in its details, would prove less onerous than that now in existence. It is true, the objections of its opponents have not afforded me much aid in considering the subject, for they apply most exclusively, as before remarked, to the existing system. They impute to me all that may appear defective in the present organization under the militia law of 1792, and in order that this glaring attempt to deceive the people may be fully understood, I respectfully suggest that the act itself may be published.

That a man who, like Mr. Van Buren, has throughout his whole political career, placed his sole reliance upon the virtue, intelligence and independence of the people, should seek to enrol a select body of militia under the pretext of defending the country, when threatened with war, in order to organize a body of voters to favor his re-election is too improbable to sequire refutation and I may be permitted to say for myself, that every act of a long life spent in public service, and devoted to the cause of freedom, forbids the conclusion that I would insult my fellow-citizens by supposing them capable of being made the tools of any man, however exalted in station or character.

I have the honor to be,
Dear sir, very sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

THOMAS RITCHIE, *Secretary to the Central Democratic Committee, of Richmond Va.*

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AND STILL THEY COME!—Were we to record every information we receive of the changes of influential citizens from Federalism to Democracy, our opponents would go raving mad. We have no disposition to render them so rabid—they are already sufficiently odious to the mass of the people.

On Saturday a most respectable farmer of Clarke Co., Ia., handed to us the names of nine of that county, hitherto Whigs of the deepest dye, who immediately after the Harrod's Creek Barbecue, renounced that party in utter disgust, and gave in their adhesion to Democracy. The barbecue has changed over more than FIFTY WHIGS of Clark county. We will have their names in a few days. The effect has not been less striking in our own State. Every day's mail brings us evidence of destruction from the Opposition ranks—Louisville Ad.

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The honerable Kenneth Rayner, one of the "Constitutional and law,, party, as the Whigs term themselves, has been fined $50 by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, for violating the law, in a case of assault and battery.

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"THE REASONS! THE REASON!" said a Democrat to a British Whig, "why you support Harrison." "O," replied the political non descript,

"We'll vote for Harrison, therefore,
Without a *why* or a wherefore,"


# THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT
**MARTIN VAN BUREN**
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON**
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WILLIAM A. SPENCER, | Senatorial | |
| HENRY G. S. KEY, | | |
| CATHEL HUMPHREYS, | 1st District. | |
| EDWARD LLOYD, | 2d | " |
| OTHO SCOTT, | 3d | " |
| BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, | 4th | " |
| JAMES MURRAY, | | |
| WM. P. MAULSBY, | 5th | " |
| CHARLES MACGILL, | 6th | " |
| WALTER MITCHELL, | 7th | " |

☞The communication of "Capt. Fustificator" will receive an insertion in our next paper.

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We publish this morning Mr. Poinsett's able and distinguished letter in reference to the organization of the Militia. Comment is unnecessary. Let every one who desires to see truth triumph over calumny and misrepresentation read and judge for themselves.

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☞We understand that the political meeting at Barren Creek Springs, on Saturday last, passed off very quietly. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kennedy, Pitts, and Walsh of Baltimore, and Mr. Wm. A. Spencer and Dr. Humphreys of the Eastern Shore.

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ADJOURNMENT.—A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, for bringing the present Session to a close on Tuesday, the 21st instant, on which day Congress will doubtless adjourn.

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INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL PASSED We have the gratification to announce to our Democratic friends that this great measure of financial reform has at length become the law of the land. The "sober second thought of the people" has nobly triumphed,

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The corner stone of a Methodist Episcopal church was laid in Havre de Grace on Saturday last, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The second story of the church when completed is to be used as an Odd Fellows Hall.

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☞The Fourth of July was pleasantly passed by the citizens of Easton. The Guards enlivened the town by their martial appearance, and the ceremonies of the Lyceum were well attended. In the afternoon a most interesting display was made by the Sabbath school children, who met in the capacious yard attached to Mr. S. Hopkins residence to celebrate the anniversary of the Institution. We believe that nothing occurred throughout the day to mar the enjoyment of those who partook in the festivities gotten up for the occasion.

The Eagle Artillerists from Baltimore spent the day at St. Michaels.

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*For the Eastern-Shore Whig.*

MR. SHERWOOD:—It is the duty of every man who has the welfare and stability of our institutions at heart, to become thoroughly acquainted with the principles that actuate the two contending political parties at this time. We have presented to us for our choice for the presidency, two men and both from non slave-holding states. As we live in a democratic land, and have the right to propound questions to candidates asking our suffrage, we should look with a jealous eye to the answers given by those candidates, and see whether they accord with the principles of democracy that were handed down to us by our forefathers from Bunker's Hill; whether the institutions that we, as good citizens are pledged to support and keep inviolate, are not in danger of being prostrated in the dust, by that foul and restless spirit, called *Abolition*. Let us contrast the open and frank declaration of Mr. Van Buren, with the speeches &c given by General Harrison, and see who suffers by the comparison. We must take General Harrison's speeches and what the Abolitionists are doing for him, for our guide; because his conscience keepers have put a seal on his lips, and he answers no letters on political matters, only thro' them. By this committee, we are referred to his speeches on the subject of Abolition.

We find in the year 1833, on the 4th of July, General Harrison delivered an oration at Cheviot, Ohio, and in the course of his remarks the following declaration. "Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid in the cause of *emancipation?* I answer, that it has long been an object *near my heart*, to see the whole of the *surplus national revenue* appropriated to that object." "By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, *we might look forward to a day not far distant, when the North American Sun would not look down upon a slave.*

Thus we find that General Harrison is for a *direat tax* on every pound of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, and all other imported articles, to buy up *slaves with and set them free.* Should this plan be carried into effect, every poor man would have to pay as much as a rich man towards buying up the slaves in case he uses as much of the imported articles; because the consumer of an article is the only one who pays the revenue.

This oration of General Harrison, seems to have given the Abolitionists a new impetus; from the date of this oration up to the present time, the Abolitionists have been rapidly increasing.

We will pass over all that may have been said, for, or against slavery, from the oration, up to the 14th of last February. In a letter to the Editor of the Philanthropist, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th of Feb. 1840, General Harrison says, "I am accused of being friendly to slavery. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an abolition society. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont, *was a member of this Abolition Society*, and has lately given me a *certificate that I was a member. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed.*" Now it is very well known, this is one of the rankest abolition papers in the United States, and there is none more strenuous in the support of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. It would appear from this letter, that he was afraid the Abolitionists would not take his word alone, and to make it doubly sure, *he has added a certificate from a member of the society.* Now I ask any candid man, why General Harrison should put forth such a declaration in an abolition paper? and why he should take so much pains *to prove by a certificate* to the abolitionists, that he is a member of their society, if in fact, he is not an abolitionist? This of itself, should be sufficient to convince any honest man, that Harrison, *at least*, is trying to make the abolitionists think he is one of their number.

But for all the multiplied proofs of his being an abolitionist, we find Southern men rally to his support, and ready to place in the presidential chair, a man, whose principles carried into effect, would liberate every slave, and place them on an equality with the freemen of this country.

We find men, who have the audacity to assert that General Harrison is not an Abolitionist, and that they have nominated candidates of their own party. We know not what the little auxiliary societies may have done; but the *parent* society established at New York still appears to be *overjoyed* at the nomination of General Harrison. So late as the first of June we find in the American and Foreign Antislavery Reposity printed at the above mentioned place, the following language in their report to the auxiliary societies; "The rejection of Henry Clay, a slave-holder, and defender of slavery—*is a way-mark in our history.*" This proves at once, that if they have nominated candidates, it is not their intention to support them on the day of election; and although they may have hung out a false color, and used a little dissimilation to lull the *honest whigs* of the south with, it was always their intention to vote for the man that had their interest so *much at heart.*—What does Mr. Van Buren say in regard to slavery; he says, "that, if elected to the Presidency, he must go into office the *inflexible and uncompromising* opponent of every attempt to abolish *slavery in the District of Columbia* against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and *every attempt to interfere with slavery in the several States.*—These are the opinions of the two candidates before us for our choice. Freemen of Talbot! never let it be said by rising generations, that in 1840 Talbot county cast in her mite toward electing an abolitionist, to preside over the United States. It would be in vain for us to talk of our liberties, if the cry of *Hard cider and Log cabins* were to sway us from our principles.

By the recent demonstration in our favour, we have a fine prospect before us, every section of country seems to be giving a good account of itself; and as *Log Cabins* and *Cider Barrels* do not actually have a vote in this country yet, we shall be able to make the ballot box tell a tale next fall, that will humble *British Whigs*, and *Abolitionists*, and all *other kinds of federalism* in the dust. Y.

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## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE REAFFIRMED.

The passage of the Independent Treasury bill will form an era in the history of our country. It should call forth the earnest and lasting congratulation of every sincere Republican. It applies the axe to the root of that complicated system of measures by which HAMILTON and his party sought to destroy the spirit, while maintaining the forms of the Constitution. So obvious is the fact that the contest which has just terminated, was between the JEFFERSONIAN and HAMILTONIAN principles, that a leading speaker of the Opposition passed a pompous eulogium upon the elder Adams and Hamilton; and declared that he would rather pluck out his heart than say aught against them. The "Bill of Rights," which has just been adopted, levels a fatal blow at that policy, against which Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, and the fathers of the Republican church, protested so eloquently, and yet unsuccessfully. It is in truth a second declaration of independence, an emancipation from a thraldom more corrupting and degrading than the foreign yoke which was thrown off on the Fourth of July, 1776. It rises far above a mere political triumph, it is a victory over avarice and fraud—a redemption from chains more humiliating than bonds of iron. It will be held in remembrance through all time; a grateful posterity will point back with pride to this great reform, without which the Republic is but a name, and liberty but a delusion. In this light our triumph should be viewed; with these feelings our victory should be celebrated.

But if there be one man who is peculiarly entitled to feel an honest pride at the result, it is the PRESIDENT. Beset with the most disheartening difficulties at the very threshold of his Administration, he had the sagacity to discern, and the patriotism to recommend, the true remedy. Deserted by treacherous friends, and forsaken, for a time by whole communities, he had the courage to persist, "calmly but firmly," in what he deemed the right. He was not alarmed by the raging of enemies, nor discouraged by the lukewarmness or disaffection of pretented friends. Imbued from childhood with an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people, he calmly awaited their "sober, second thought," convinced that their steady, unbiased judgment would ultimately sustain his patriotic course. He was not deceived. The voice of reason has prevailed over the clamors and delusion of faction.

Events as well as arguments have enlightened the public mind; and now, so preponderating is the strength of that measure, which was proverbially characterized by its enemies as the "odious Sub Treasury," that it has been adopted by a majority of *seventeen*, in a House, where, at the opening of the session, the Opposition counted upon a majority.

Whatever be the result of the present contest, nothing can deprive the PRESIDENT of the honor of this measure. His name will be inseparably connected with the great reform which will signalize his Administration in history. It is a greater honor than the proudest martial trophy.

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

But the people will be just to him who has been true to them, and the result will prove that they know how to estimate and reward courage, talent, and patriotism of the highest order, exerted in the most difficult times.

It is now nearly three years since the defeat of this measure was celebrated by the Opposition with sacrilegious rejoicings? Desecrating the solemn ceremonies of the dead, they paraded at midnight a coffin, upon which "Sub-Treasury" was inscribed, and after insulting the high functionaries of the Government with groans, mock, music, and the firing of cannon, tossed it contemptuously into the canal. This was the funeral of the Independent Treasury. We have just witnessed its glorious resurrection. Republicans, celebrate every where your triumph, but celebrate it with decorum and dignity, like men who see in it something greater and higher than a mere personal or party victory.—Globe.

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## "THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH."

Among the arts of Federalism to catch the workingmen of the country, we lately saw distinguished honor paid to a vagabond by the name of BEAR, on whom they bestowed especial attention. A meeting was held in this city for the purpose of enabling him to hold forth; he was ushered to the multitude by Gen. Walter Jones, and members of Congress. Mr. Bell, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Briggs, felt themselves honored in playing a secondary part to him, and the performance was heralded in great display through the National Intelligencer. In like manner he was noticed by the Mayor and the Federal dignitaries and nabobs of Philadelphia; and by the same class of men in Baltimore. The Richmond Enquirer informs us that Mr. BEAR is now in companionship with the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, perambulating the western counties of Virginia, and addressing the people. When last heard from they were in Harrison county.

Well, this fellow turns out to be one of the greatest impostors and swindlers in existence! A true Federal Whig Mechanic is he! All cheat—worse than humbug—a cheat of the people, as he is used as an instrument to deceive and cheat the people!

Read the following statement, viz:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This may certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, are acquainted with John W. Bear, the Ohio Blacksmith, as he is called; and hearing that said Bear is travelling to address the people at public meetings in the Eastern part of the United States, put ourselves under obligations to disabuse the public as to the character of said Bear.

His character may be discovered from the following facts, which we certify to be true;

In the spring of 1837, said Bear being at that time a Blacksmith by trade, was elected one of the constables of Salt Creek township in said county of Muskingum, Ohio; and amongst first duties, he collected upon an execution, about $90, from John Clapper, for the use of George Clapper, the execution being in said George Clapper's favor. Soon after receiving said money, said Bear ran away from said Muskingum county, without having returned said execution, and John McCoid and Josiah Sherman, said Bear's securities, had the money to pay. A short time before said Bear thus ran away, he applied to William Betz, of said county of Muskingum, to purchase a mare, to enable him, as he said, the better to perform his duties as constable, saying also to said Betz that he had not, at that time, the money to pay therefor; but he should have in a few months, as he was going to reform himself, and do better. Said Betz sold him the mare, and took said Bear's two notes therefor, each for $15,00 due some months thereafter. A few days after purchase of said mare, said Bear ran away without paying for her, and he never yet has paid the debt.

Said Bear also ran away, as aforesaid, indebted to Richard Sullivan, of said county of Muskingum, for a wagon, which he borrowed from said Sullivan, and sold in Norwich, in said county of Muskingum, to pay a gambling debt. He has never paid for said wagon.—Said Bear is also indebted to Dr. N. Z. Mercer, of said county of Muskingum, for medical services for himself and family, and indebted to Thomas Mawhorter, on an account, and to many others, all which he ran away from, and left unpaid.

Said William Betz, sometime after said Bear ran away, as aforesaid, having some other business on the route, traced said Bear to Indiana, and there learned that he had again absconded, and, upon further inquiry, on returning home, said Betz learned that said Bear had gone to the neighborhood of Circleville, Ohio. We know him to be a dishonest man of base character.

Given under our hands at Zanesville, in said county of Muskingum, this 23d day of June, 1840.

SOLOMON GROVES,
WILLIAM BETZ,
THOS. MAWHORTER,
ROBERT SILVEY,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
WILLIAM SUMMER,
ABSALOM ROBERTS,
N. Z. MERCER,
GEORGE CLAPPER,
JOSEPH CLAPPER,
RICH'D SULLIVAN.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio,) June 24, 1840.

We certify that the above signers are citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, and are personally acquainted with them, and believe them all persons of truth and veracity.

G. A. HALL,
JAMES HAMPSON
ROBT. MITCHELL,
G. W. MANYPENNY.

HONEST MECHANICS! You see what sort of a mechanic is deemed worthy of the special countenance of the Federal Whig leaders—worthy to tread their Brussels carpets and drink their champagne wine! And what do they associate with the swindler for, while they keep you at a distance? Because they think they can make use of him as an instrument to deceive and cheat you in politics as he has already cheated honest men out of their property and money!!

N. B. This man is still travelling through the country, taking up contributions from the faithful, and, it is said reading extracts from a counterfeit letter of Mr VAN BUREN.—*Globe.*

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[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.

In the Senate last evening, a message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary, accompanied by a communication from Mr. Fox, (the British Minister) on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, and the reply of Mr. Forsyth (Secretary of State) to the same.

These documents were read, and the Message stated that the proposition last made by this Government had been accepted by the British Government. That the report of the British Commissioners of their survey of the disputed territory, which was wholly ex parte, and differed essentially from the construction given in the United States to the treaty of 1783 had not yet been accepted by the British Government. But the President strongly recommended immediate provison by Congress for a commission to survey the disputed territory on the part of the United States.

It appeared further from the other documents that the plan now mutually agreed to for the final settlement of this question, is the appointment of a joint commission by the two Governments for the settlement of all the points in dispute, and the points on which they cannot agree are to be referred to an arbitration which is to be final and decisive.

On the motion of Mr. Buchanan, the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and were referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs.

The House, as was expected, sat till midnight, when the Sub Treasury bill, after a violent debate, was reported from committee of the whole.

It was called up this morning at 11 o'clock, when by the aid of the previous question, it was read a third time.

The vote was yeas 124, nays 107.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, nearly every member in the House sprang upon his feet, and in the most earnest manner exclaimed "Mr. Speaker!" It was like a discharge of musketry, but only one shot took effect, and that was from Mr. Graham, of N. C. who had the floor assigned to him, and spoke until the hour against the bill.

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The following is the vote on the final passage of the Independent Treasury bill

YEAS.—Messrs. Judson, Allen, Hugh Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Bell, Black, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquit, Conner, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Graig, Craig, Cross, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Dromegoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of N. C. Hillen, Helleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jemeson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Mallory, Marchard, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parish, Parmenter Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickins, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James Rogers, Ryall, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkwater, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, David D. Wagner, Watterson, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, and Worthington—124.

NAYS—Messers Adams, Alford, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chinn, Crittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Crabb, Cranston, Crocket, Curtis, Cushing, Davis, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggon, Goods, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm S Hastings, Hawes, Henry, John, Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnson, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Peck, Pope, Profit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russel, Saltonstall, Sergeant Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Talliaferro, Waddy, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas, W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

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## ALABAMA MOVING.

The Democracy in Alabama have gone to work with their sleeves rolled up and are now "ready for the question." From the Mobile Register we learn that "through the whole of South Alabama the Democracy is beginning to move. The real log cabin boys are coming to the rescue—not your dandy idlers who never saw a cabin of any kind, but those who live in log cabins, who earn their bread by their toil, and who sleep o'nights without the fear of bank officers haunting them like an untimely ghost."