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POET'S CORNER.

"To charm the languid hours of solitude, He oft invites her to the Muse's lore."

THE FAREWELL.

Yes, you can't—will not detain thee, Whate'er the bliss I may forego; Let other will, or love constrain thee, A lover's blessing with thee go...

But, fare thee well! and if to move thee, One more blest should I'er aspire; O may he love, as I have lov'd thee, And move thus to meet thy heart's desire.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

Love never sleeps! The mother's eye Bends o'er her dying infant's bed; And as she marks the moments fly, While death creeps on with noiseless tread...

Yet e'en that sad and fragile form Forgets the tumult of her breast; Despite the horrors of the storm, O'erburdened nature sinks to rest.

Around—above—the angel bands Stoop o'er the cure-worn sons of men; With pitying eyes and eager hands They raise the soul to hope again.

Oh! God of Love! our eyes to thee, Tired of the world's false radiance, turn; And as we view thy purity, We feel our hearts within us burn.

Miscellaneous.

THE INTRUSIONS OF THE IDLE.

The elder Aldus, the famous Venetian Printer, placed this inscription over his door: 'No leisure for gossiping, and those only admitted who come upon business, which they are especially requested to dispatch in as few words as possible.'

AN INDIAN HANGING.

The first Indian that was capitally executed by the Cherokees, under Cherokee laws and by a Cherokee Sheriff was a man named Nat who was hanged several years ago about five miles from Van Buren, Arkansas, for the murder of another Indian, who was called Musquito.

apparent pleasure, then came to the shore, donned his blanket and stood ready for the last act of the drama. The Sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which he commenced doing, the officer of the law toiling up after him with the fatal cord.

ANECDOTE OF A GOOSE.

At the four mills of Gubberheena near Clonmel, while in the possession of the late Mr. Newbold, there was a goose which by some accident, had been left solitary, without male or offspring gander or goslings.

RENEWAL OF AN OLD DEVICE.

The Philadelphia Ledger says Mr. Webster's last speech in Boston is a declaration of hostility against the United States, and of adherence to their adversary. It is precisely such a speech as we should have expected from that stronghold of an Anglo-Maniac faction.

at this day, such sentiments proclaimed from Boston.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is to me a source of unaffected satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility to make our devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign Powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, for annexing Texas to the U. States, my predecessor, on the 3rd day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the U. States, for her admission as a State into our Union.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affaires in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but by the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our union.

history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Capes of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchies.

Towards Texas, I do not doubt that a liberal and generous spirit will actuate Congress in all that concerns her interests and prosperity, and that she will never have cause to regret that she had united her "lone star" to our glorious constellation.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations. On the sixth day of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States made a formal protest, in the name of his government, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Since that time Mexico has until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the U. States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas.

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would be vain. Even Mexico herself had become satisfied of this fact, and whilst the question of annexation was pending before the people of Texas, during the past winter, the government of Mexico by a special act, agreed to recognise the independence of Texas on condition that she would not annex herself to any other Power.

But though Mexico has complained of the United States on account of the annexation of Texas it is to be regretted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries continue to exist, growing out of unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, thro' a long series of years.

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Since these proceedings more than eight years have elapsed, during which, in addition to the wrongs then complained of, others of an aggravated character have been committed on the persons and property of our citizens.

The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents in favor of citizens of the United States against the Mexican government, leaving a large amount of claims undecided. Of the latter, the American commissioners had decided in favor of our citizens, claims amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, which were left unacted on by the empire authorized by the treaty.

The claims which were left undecided by the joint commission, amounting to more than three millions of dollars, together with other claims for spoliation on the property of our citizens, were subsequently presented the Mexican government for payment, and were so far recognized, that a treaty, providing for their examination and settlement by a joint commission, was concluded and signed at Mexico on the twentieth day of November, 1843.

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1815 was left unchanged.

not remedy, unless their rights be annulled by their government. Such a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs which never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the principal nations of Europe.

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