

JOURNALS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
EXTRA SESSION, NINTH CONGRESS,  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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WASHINGTON.  
MILLER & CUSHNEY, PUBLIC PRINTERS.

1845.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

PRINTED BY

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WASHINGTON

AND A. S. S. COMPANY, 1877

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JOURNALS  
OF THE  
EXTRA SESSION

OF THE  
NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }  
WASHINGTON, June 16th, 1845. }

In pursuance of a proclamation of his Excellency the President, bearing date 15th April, 1845, the House met. The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, (Lewis of Montgomery,) Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Cook, Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of Goliad, Johnson of Shelby, Lewis of Austin, McFarland, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scarry, Sutherland, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the Hon. R. C. Campbell, member elect from Fort Bend county, came forward, presented his credentials, took the oath of office and his seat.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Campbell was added to the committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Senate, and inform that body that the House of Representatives had organized, and was ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Johnson of Shelby, Sutherland and Scott, were appointed the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of informing his Excellency the President, that the two Houses of Congress had organized, and were ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

Messrs. Robinson, Campbell, Bourland, Cazneau and Cunningham, were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the Hon. Edward Dwyer, member from Bexar county, came forward, presented his credentials, took the oath of office and his seat.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FIFTH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, June 16th, 1847

TUESDAY, June 17, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit: Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Campbell, Cooke, Dunn, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of Shelby, Lewis, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams, and Williamson.

A quorum present.

The journals of yesterday were read and adopted.

The committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the President, reported duty performed; and that he would lay before the two Houses of Congress a communication at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Senate, to inform that body of the organization of the House, reported duty performed.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, a committee was appointed to invite the Senate to seats within the bar of the House, to receive the communication of his Excellency the President.

Messrs. Henderson, Ford and Williams, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Ford, by leave, introduced a joint resolution accepting the propositions of the U. States Congress, for the annexation of Texas, &c, and for other purposes.

Mr. Henderson moved to lay the bill on the table—lost; and resolution passed to a second reading.

The committee appointed to invite the Senate to seats within the bar of the House, reported duty performed.

A committee appeared from the Senate, and informed the House that they had organized, and had accepted the invitation of the House to meet them in their Hall at 10 o'clock, to receive the communication of his Excellency the President.

Mr. Perkins, by leave, introduced a joint resolution bestowing the franking privilege on the delegates of the Convention; read a first time.

The Senate appeared, headed by their President, who was invited to a seat by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senators to seats prepared for them.

A message was received from his Excellency the President, through his private secretary S. Z. Hoyle, Esq.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the message of his Excellency the President, with the accompanying documents, were taken up and read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 16, 1845.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:*

I am happy to greet you on this interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. The call of an extraordinary session of Congress at this early day, by the Executive, was not made without the most mature deliberation, and a due reference to the great crisis which has arisen since your late

adjournment, in the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost unanimous expression of public will, which took place throughout the country in regard to the same.

The Executive has now the pleasure to transmit to the Honorable Congress, for such action as they may deem suitable, the propositions which have been made on the part of the United States to this Government, for the annexation of Texas, and its incorporation as a State into that great and kindred confederacy; together with the correspondence between the two governments, which has arisen out of the same. This correspondence, entering as it does, very fully into the views and sentiments of the Governments in question, renders it unnecessary for the Executive to add (for the information or consideration of Congress,) but little thereto in reference to the proposed measure.

The Executive has much satisfaction in observing, what no doubt will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress, that although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress, may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, that the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country in regard to future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anxiety of the people to act definitely upon the subject of annexation by a Convention of Deputies, as prescribed in the resolutions of the United States Congress, induced the Executive to issue his proclamation on the 5th of May, ult., recommending an election for sixty-one deputies to be held in the several counties throughout the Republic on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in Convention at the city of Austin, on the 4th of July next. This recommendation has met the sanction of the citizens of Texas generally, and the deputies in the several counties, so far as heard from, having been elected upon the basis proposed, it is confidently expected the Convention will assemble at the time and place fixed upon. To this Convention the question of Annexation and the adoption of a State Constitution, will properly belong; and they will determine the great question of the nationality of Texas, as to them shall seem most conducive to the interest, happiness and prosperity of the people whom they will represent.

"It is important that the "consent of the existing government" should be given to their exercising the powers which have been delegated to them, in order to comply with a requirement to that effect in the resolutions on the subject of annexation, passed by the American Congress. For this purpose, the present extraordinary session of the Congress of the Republic of Texas has been convoked, and to its wisdom as a co-ordinate Department, the Executive now submits the determination of the matter.

The services to be performed by the Convention, will be arduous, and will probably engage it for a considerable period of time; and the Executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of making a suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find occasion to employ.

The Executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning Annexation, to inform them, that certain conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of the Independence of Texas by Mexico, were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, on the 10th of May last, and were transmitted to this Government on the 2d inst., by the Baron Alleve de Cyprey, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, at that court, by the hands of Capt. Elliot, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires near this Government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries, the Executive believed it to be his duty in the recess of Congress, to make the fact known to the people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities between Texas and Mexico, until the same could be communicated to and acted upon by Congress and the Convention about to assemble. A proclamation for this purpose, was consequently issued on the 4th inst., a copy of which is herewith transmitted. These preliminaries being in the nature of a treaty, will, with all the correspondence in relation thereto, be forthwith communicated to the Honorable Senate for its constitutional advice, and such action as in its wisdom the same shall seem to require.

The alternative of Annexation or Independence, will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign, and unbiased voice, will determine the all-important issue; and so far as it shall depend upon the Executive to act, he will give immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

His situation in regard to the important subjects now com-

municated to Congress, has, since their late adjournment, been one of great delicacy and embarrassment. Questions of much difficulty have been presented for his determination, upon which the fate and welfare of the country depended, and without precedent or constitutional guide for his governance, he has been obliged to assume in consequence, great and severe responsibilities. He trusts, however, that Congress will approve the course he has adopted, and by their enlightened counsels, relieve and direct him in the course hereafter to be pursued in relation to those questions.

The Executive is happy to announce to Congress, that Texas is at peace with the world; that with all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, friendly relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to observe the same with good faith; and within the last few days, information has been received, that the only band of Comanches within our limits, who had maintained until then a hostile attitude towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed a wish to be permitted to come to Bexar to celebrate a treaty of friendship, which on the part of this Government, has been complied with.

The arrangements made at your regular session, for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protection to our frontiers. The receipts into the Treasury, have been sufficient to meet the various expenditures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty, and nearly all the Exchequer bills which were in circulation at the period of your late adjournment, have been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and the Executive is happy to congratulate the Congress and the country, upon a state of peace, happiness and prosperity never before experienced by Texas, and rarely if ever equalled by so young a nation.

It only remains for the Executive to express an assured confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that He who holds the destinies of men and nations in his hand, may crown your deliberations with his richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.]

WASHINGTON, TEXAS, March 31, 1845.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has the honor to transmit herewith to the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, and charged *ad interim* with the direction of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution which has been recently adopted by the Congress of the United States, for the annexation of Texas to the Union.

This important measure has thus been brought to the consummation so confidently anticipated by the undersigned, in his communication of the 10th December last, to this Government; and he trusts that it may be received as a just response to the wishes of the people of Texas, alike honorable to both countries, and worthy of the reciprocally national interests which have so long demanded it.

It now remains for the Government and people of Texas, by their acceptance and ratification of the provisions contained in this joint resolution, to finish the great work of annexation; and to assume their station as an independent, equal, and sovereign member of the American Confederacy, as soon as the constitutional requirements usual in the admission of new States, can be complied with.

Anxious to execute the trust devolved upon him by the resolution referred to, in the manner best calculated to secure its objects, and with the least inconvenience and delay to Texas, the President of the United States has instructed the undersigned to inform this Government that he has selected as the basis of the action yet necessary on the subject, the first and second sections of the resolution—leaving out of view the remaining or third section. This last section, as the Hon. Mr. Allen is aware, was added as an amendment, and leaves optional with the President a resort to the means it creates for an adjustment of the terms of Annexation on a basis different from that offered in the first and second sections, which constituted the bill as it originally came to the Senate from the House of Representatives. It was doubtless intended to place in the

hands of the President, the means of obviating such objections as Texas might possibly make to the details of the propositions contained in the two preceding sections; but in doing so, it complicates the process, and is otherwise productive of disadvantages so considerable, as to induce the President not to rely upon it as the most appropriate or practicable mode of securing to Texas a speedy admission into the Union.

It is obvious, that if the discretionary power contemplated by the third section were resorted to, the action on the part of this Government, which can now settle the question of annexation, would be deferred until the new negotiation to be made by commissioners, or ministers, on the part of the respective Governments, could be known. But this is not all. The negotiation thus made, even when ratified by Texas, would not be conclusive. It would still have to undergo a similar reference to the Government of the United States, where it would again be liable to alteration or amendment, and this in its turn necessarily referable back again to this Government, might involve the subject in inextricable confusion, and could not fail to be productive of danger to the measure, and of irritation to those friendly relations in other respects, which so happily prevail between the two countries.

Such difficulties will be avoided by adhering to the proposals contained in the first and second sections. By those proposals, the door is at once opened for the admission of Texas into the Union in the manner that has been customary with the other territories of the United States, varied only by the peculiar relations which the two Republics have maintained as separate nations. If Texas now accepts those proposals, from that moment she becomes virtually a State of the Union, because the faith of the United States will be pledged for her admission, and the act of Congress necessary to redeem the pledge, is obliged to follow as soon as she presents a republican form of Government. All, then, that is necessary upon this basis, is for this Government, after expressing its assent to the proposals submitted to it, to call a convention of the people to clothe their deputies with the power necessary to amend their constitution, and adapt the Government created by it, to the new circumstances under which it will be placed by annexation to the Union.

On the grounds therefore, of more directness and simplicity in the process, whereby time and much expenditure of money will be saved—and of the entire avoidance of all further risks

resulting from possible differences attending efforts to obtain terms more suitable to the separate views of the respective Governments—it has been thought best by the President of the United States, as before stated, to rest the question on the joint resolution, as it came from the House of Representatives, which contains propositions complete and ample, as an overture to Texas, and which if adopted by her, places the re-union of the two countries beyond the possibility of defeat.

This great question, then, is in the hands of Texas. It depends upon herself, whether she will be restored to the bosom of the Republican family, and, taking her station with the other sisters of the confederacy, will co-operate with them in advancing the cause of free government; or whether, standing aloof from them, she is to run the hazards of a separate career, at a period in the affairs of the world, when the friends of a different system of Government, are urged by the most powerful motives to resist the extension of the republican principle.

The undersigned doubts not that there are objections to the terms proposed, which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to be obviated before a basis which admits them is adopted. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and the objections, when weighed in the scale of importance, with the magnitude of the interests involved in the success of the measure, become secondary in their character, and may well be postponed, until the natural course of events removes them. If annexation should now be lost, it may never be recovered. A patriotic and intelligent people, in the pursuit of a measure of general utility, if they commit a partial mistake, or inflict temporary injuries, were never known to fail in making the proper reparation. If they have, in this instance, made proposals of union to Texas, on terms which deprive her of means that should be exclusively hers, to enable her to pay the debt contracted in the war for her independence, it has been accidental; and no assurance from the undersigned, can be needed, to give value to the anticipation, that such an error will be corrected, whenever it is communicated to the Government of the United States.

It is objected that Texas, in surrendering her revenue from customs, parts with the ability to put into efficient organization her State government. This objection must result from an undue examination of the expenditures which the U. States, on the other hand, will make in the many improvements necessary on the sea-coast of Texas, to protect and facilitate her commerce, in the removal of obstructions in her numerous bays

and rivers, and in the military organization necessary to guard her extensive frontier against the inroads of a foreign enemy. When expenditures for these and many other internal objects are drawn from the Treasury of the Union, and not from that of Texas, it will be seen that the remaining means for the support of the State government, will not only be as great as they now are, but rapidly increased by the influx of population, and the growing capacity resulting from the superabundance of their rich productions.

So also, on the part of the United States, it was objected that the cession of the unappropriated lands, ought to have been made by Texas, for a fair consideration, to enable the Federal Government to extend her Indian policy over the various tribes within her limits. The right to extinguish the Indian title to these lands, seems almost a necessary consequence of the obligation to regulate the trade and intercourse with them, and to keep them at peace with each other and with us; and the absence of any provision to this effect in the terms proposed, constituted a serious obstacle in the minds of many sincerely friendly to the measure. Yet so strong was the desire to put the question beyond the possibility of defeat, and to leave with Texas the means of discharging her national debt, that they nevertheless recorded their votes in its favor.

But reference is made to such objections, not to ascertain their justness or unjustness on this occasion; but to remark, on the part of the United States, that much was conceded to obtain the passage of the resolution. And it was also believed, that a like spirit would induce Texas to overlook minor considerations, relying on that high sense of honor and magnanimity which governs both the people and the representatives of the United States, to secure to her hereafter, all that she can reasonably desire, to place her on the most favorable footing with the other members of the Union. It was this belief, that mainly induced the President of the United States to give the instructions which have controlled this communication from the undersigned, adopting as the basis of action, for finishing the work of annexation, the joint resolution as it originally passed the House of Representatives.

With these observations, the question is now submitted to the Hon. Mr. Allen, under the confident hope that this Government will see the necessity of prompt and decisive action, whereby the measure may obtain the constitutional sanction of Texas.

And the undersigned takes this occasion to renew to Mr. Allen, an expression of the distinguished consideration, with which he has the honor to be,

His very obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,**

**SECOND SESSION.**

Began and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the second day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

**JOINT RESOLUTION,**

*For annexing Texas to the United States.*

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.

2d. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, 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 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 the 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, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, 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.

3d. 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 to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; Then, be it resolved, that a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries; and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texian

territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the government of Texas and the United States: And that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

J. W. JONES,  
Speaker of the H. of Rep.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,  
President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Approved, March 1st, 1845.

JOHN TYLER:

[*Mr. Allen to Mr. Donelson.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, }  
on the Brazos, April 14, 1845. }

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged *ad interim* with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him under date of the 31st ultimo, by the Hon. Mr. Donelson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, &c., &c., transmitting the Joint Resolution recently adopted by the Congress of the United States, relating to the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union, and informing this government that his Excellency the President of the U. States has selected the *first* and *second* sections of the Resolution as the basis of action yet necessary to be had on the subject—leaving out of view the remaining or *third* section.

The President of this Republic has read with deep interest, the propositions contained in Mr. Donelson's communication,—the reasons which induced the President of the United States to select the proffered basis, and the lucid ex-

plication of the views, dispositions and intentions of the government and people of that Union respecting this Republic, and the rights and interests of her citizens and government connected with the terms of that basis, and the new and interesting relations proposed to be eventually consummated thereby, as presented in the note referred to; and notwithstanding the great physical prostration occasioned by a severe attack of illness, which has confined the President for the last ten days to a bed of sickness, he has given to the contents of Mr. Donelson's note the consideration due to their great importance, viewed in connection with their probable influence upon the future destiny of this nation.

The intimate acquaintance of Mr. Donelson with the institutions and organic law of this Republic, renders it unnecessary for the undersigned to make known to him, that the President is not clothed with the power either of *accepting* or *rejecting* the terms of the proposition presented by the note referred to. Under such circumstances, he is impelled by a sense of the high duties of his station, at so important a juncture, to call to his aid the assembled representatives of the people, and to avail himself of the benefits of their counsel and deliberations touching the important matters communicated by Mr. D., to whom the undersigned has the honor of announcing under the instructions of his Excellency, that he has determined at an early day to convene the Congress of the Republic, when he will lay before that honorable assembly, for its consideration and action, the note of the Hon. Mr. Donelson, and the Joint Resolution therewith transmitted.

In communicating which, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Donelson the assurance of the high regard with which he has the honor to remain,

His most obedient, faithful servant,

EBEN'R ALLEN.



[*Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.*]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
Washington, (Texas,) April 16, 1845. }

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 14th inst., by the Hon. Eben'r Allen, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged *ad interim* with the direction of the Department of State, in answer to that of the undersigned, transmitting the proposals from the United States for the admission of Texas into the Union.

The determination of the President to convene the Congress of the Republic of Texas at an early day, for the purpose of consulting with that body as to the deliberation and action due to these proposals from the United States, is what the undersigned expected. The consummation of this important measure, changing, as it will, the organic laws of the Republic, necessarily requires the ratification and direction of the people, under such forms as the existing Government may recommend; and the undersigned is happy to say to the Hon. Mr. Allen, that this initiary step, so promptly taken by this Government, will not fail to be gratifying to the President of the United States, who will see in it an assurance that, if the proposals for the re-union of the two Republics are adopted, the changes made necessary thereby in the present Constitution and Government of Texas, will be effected with the calmness and deliberation becoming the important subject.

And the undersigned takes pleasure in renewing to Mr. Allen assurances of the great regard with which he has the honor to subscribe himself,

His obedient servant,  
A. J. DONELSON.

[Mr. Allen to Mr. Donelson.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Texas, May 19, 1845. }

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged *ad interim* with the direction of the Department of State, respectfully invites the attention of the Hon. Mr. Donelson, Minister Charge d'Affaires of the U. States near this Government, to the following considerations respecting the interests of the two countries, whether viewed in the existing attitude of their mutual relations, or in that of their probable and prospective connections.

It cannot have escaped the notice of the Hon. Mr. Donelson, that, from the tenor of the late communication of Gen. Almonte to the President of the United States, when demanding his passports as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Government of Mexico, Texas is still claimed by the latter as one of its departments, and that belligerent measures are threatened to maintain this claim; also, that from the newspaper accounts of the termination of all diplomatic intercourse with the American Minister at Mexico, the same belligerent attitude is manifested by a circular alleged to have been addressed to the representatives of England and France at that court.

From the tone of these manifestos, a new invasion of the territory of Texas may reasonably be apprehended, if the proposals lately received from the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union should be accepted by Texas; of which result the sure indications of the popular will, exhibited from the various portions of the Republic, present to the mind an assurance so strong, as to challenge conviction, and leave scarcely a possible room for doubt.

For the reasons suggested, the undersigned deems it his duty respectfully to inquire of Mr. Donelson whether, under such circumstances, calculated to excite the reasonable apprehensions of the people of Texas, and especially to disturb the tranquillity of the settlements along her western fron-

tiers, it would not be alike proper and consistent for the U. States to extend its protection to this Republic?

The people of Texas would regard the presence of the requisite force on their frontiers in no other light than as an act of justice and friendship, properly accorded during the pendency of the measures in progress for annexation, and as an indication of the aid justly due them in the completion of the constitutional steps yet necessary to their admission into the Union.

The performance of the conditions required by the United States of Texas, in acting upon the terms of the overture for annexation, necessarily subjects the people of this Republic to very onerous expenses, the burthen of which operates with far greater severity in consequence of the non-payment of the sums due to this Government from the United States for claims arising in the cases of Snively and the collectoral district of Red River.

The undersigned cannot for a moment entertain the belief that the United States will require that Texas shall alone sustain these burthens; and especially in the event of a renewal of the war by Mexico, that this Republic will be expected to bear exclusively its burthens; since, in reality, such a war would be hastened and occasioned by the acts and aimed at the interests no less of the United States than of Texas.

To this subject the undersigned has, by the direction of the President, solicited the attention of the Hon. Mr. D. and has been authorized by him to say that, in case of the anticipated emergency, the passage of the United States troops through the Texian Territory to its western frontier, will be welcomed and facilitated by the constituted authorities as well as by the people of this country.

The undersigned renews to Mr. Donelson the assurances of his distinguished consideration and regard, and remains his most obedient servant,

EBEN'R ALLEN.

[Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 24th, 1845.

The undersigned, Charge d' Affairs of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the Hon. Mr. Allen, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged *ad interim* with the direction of the Department of State, dated the 19th inst., in which he states the considerations upon which he thinks it proper that Texas should receive the protection of the United States, should Mexico carry into effect her hostile declarations in consequence of the acceptance by Texas of the proposals submitted by the United States for her admission as one of the States of the Union.

In reply to this note of the Hon. Mr. Allen, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Department of State at Washington City, the undersigned takes pleasure in stating that he has not a doubt the requisite instructions will be immediately issued by the President of the United States for securing to the western frontier of Texas full protection against any invasion that may be threatened or attempted by Mexico, under the circumstances stated. There is already a considerable force concentrated on the portion of the frontier of the United States, adjacent to the territory of Texas, and also an increase of the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. In the event of the renewal of the war against Texas, on account of her determination to become a member of the Federal Union, this force can be readily brought to act in defence of Texas, and the undersigned doubts not it will be so ordered to act, if the exigency arises so reasonably anticipated by the Hon. Mr. Allen.

The undersigned admits the justice of the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Allen in relation to the extraordinary expenses thrown upon Texas by the steps necessary to execute the provisions of the Joint Resolution of the United States. Under nearly similar circumstances, the United States have borne the expenses incurred by their territorial governments, and it may be confidently anticipated that the same liberality will be extended to Texas.

In respect to the claims arising in the cases of Snively and the revenue district on Red River, which were recommended for payment by the President to the last Congress of the United States, the undersigned doubts not that the most ample provision will be made by the next Congress. The Hon. Mr. Allen is aware of the circumstances which often prevent action on claims, even when they are favorably reported upon by appropriate committees, in time to bring them within the provisions of law, and secure their payment by the proper accounting officers; such, in all probability, was the case in this instance.

But concerning these claims and the extraordinary expenses to be incurred by Texas in the extra session of her Congress and Convention; and also concerning other inconveniences to which she may be subjected by the acceptance of the proposals for her admission into the Union, the undersigned will address another communication to the Hon. Mr. Allen, in which he trusts a mode will be suggested for their disposition which will be entirely satisfactory to Texas; and in the mean time the undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Allen assurances of the great respect with which he remains

His most obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

[*Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.*]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
Washington, June 11th, 1845. }

The undersigned, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, referring to his note of the 24th ult., in answer to that of the 19th, from the Hon. Mr. Allen on the subject of the protection which, under certain emergencies, the United States would be expected to afford Texas, has now the satisfaction of replying more explicitly, in conformity to instructions

which he has received from the President of the United States.

Reciting several indications of the belligerent intentions of Mexico, the Hon. Mr. Allen remarks, that "a new invasion of the territory of Texas may be reasonably apprehended, if the proposals lately received from the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union should be accepted by Texas, of which result the sure indications of the popular will, exhibited from the various portions of the Republic, present to the mind an assurance so strong as to challenge conviction, and leave scarcely a possible room for doubt"; and after further asking whether, under such circumstances, so well calculated to disturb the tranquility of the settlements along the western frontier of Texas, it would not be proper for the United States to extend to them protection, he adds, that "the people of Texas would regard the presence of the requisite force on their frontier in no other light than as an act of justice and friendship properly accorded during the pendency of the measures in progress for annexation, and as an indication of the aid justly due them in the completion of the constitutional steps yet necessary to their admission into the Union."

And the Hon. Mr. Allen also remarks, after enumerating some of the burthens which are thrown upon Texas in consequence of her action upon the Joint Resolution for her admission as a State into the Federal Union, that he "cannot for a moment entertain the belief, that the United States will require that Texas shall alone sustain these burthens; and especially in the event of the renewal of the war by Mexico, that this Republic will be expected to bear exclusively its burthens, since, in reality, such a war would be hastened and occasioned by the acts and aimed at the interests, no less of the United States than of Texas."

In answer to the application thus made for the employment of the troops of the United States on the frontier of Texas, the undersigned is authorized to say that as soon as the existing Government and the Convention of Texas shall have accepted the terms of annexation now under their consideration, the President of the United States will then conceive it to be both his right and his duty, to employ

the army in defending this State against the attacks of any foreign power ; and, that this defence may be promptly and efficiently given, should the anticipated emergency arise rendering it necessary, the undersigned is also authorized to say, that a force consisting of three thousand men, placed upon the border adjacent to Texas, will be prepared to act without a moment's delay, within the territory of Texas, as circumstances may require, so as best to repel invasion.

The President of the United States feels in all their force the obligations which enjoin upon him as a sacred duty the defence of Texas, after she shall have accepted the conditions which have been submitted, for her admission into the Union, in accordance with a solemn resolution of Congress. An assault upon her just rights, for this cause and under such circumstances, will be an assault upon the United States, and it will be felt the more keenly, because it will involve the idea that the United States can be made to abandon the injunctions of good faith from the fear of the arms of a foreign power.

Although Texas may not actually be a State of the Federal Union, until the new Constitution she is about to make may be completed and then accepted by the Congress of the United States, in the manner that has been customary with the new States now in the Union, yet it cannot be denied that whilst she is prosecuting with sincerity the work necessary on her part to effect this object, she possesses the rights of a State so far as to be entitled to protection. If she accepts and executes the provisions of the two first sections of the Joint Resolution now before her, and that she will, the Hon. Mr. Allen assures the undersigned there is scarcely a possible room for doubt, she will be betwixt the period of her doing so, and that of formal admission by the passage of the usual declaratory law, in the same situation that many of the present States of the Union were when they had complied with the preparatory or preliminary conditions required by Congress, but were not yet actually received into the family of States. Like those States, she will have fulfilled all the requisitions of Congress ; and in respect to the dissimilarity in situation, growing out of her previous separate nationality, the only effect can be to increase, if this were possible, the

obligation upon Congress to pass the pledged law for her admission, because in exchanging her nationality for that of the "*unum e pluribus*" of the Federal Union, she will have been subjected to greater burthens, and in case of disappointment would suffer more in her social and political relations.

In considering Texas then as a State, after she shall have accepted the conditions now under her consideration and action, annexing her to the Union, so far at least as to be entitled to protection against the attacks of any foreign nation, the President of the United States can have assumed no questionable power; and it is gratifying to know that its exercise will be as acceptable to the Government and People of Texas as it is consistent with the principles of justice and the high dictates of honor and patriotism. But the undersigned trusts that the emergency, now so threatening as to render necessary the preparation of an armed force to act within the limits of Texas, may yet disappear, and that the measure of annexation may be consummated in peace. It is difficult to anticipate a different conclusion for a measure which seems to be as necessary to the restoration of order and security to Mexico, as it is to the preservation of the reciprocal interests of Texas and the United States; but if it cannot be carried into effect peaceably, in consequence of the opposition made to it by European governments, the motives for adhering to it are not the less strong.

If Texas cannot be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace and independence, as one of the sovereign members of the American Union, without asking permission of Mexico or of the monarchies of Europe, the fact is worth volumes of argument in explaining the duty of those who are struggling to maintain a system of government founded on the will and controlled by the authority of the people.

The United States did not seek to influence the action of Texas, whose free will first proposed the measure of annexation. On the contrary, history will record the event as new in the annals of nations, that the United States, avoiding the practice of almost all the great powers of the world, maintained a position on this question so subordinate to the sentiment of respect for even the prejudices of Mexico, that they for many years refused to consider it, nor did they sanction



the measure at last, until it became apparent that its longer postponement would inflict an injury upon both Texas and themselves, which could not be reconciled with a sincere desire to sustain the Republican cause. Yet no sooner is this measure, so long delayed, and decided upon, after being subjected to all the tests which could free it from misapprehension and prejudice, brought within the reach of the people of the two countries, and with a unanimity on the part of Texas almost entire, than she is told she must abandon it, or otherwise take the alternative of a war. For such substantially is the proposition now brought forward under the auspices of the French and English Governments, by which Mexico at length agrees to recognise the independence of Texas, provided she will bind herself not to change her separate nationality.

The undersigned feels authorized to advert to the aspect given to this question by the recent action of the Mexican Government, because of its necessary connection with the emergency anticipated by this Government, and made the basis of the request for the employment of the troops of the United States within the limits of Texas. After a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States has pledged the faith of the Union to the admission of Texas as a State, on conditions which are satisfactory, and which she is about to execute with unexampled unanimity, she receives an offer of independence under the auspices of the English and French Ministers, with a proviso that she will never annex herself to any other State.

Under such circumstances it may be unnecessary, but it cannot be indelicate or improper, on the part of the undersigned, when he declares to this Government that whilst the United States are incapable of any expedient to take from the action of Texas the merit of a free and unbiased choice, they are yet equally incapable of being driven from the support of obligations which have been or may be contracted by such action, no matter under what auspices or by what pretext such an attempt may be made.

That this proposition from Mexico would be enforced as a restraint upon the sovereignty of Texas, if the power existed to do so, is demonstrated by all the circumstances of

its adoption. The Minister of the Foreign Affairs of Mexico, when asking for the authorization of the Chambers to negotiation with Texas, on the basis of her independence, at the same time declared that the army on the Rio Grande would be reinforced, and the agency that obtained and brought back to this Government the declaration that the door is open for the negotiation of a definitive treaty between the two nations, brought also the formal notification that this door will be closed again if Texas consents in any manner to the Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, on the subject of annexation. Thus is it made difficult for Texas, even had her judgment led her to reject the overture for her admission into the Federal Union, to accept the propositions from Mexico, without incurring the imputation of being awed by an armed force kept avowedly upon her frontier to commence hostilities, if her decision should be different from that prescribed for her. Nor is this difficulty lessened because it has connected with it the kind offices of the Governments of France and Great Britain. Viewed in its best aspect, it shows that a shackle upon the present and prospective relations of Texas, in defiance of her sovereign will, is resolved upon by others, not to satisfy Mexico—because she, in recognizing the independence of Texas, admits her inability to place this restraint upon it, but to satisfy other and different interests.

When it is considered that Texas, after nine years of actual independence, is far more able than she was at first to maintain it, and that this fact is well known to France and England, holding as they do, diplomatic relations with both Mexico and Texas, this attempt to establish a condition upon the sovereignty of Texas, will attract the attention of the world. Did it stand alone, unconnected with the law of the United States on the subject of annexation, it could not but excite the apprehension of all who respect the equal rights of nations, but contemplated as an attempt to subvert the principle which lies at the foundation of popular government, it assumes an importance that must touch the heart of every lover of freedom.

All who have any knowledge of the state of the annexation question, must see that the condition upon [the sovereignty

of Texas proposed by Mexico, applies in an equal degree to the sovereignty of the Federal Union, if Texas chooses to become a part of it. What then can be the motive for such an offer, with the penalty, if it be rejected, of war denounced upon both the United States and Texas, when the very offer admits the inability of Mexico to enforce such a penalty upon Texas alone? Was it that Texas, about to form and express her determination upon the proposals submitted by the United States for her admission into the Federal Union, *could* not be led to reject them from an apprehension of continued war with Mexico, but *might* be so led if to this apprehension could be added that of immediate war between the United States and the great European power that has cherished with so much zeal the hope that Texas would preserve her separate nationality? With this object in view, the most effectual mode of promoting it was to give boldness to the defiance hurled by Mexico at the United States. In proportion to her inability to execute her threats would arise the probability that she could not have seriously proposed a limitation upon the sovereignty of both Texas and the United States, under the kind auspices of two of the most powerful monarchies, without having some cause to expect their aid in maintaining it.

The undersigned feels the high responsibility he takes when he ascribes to the agents of other governments a design to influence the decision of Texas upon the question of annexation, by means that are foreign to its merits; but he is sustained by the developements that are made as the time for the expression of this decision approaches. It was his duty in looking at the state of things which has justified the President of this Republic, in making application for the force of the United States to protect her from invasion, whilst she is executing the compact which is to make her a part of the Union, not to pass unnoticed the feature in the action of Texas which will secure to it the admiration of the world. The manifestations of her wish and determination to be restored to the bosom of the Republican family have been unchanged by the denunciations of war, and have been expressed in opposition to most artful attempts to create a doubt about the final action of the Congress of the United States in pas-

sing the law yet necessary for her admission into the Union. So generous a confidence is worthy of a people who value the blessings of freedom, and cannot be disappointed. As sure as Texas accepts the proposals for her annexation to the Union, and adopts a republican form of government not incompatible in its provisions with the Constitution of the United States; so sure will the Congress of the United States, which has never yet violated its engagements, declare Texas to be a State of the Union, with all the sovereignty, rights and privileges of any other State.

The undersigned, in submitting these observations on the character of the proceedings on the part of Mexico to defeat annexation, is far from intimating a question of the course pursued by His Excellency the President of this Republic on the subject. As the Executive Chief Magistrate, he has received with kindness and courtesy the views of the United States, and he has submitted their Joint Resolution to the people and Congress of Texas with a prompt avowal of his willingness to execute their decision upon them. In feeling it to be his duty to be equally bound to respect the proposals of other governments, offered in terms of kindness and affecting the highest interests of his country, the United States, far from complaining, will rather be gratified that thus Texas will have been afforded all the means of an enlightened judgment.

The undersigned renews to the Hon. Mr. Allen, assurances of the high regard with which he remains his obedient servant.

A. J. DONELSON.

[*Mr. Donelson to Mr. Allen.*]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
Washington, (Texas,) June 13, 1845. }

The undersigned, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, has the honor to invite the attention of the Hon. Mr. Allen to the alleged objections which exist to the proposals con-

tained in the Joint Resolution for the annexation of Texas to the Union, and to the expenses which are inseparable from her acceptance and execution of these proposals.

It was the object of the undersigned when he first presented the Resolution, to shew the propriety of adhering to its first and second sections as the basis of annexation, leaving out of view as impracticable and inexpedient its third or last section. Further reflection confirms the correctness of that position, and it is now conceded that the course adopted is the one most acceptable to Texas herself. Both in the United States and here, all parties seem to have come to the conclusion that on the basis of the first and second sections the proposed union ought to take place, and that it is better to leave the correction of such defects as they may contain to future Legislative agreements, after Texas shall have become a State, than to attempt it now.

What these defects are, and what the remedies ought to be, a little time and experience will soon develop, and it is always safe to wait for these guides, if they can be obtained without too much present sacrifice. Thus, notwithstanding the objections existing in the basis selected, they may be more manageable and less hazardous to the success of the measure than any remedies which could now be supplied. If that basis be accepted by Texas, it secures her admission into the Union with the least possible delay and expense, and it leaves the objections to be obviated hereafter, when they can be obviated without prejudice, with all the information and light which can be collected from the records and experience of both countries. After the admission of Texas as a State, the party excitement engendered by the discussion of the measure will have passed away—she will have Representatives in both Houses of Congress to explain her wants—and it may be expected that with the accession of so large a territory to the limits of the Union, will come those good and liberal feelings which have never yet failed to bring to a national measure, once consummated, the support and protection of all parties, nor ever permitted injustice or injury, sectional or individual, to remain a blot upon the escutcheon of the Union. In proportion, then as Texas has suffered from the delay of the measure which is to restore her to the

bosom of her natural friends, in proportion as her struggle to achieve and maintain her independence has exposed her to merciless assaults from Mexicans and savages, may she expect to have the noble band that fought her battles honored and rewarded, and all the fruits of her success in war and peace blessed by the sympathy and compensated by the love and admiration of a happy and united people.

But should the existing Government of Texas, or the Convention which is soon to assemble, insist upon some specific expression in respect to the future disposition of their public lands, and of the occupancy of the Indian Tribes within their limits, the undersigned would make the following suggestions on these subjects, pointing out a mode by which this may be done without making such expression a qualification of the acceptance and ratification of the provisions contained in the first and second sections of the Joint Resolution. Upon the supposition that Texas is admitted as a State, having adopted without change or alteration the terms of those sections, what will be her situation?

She will have within her limits the Comanche Indians and other fierce and warlike tribes, with no stipulation respecting the mode in which they are to be restrained from depredation, or their occupancy of the lands now open to them for hunting and cultivation regulated. It is obvious that the expense and burthens of wars with these Indians cannot and will not be borne by Texas alone; and yet it is equally obvious that the United States, when held responsible for their control and guardianship should be so only as they are allowed to introduce amongst them the Indian policy, which, with the consent of the other States of the Union, after much experience, has been adopted, and is now so much admired. It has been found that the location of Indians as a distinct community within the limits of a State, has been productive of much embarrassment, and hence the effort has been made to extinguish their title when they were thus located, and assign to them a separate territory. Thus the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with them, are kept free from conflict with the jurisdiction of the States, and the efforts to introduce amongst them the habits of husbandry and the blessings of education and religion, directed by the power of the Federal Government, have been so far crowned with success as to justify the

hope that these races may yet be reclaimed and perpetuated. The attainment of these benevolent objects amongst the Indians within the limits of Texas, may be much obstructed, if there be not some specific agreement hereafter, by which the Indian policy elsewhere enforced by the United States, may be extended to Texas.

So also in respect to the public lands which are left by the provisions of the Joint Resolution, without cession to the United States. This was done because it was believed that the public debt of Texas could not be extinguished if she parted with her lands. And the assumption of that debt was impracticable, because it would have been setting a dangerous precedent, not warranted, in the judgment of a large portion of Congress, by the Constitution of the United States. Hence nothing could be settled differently from what it is in the Resolution on this subject.

Both honor and justice forbade the United States from touching the only resource, which, after admission into the Union, would be left to Texas to pay the debt contracted in the war for her independence. Although in many points of view the reasons were urgent for insisting on the operation within her limits, of the same land system which has been introduced with so much advantage into the other States of the Union, yet they were given up rather than endanger the passage of the bill, or leave doubtful the ability of Texas to discharge the highest and most sacred of all public obligations, the payment of the means which have been borrowed and expended to advance the cause of liberty and independence. It is, however, not the less true, if an arrangement can be made for the payment of this debt by a pledge of these lands for the purpose, that the prosperity of Texas, like that of the other States of the Union, would be promoted. The land system now in force in the United States, has worked admirably well, and has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the new States, by giving uniformity to the surveys, and that general accuracy in the establishment of metes and boundaries which are so useful in preventing litigation, and protecting the rights of the hardy tillers of the soil. Even those States that surrendered the territory out of which the large addition to the Republican family has been made, have found that they have been more than compensated in relief from any system they could have enforced separately for the preservation, survey and sale of the lands. It cannot be doubted

that the like causes would produce the like effects in Texas.

Under these views of this subject, and seeing that equal and exact justice to all the States of the Union, would require that all their public lands should rest on the same footing, and be administered under the same uniform system, the only question to solve is, how can this be done without leaving Texas unable to discharge her public debt, and without means to put into efficient operation her State Government.

The undersigned, in proposing to answer this question, does so with great deference to the better judgment and greater experience of the many able citizens who will consider and will have the right to act upon it. Nor would he attempt it but for his great desire, that what may be done on the subject, should be so done, as not to raise any new question respecting the powers of the Congress of the United States. His object is to give success to the present measure of annexation, which is now entirely within the control of Texas, if she accepts the provisions of the law of Congress before her, and puts nothing in her Constitution of a debatable nature as respects either her rights or interests, or those of the Union. If the Convention soon to assemble, were to make their acceptance of the provisions of the first and second sections of that law, dependent upon the adoption by the Congress of the United States, of any definite disposition of these debated questions, the measure of annexation might be re-opened in the United States, and subjected again to all the delay which it would be in the power of those opposed to it to create. Such questions, if made a condition of admission, might encounter opposition from members of Congress who would make none at all to their liberal settlement, after Texas is admitted as a State. Such members, believing the measure of annexation to be injurious to the country, would make opposition to it, while they have any plea for so doing. After the measure, however, is once settled by the action of Texas in fulfilling literally all the provisions of the Joint Resolution, it is not to be supposed that they will allow that opposition to become injustice or illiberality to Texas.—Hence if the Convention should form and express any definite opinion on these subjects, the safe course would be to express it, not as a qualification of their acceptance of the terms proposed by the United States, or as in any manner connected with the question of admission, but as a proposition or opinion altogether independent of such acceptance.



For instance, the Convention, when making the new government, and clothing it with the power, as it doubtless will, to ascertain and liquidate the public debt of Texas, might direct that this debt should have a perpetual security for its faithful payment in all the unappropriated lands, and that thus pledged, it might be competent for the Legislature of the State, to cede the lands in trust to the United States, with an obligation to apply the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, to the extinguishment of the debt of Texas, the United States to have jurisdiction over all the lands within the occupancy of the Indians, and the right to extend over it the same Indian policy which is in operation upon the other Indian territory of the United States. Or if instead of waiting for the ascertainment and liquidation of the public debt of Texas, the Convention should prefer to empower the Legislature to make the cession of the public lands for a fair and adequate sum of money, the amount to be settled by agreement between the Legislature and the Congress of the United States, the same object could be obtained in the same manner. An independent proposition in either of these forms, would be so just and reasonable, so consonant with the established policy of the United States, and so beneficial to Texas, that it cannot be doubted it would receive the sanction of Congress. Such a proposition the President of the United States has empowered the undersigned to say to this Government, if adopted separate and apart from the question of her admission into the Union, and not as a qualification of her acceptance of the terms contained in the first and second sections of the Joint Resolution, shall receive his cordial support, and will be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

To such a proposition might also be added estimates of the expenditures which have been thrown upon Texas in consequence of the steps necessary to obtain her compliance with the law admitting her into the Union, which, with the claims already acknowledged by the United States, arising out of the cases of Snively and the Revenue District on Red River, will doubtless be paid by Congress.

In respect to the burthens which may be thrown upon Texas, should she accept the proposals for her admission into the Union, by the threatened invasion of Mexico, the undersigned has already informed the Hon. Mr. Allen of the steps which will be taken by the President of the United States to protect

Texas. Such an invasion, occasioned by the acts of the U. States, and aimed at the destruction of the interests of the U. States, as well as those of Texas, it will of course be the duty of the President of the United States to repel; and the expenditures and losses incident to the performance of this duty, will be paid out of the Treasury of the Union.

The undersigned having stated thus generally the views of the Government of the United States, for the information of this Government, shewing the necessity for a literal adherence to the provisions of the first and second sections of the Joint Resolution, in order to ensure the safety of the annexation measure, will detain the Hon. Mr. Allen with but few more remarks.

According to those provisions, all that the Congress, which is to assemble on Monday next, will have to do on the subject, will be to express their assent to them, and if thought proper, to sanction the call of the Convention, which has been made by the President of the Republic, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people, and enabling them to make a new Constitution. When this Convention then, declares also their acceptance of these provisions, and make the Constitution providing for its transmission to the President of the U. States with the proper evidence of its ratification or adoption by the people, the work of annexation will be completed as far as the action of Texas is concerned. Nothing will remain to be done but the passage of a simple Resolution on the part of the Congress of the U. States, declaring that Texas, having fulfilled all the requisitions of law, is a member of the Union, equal, independent, and sovereign with the other States.

The undersigned cannot but felicitate himself in having been called to contribute his humble aid to an object so deeply interesting as the incorporation of Texas into the American Union. Not understood originally by the great mass of the people of the United States, it has had to work its way slowly through party prejudice, and that spirit of distrust which is a necessary shield against the dangers of reckless adventure and innovation. But like most other good things, it has had the capacity to bear disappointment and defeat, and it has risen the stronger from every attempt which has been made to give it a direction adverse to its true character. It is however not so much annexation, as the manner of it, that gives it importance, and elevates it as a moral question far above those acquisitions of

territory which have been made by most of the great nations of the earth by violence and bloodshed. There has been no conquest in this instance, not even an effort to influence the judgment of the people of Texas. On the contrary, moved by their own free will, neither baffled by repulse on the part of the United States, nor tempted by the insidious counsels of other nations, they have maintained their virtuous independence, relying confidently that time and discussion would open the way, not by swords but by votes, for their restoration to the Union.

The undersigned renews to the Hon. Mr. Allen, assurances of the high regard with which he continues to be,

His most obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

*By the President of the Republic of Texas,*

#### A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interests of the Republic.

During the course of last winter, it reached the knowledge of the Executive from various sources of information, unofficial indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit, that the late and present Government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgment of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgment of our independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by

conditions of any kind whatever. But, with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which, with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action, as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded those functionaries, for the special notice of their governments, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control, nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might. Our representative at the Court of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press upon their attention, that if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon his official action, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico, have thus been stated; and the people speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right. But in the mean time, and until their pleasure can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternatives, of peace with the world and Independence, or annexation and its contingencies; and he has therefore, to issue the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body; and further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas, as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of peace;

Therefore, I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be more fully communicated to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 16th June, and 4th of July next, and pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be herewith affixed. Done at Washington, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.



ANSON JONES.

By the President,

EBEN'R ALLEN,

Attorney General, and

Acting Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cazneau offered the following resolution, to wit:

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives,* That no new business shall be received by the House of Representatives during the extra session, except in connection with the subject of annexation, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the House.

Laid on the table one day for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to contract for the printing of 3000 copies of the message of the President, together with the accompanying documents.

Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Thursday the 26th instant.

Laid on the table one day for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the House adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bouland, Campbell, Cunningham, Duan, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of Goliad, Johnson of S., Lewis, McFarlane, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Millican, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smith of Fannin, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that the officers of the last session had been retained in the Senate.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Henderson offered the following resolution, to wit:

Whereas, the many valuable and important services rendered throughout a long and useful life, by Major General Andrew Jackson, to the good cause of civil liberty, he enjoys and is entitled to the love and admiration of all his species; Therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That in the name and in behalf of the people of the Republic of Texas, we hereby tender to General Andrew Jackson the unfeigned gratitude of a nation.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Republic of Texas be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to General Jackson, to

his Excellency the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each State and Territory of the American Union, a copy of these resolutions.

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of Congress. Read a first time.

Mr. Campbell, by leave, introduced a bill changing the times for the meeting of Congress. Read a first time.

Mr. McLeod presented the petition of sundry citizens of Galveston county, for the establishment of a ferry at Point Bolivar; which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. McLeod presented the petition of the owners of the steam ship McKim; which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. McLeod presented the petition of Watrous & Jones; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Scurry, by leave, introduced a bill requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents in certain cases. Read a first time.

Mr. Williamson, by leave, introduced a bill suspending the operation of an act, entitled an act authorizing any holder of Promissory Notes, Bonds, funded debt, or any other liquidated claim against the Government, to surrender the same, and receive in lieu thereof Land Scrip; which was read a first time.

Mr. Fruit offered the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the committee on Printing be requested to contract for 400 copies of the National Register, during the extra session.

Rejected.

Mr. McFarlane, by leave, introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Convention. Read a first time.

Mr. Scott presented the petition of Peter Swanson, administrator of James Crenshaw; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Williams, by leave, introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the delegates of the Convention. Read a first time.

Mr. Henderson, by leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Leward P. Morse. Read a first time.

Mr. Cazneau, by leave, introduced a bill supplementary to

an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants. Read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill accepting the propositions of annexation to the American Union, &c., was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Henderson offered a substitute for the original bill.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the bill and substitute were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill granting the franking privilege to the members of the Convention, was read a second time,—and on motion of Mr. Robinson, referred to the committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Campbell was added to the committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the bill fixing the compensation of the delegates of the Convention, was taken up,—rule suspended; bill read a second time, and referred to the committee on the State of the Republic.

The resolution to receive no business except in connexion with the subject of annexation, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Menefee, laid on the table.

Mr. McLeod offered the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, That the President be requested to furnish this House with a copy of the Preliminary Treaty and Correspondence between this Government and that of Mexico, or in any manner connected therewith, referred to in the Executive message of the 17th inst.

Laid on the table one day for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the House adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

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THURSDAY, June 19, 1845.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:



Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Lewis, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Meniffee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smith of F., Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williams.

A quorum present.

The Journal of the preceding day was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the Hon. Win. Mann, the member elect from San Patricio county came forward, presented his credentials, took the oath of office and his seat.

The Committee on Foreign Relations made the following report, to wit:

*To the Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the Joint Resolution, originating in the House of Representatives, relative to the proposed annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States of America, together with a substitute for the same, have respectively deliberated thereon, and have made several amendments to the original bill, in which they have unanimously concurred, and respectfully report the same to the House and recommend its passage.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,  
W. R. SCURRY,  
JAMES ARMSTRONG,  
ROBT. C. CAMPBELL,  
JOHN S. FORD,  
WM. MENIFEE,  
H. McLEOD,  
J. W. HENDERSON,  
TOD ROBINSON.

Which report, together with the bill were laid on the table to come up among the orders of the day.

The Committee on the State of the Republic, J. W. Henderson, chairman, to which was referred the bill fixing the per diem of the Delegates of the Convention and the bill

granting the franking privilege to them reported the same back to the House, with a substitute for both bills, which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

Mr. Smith of F. moved a suspension of the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation. Lost.

Mr. Smith of F. again moved a reconsideration of the same rule, for the purpose of introducing another bill, which was lost.

Mr. Bourland moved a suspension of the same rule, for the purpose of introducing a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to employ two additional clerks. Lost.

The Committee on Finance, Geo. W. Smyth chairman, to whom was referred the petition of the agents of the stockholders of the steam ship McKim, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its indefinite postponement. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The resolution calling on the President for information was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Scurry, laid on the table.

The bill supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants, was taken up, read second time, and on motion of Mr. Gazneau referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the Convention was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Scurry, laid on the table.

The bill suspending the operation of an act authorizing any holder of promissory notes, bonds, &c. &c., to surrender the same and receive in lieu thereof land scrip, was taken up, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Williamson, referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

The bill requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents in certain cases, was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Scurry moved the engrossment.

Mr. Cunningham moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Lost.

Question on engrossment put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the rule was suspended; bill read third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Leward P. Morse was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Menifee, referred to the Committee on Claims and accounts.

Mr. Scurry moved a reconsideration of the vote indefinitely postponing the petition of the agents of the stockholders of the steam ship McKim.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the motion was laid on the table.

The bill making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of Congress was taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the rule was suspended; bill read third time and passed.

The bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress was taken up, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Ford, referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

The bill accepting the terms of annexation to the American Union was taken up, and the amendments of the Committee on Foreign Relations adopted.

Mr. Williamson offered the following as the caption of the bill, to wit:

"Joint Resolution Giving the consent of the existing Government of the Republic of Texas to the admission of the same as a State into the Federal Union of the United States of America." Adopted.

Mr. Cazneau moved the engrossment of the bill.

The ayes and noes being called for stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes—Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of Galia, Johnson of Shelby, Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Maybry, Means, Menifee, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Saddler, Scott, Scurry; Sutherland, Smith of F., Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—39.

Noes—00.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill fixing the *per diem* of the Delegates of the Convention, and the bill granting the franking privilege to the same, together with the report and substitute of the Committee on the State of the Republic, were taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the national gratitude and thanks are due to that able and patriotic Journal, the "New Orleans Commercial Bulletin," for the undeviating support and generous aid extended to the cause of Texian independence from the commencement of the struggle till the present moment: and that as an ardent advocate of her incorporation into the North American Union, at a period of unexampled political excitement, and with an entire indifference to the ties of party, the "Bulletin" has exhibited a degree of independence not more to be commended than it is rare.

*Resolved*, That the Speaker communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Editors of the "New Orleans Commercial Bulletin."

On motion of Mr. McLeod, laid on the table for the present.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a joint resolution tendering to Gen. Andrew Jackson the tribute of a nation's gratitude.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the resolution was taken up and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time and passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time.

The ayes and noes being called for on the passage of the resolution stood thus:

Ayes—Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menifce, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sadtler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smith of F., Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—39.

Noes—00.

So the bill passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the Convention was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Armstrong moved a reconsideration of the vote refusing (to suspend the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation) to authorize Mr. Bourland to introduce a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to employ two additional clerks.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the vote rejecting the resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract for four hundred copies of the National Register was reconsidered.

The ayes and noes being called for on the adoption of the resolution, stood as follows :

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Cazneau, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Ford, Henderson, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mabry, McFarlane, McLeod, Means, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Scott, Scurry, Smith of E., Truit, Wallace and Williamson—25.

Noes—Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Campbell, Erath, Gage, Hardin, Johnson of G., Mabry, Menifee, Saddler, Sutherland, Smyth of J., and Williams—13.

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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FRIDAY, June 20, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit :

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell,

Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Milliken, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red Rivers, for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named; and a joint resolution giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on Finance, S. B. Johns one of the committee, to whom was referred the bill fixing the compensation of the Delegates of the Convention, and the bill granting them the franking privilege, together with a substitute for both bills, reported them back, with an amendment to the substitute, and recommended its passage; which report and bills were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on the Judiciary, Ted Robinson chairman, to whom was referred the memorial of Watrous and Jones, reported unfavorable, owing to the fact that it was the sense of the House to take in no business, except in connection with the subject of annexation; which report was adopted, and memorialists allowed to withdraw their papers.

The committee on Claims and Accounts, E. Mabry chairman, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Leward P. Morse, reported unfavorably, upon the same grounds mentioned in the report of the committee on the Judiciary; which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on Internal Improvement, J. H. Moffett chairman, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Galveston county, reported the same back to the House, with a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Galveston county to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar; which was read a first time.

The committee on Engrossed Bills made the following report, to wit:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 2<sup>th</sup>, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a joint resolution making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of Congress; also, a joint resolution giving the consent of the existing government of the Republic of Texas to the admission of the same as a State into the Federal Union of the United States of America; and find the same correctly engrossed.

WM. L. CAZNEAU,

One of the Committee.

Report adopted.

The committee on Public Lands, Geo. Sutherland chairman, to whom was referred the petition of Peter Swanson, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its indefinite postponement; which report was adopted.

The committee on Foreign Relations, R. M. Williamson chairman, to whom was referred the message of his Excellency the President, and the accompanying documents, with instructions to contract for the printing of 3000 copies of the same, reported duly performed.

Report adopted.

Mr. Scott asked leave to introduce a bill, to explain and amend an act entitled an act creating a system of bankruptcy, and regulating the collection of foreign debts.

A question of order being raised, as to whether the bill was in connection with the subject of annexation, the ayes and noes were called thereon, and stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Armstrong, Cook, Gage, Johns, Johnson of S., Lewis, Mann, McLeod, Means, Moffet, Robinson, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland and Truit—15.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Campbell, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of G., Jones, McFarlane, Mabry, Meefee, Millican, Perkins, Sadler, Smyth of J., Wallace, Williams and Williamson—21.

So the bill was decided not to be in connection with the subject of annexation.

Mr. Scott moved a suspension of the rule to take in no busi-

ness except in connection with the subject of annexation.—  
Lost.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the bill giving the consent of the existing Government of the Republic of Texas to the admission of the same as a State into the Federal Union of the U. States of America, was taken up, and read a third time. The ayes and noes being called on the passage of the bill, stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—38.

Noes, 0.

The joint resolution giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, originating in the Senate, was taken up, read a first time, and on motion of Mr. Williamson, laid on the table.

Mr. Smyth of J., by leave, introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress; which was read a first time. On motion of Mr. Menefee, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Menefee, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named, originating in the Senate, was taken up and read a first time.

Mr. Williamson moved a suspension of the rule. Lost.

The bill to provide for the pay of the members and officers of the Convention, was taken up, and the amendment of the committee adopted.

Mr. McLeod moved to amend by striking out \$20,000, and inserting "that a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to carry the same into effect." Rejected.

Mr. Wallace moved to strike out the first section. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the bill was ordered to be en-



grossed. On motion of Mr. Perkins, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Leward P. Morse, was taken up, with the unfavorable report of the committee on Claims and Accounts; which report was adopted and bill rejected.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to suspend the rule relative to taking in no business, &c., &c., was taken from the table; vote reconsidered; rule suspended; and Mr. Bourland, by leave, introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to employ two additional clerks; which was read a first time. Mr. Robinson moved a suspension of the rule. Lost.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the motion to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the petition of the agents of the stockholders of the steamship McKim, was taken up; vote reconsidered, and petition recommitted to the committee on Finance, with instructions to report a bill according to the prayer of the petitioner.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the House adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnston of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill making appropriations to defray the

expenses of the Convention; and granting the members thereof the franking privilege; and a joint resolution relative to the introduction of the United States troops into Texas.

The committee on the State of the Republic; J. W. Henderson chairman, to whom was referred the joint resolution suspending the operation of an act entitled an act authorizing any holder of Promissory Notes, Bonds, funded debt, or any other liquidated claim against the Government, to surrender the same and receive in lieu thereof Land Scrip; reported the same back to the House, and recommended its passage.

Also, the same committee, to whom was referred the bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress; reported the same back to the House for its action: both of which reports and bills were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on Finance, Geo. W. Smyth chairman, to whom was referred the petition of the agents of the stockholders of the steam ship McKim, reported a bill for their relief; which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the Senate's bill giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the U. States, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Gage moved to amend, by inserting the following additional section:

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of Deputies to sit in Convention at Austin on the fourth day of July next, for the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receives the consent of the existing Government of Texas. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the rule was suspended and bill read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rule prohibiting bills from being amended on their third reading was suspended.

Mr. Williamson moved to amend, by inserting the following: "Also, to furnish the Convention to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next; a copy of the same." Adopted.

Mr. Cazneau moved to amend, after "United States," insert "through their accredited Minister near this Government." Adopted.

The ayes and noes being called on the passage of the bill, stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs: Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—38:

Noes, 00. So the bill passed.

Mr. Erath, by leave, introduced a bill inviting the Government of the U. States, to place her troops on our frontier; read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the Senate's bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Convention, and granting to members thereof the franking privilege, was taken up and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The committee on Engrossed Bills made the following report, to wit:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 21, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a bill to be entitled an act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress; and a bill to provide for the pay of the members and officers of the Convention; and find the same correctly engrossed.

WM. L. CAZNEAU,

One of the Committee.

Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the Senate's bill relative to the introduction of the United States troops into Texas, was taken up and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Ford, referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McLeod, by leave, introduced a bill to provide for carrying into effect the joint resolution of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, in relation to her annexation to the United States, read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the bill for the benefit of the owners of the steam ship McKim, was taken up; rule suspended, and bill read a second time.

Mr. Dwyer moved to amend, by inserting "or any other steam ship or ships which may place themselves under Texian colors."

Mr. Robinson offered the following amendment to the amendment: "And all Texas built vessels."

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the resolution calling on the President for information, was taken up.

Mr. Ford offered the following amendment: "And also all correspondence had with the Representatives of the Governments of France and England, pending negotiations with Mexico for a recognition of our Independence, and in relation to annexation. Adopted.

Mr. Perkins moved the adoption of the resolution. The yeas and noes being called, stood as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Dwyer, Ford, Gage, Johnson of G., Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Scurry, Sutherland, Williams and Williamson—22.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Cook, Dunn, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of S., Jones, Means, Millican, Sadler, Scott, Smyth of J., Truit and Wallace—16.

So the resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Williamson, the rule to take in no business ex-

cept in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended, and bill read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill to set apart a portion of the public domain, &c., for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Cazneau, referred to the committee on the State of the Republic.

The bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to employ two additional clerks, was read a second time. Mr. Cunningham moved its reference to the committee on Public Lands. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Bourland, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Shelby, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar, was taken up on its second reading and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate through the Secretary H. J. Jewett, Esq., informing the House of the passage of a bill requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents in certain cases.

The bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress, was taken up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Scott, laid on the table.

The bill suspending the operation of an act authorizing any holder of Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to surrender the same, and receive in lieu thereof Land Scrip; was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Menefee, recommitted to the committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the House adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, June 23, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of Goliad, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present,—the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on the State of the Republic, James W. Henderson chairman, to whom was referred the bill in relation to the Tonnage duties of the Texas steamship McKim; reported the same back to the House, and recommended its passage; which report and bill were laid on the table to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 21, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Galveston county to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar; also, a bill to be entitled an act, allowing the Commissioner of the General Land Office two additional clerks,—and find the same correctly engrossed.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU,  
One of the committee.

Adopted.

The committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred the bill to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment

of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named—made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, JUNE 23, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

A majority of the committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named, have given the subject that mature deliberation which its importance demands, and respectfully report the same back to the House for its favorable consideration and action.

It will doubtless be conceded by nearly all, that the law allowing one acre of land for every two dollars of the liquidated liabilities of the Government, should either be suspended or repealed. That our debt must be paid, all will admit; and that it should be paid, on fair, just and equitable terms, none will deny. The amount of our pecuniary liabilities is not ascertained, nor the amount of our vacant domain, and would it not be palpably unjust to settle a portion of our pecuniary liabilities now, and perhaps hereafter establish a new system, for the liquidation of the balance? Besides, those of our creditors who may go forth with their surveyors, will take the choice public lands, and leave the refuse to *our more unfortunate creditors* who have not the means to *rush* into the arena of competition, and deprive many of our worthy citizens of a place to locate their own head-rights upon. But the expression of sentiment is so general in favor of a suspension or repeal of that law, that your committee will not further dwell upon this point. If then it is politic to repeal or suspend said law, your committee conceive, that they would justly lay themselves liable to a charge of repudiation, were they not to provide in the same bill for the ultimate redemption of that debt: such provision is amply made by this bill. The amount of territory proposed to be set apart, is amply sufficient to liquidate all our pecuniary demands, and on principles of justice and equity to all our creditors.

There is another point of view in which your committee will

here place the propriety of the bill proposing the repeal or suspension of the said law. A vast amount of our public debt, created by feeding our armies and defending the frontier, is as yet unliquidated; which has been caused from a refusal by the auditor to audit claims for many years back; and are penalties to be inflicted upon the citizens for the acts of the Government; and are they by the present operation of said law, to be entirely and forever kept from an equal competition with other creditors who are more fortunate, but not more deserving? Your committee trust not; and they sincerely hope that the office for this species of claims, may be closed until all the claims against the Republic are liquidated; so that if our present policy is continued, all may have equal privileges of competition.

But the undersigned trusts that the progress of events will enable us to establish a new, better and more satisfactory system for the liquidation of our debt than the present, and one which will meet the approbation and conduce to the interests of all our creditors alike.

They believe the bill now under consideration, will lay the foundation for the new system, and for the carrying it into complete effect.

Our friends in the Congress of the United States, have conceded that the terms for the admission of Texas, are not as favorable as they would have allowed, and assured us that if we relied upon their justice and magnanimity, we should not be deceived. They have told us that justice could be done us after our admission, better than before. Indeed we are told in the correspondence of Maj. Donelson, that "the independent proposition, (alluding to their taking our lands and assuming our debt, or paying us for the same,) would be so just and reasonable, so consonant with the established policy of the United States, and so beneficial to Texas, that it cannot be doubted it would receive the sanction of Congress; and he is further authorized to say, that such a proposition would receive the cordial support of the President."

Now the undersigned believe, the land hereby proposed to be set apart, will in the course of a short time, be indispensable to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians. It lies directly west of the present territory appropriated to the Creeks, Osages, Cherokees and Choctaws, who are under the safe and constant supervision of the United States Government.— The progress of civilization, will drive the Indians westward,



and the United States will want this territory to serve for a while as their transitory home. There can be but little doubt that her necessities will be such, that she will be almost compelled to have this country for the above purposes, and that when our debt is fully ascertained, would prove to the United States a valuable exchange for the assumption of the same. And while the United States would thus be benefited, how great a burthen would be removed from the people of Texas. Unfettered and unshackled by a heavy debt, paying the current expenditures of an economical Government by taxation and the proceeds of our public domain arising from our pre-emption laws, by settlements on the balance of our public domain, Texas will be the cheapest and most durable Government of any of her sister States. She can, if this incubus of her debt is removed, then submit to such a division of herself into new States, as may be compatible with her wishes, without the least hindrance, and thus add to her weight in the councils of the nation.

If such a consummation is ever desired, now is the time to act. If the surveyor ever enters it with his chain, our control over it is gone, and the United States will not and cannot take it. It is as yet untouched. Let us keep it so until our debt is all liquidated, its amount ascertained, and until we can see what arrangements can be made in regard to said territory with the Government of the United States. If we do not act promptly upon the subject, it will be too late hereafter. The presence of the United States troops here, will give confidence and security to the land hunters, and large companies will be formed with their pockets filled with our old issues, and who will penetrate every portion of our extended country,—the best of our lands every where taken up for a small price, and the Government will be left the legacy of paying for the surveying.

The system proposed by the bill under consideration will, it is sincerely believed, eventually afford full and fair compensation to all our pecuniary creditors, by the assumption of the debt of the United States. It will leave a space for the location of the head rights of our citizens, many of whom have struggled for their rights, but have yet been too poor to pay for locating their claims; it will enable us to compete successfully with other portions of the United States for emigrants and settlers, by the superior cheapness of our lands, and will eventually save us from the stain of repudiation, or from grinding taxa-

tion to save our government from that humiliating reproach. We have already accepted the terms of annexation, unconditionally. This bill has nothing to do with those terms; it is a domestic provision, which the undersigned trust may be made available not only from the justice of the United States, but from its necessities. It is but preparing for that independent proposition hereafter to be made in accordance with the suggestions of the United States Minister, and making those legislative enactments necessary to give success to such propositions.

The bill now under consideration, may, and probably will do much good; it cannot possibly do any harm. Should the U. States desire to purchase said land thus set apart, it will be very beneficial; should they not desire to do so, any subsequent legislature can repeal the law now proposed to be passed, as the whole matter is within the entire control of the people through their representatives. Entertaining these views, they respectfully submit the following amendments to the original bill, and recommend its passage.

J. W. HENDERSON,  
WILLIAM MENESEE,  
GEORGE SUTHERLAND,  
M. T. JOHNSON,  
WM. T. SCOTT,  
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on Foreign Relations, R. M. Williamson chairman, to whom was referred the joint resolution from the Senate, relative to the introduction of the U. States troops into Texas, together with two several bills on the same subject, originating in the House, reported the same back to the House, and recommended the passage of the Senate's bill with amendments; which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill to alter the time for the holding of the annual sessions of Congress; a bill acknowledging the claim of L. S. Hargous and others; a bill for the relief of Lieut. C. B. Snow; and a bill granting further time for the payment of government dues and the return of field notes.

Mr. Smyth of Jasper, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* 'That the balance of stationery appertaining to the House of Representatives, which may remain after the adjournment of Congress, is hereby transferred to the Convention to meet at Austin on the 4th of July next, and the Chief Clerk of this House is hereby authorized to make arrangements for the transportation of said stationery to the city of Austin.

Mr. Williamson moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. Williamson moved to amend, by inserting, "such amount of stationery as may be deemed necessary for the use of the Convention, after the adjournment of Congress."

Amendment accepted by Mr. Smyth of Jasper, and resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore, was taken up, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Cazneau, passed to a third reading.

The bill originating in the Senate, relative to the introduction of the U. States troops into Texas, was taken up on its second reading, with the amendments of the committee on Foreign Relations.

First amendment,—in 2d line after the word "Texas," insert "and for other purposes." Adopted.

Second amendment,—in preamble, 8th line, strike out "savage." Adopted.

Third amendment,—in 9th line, after the word "Indians," insert "belonging to the United States of America." Adopted.

Fourth amendment,—strike out in first section all after the word "assembled," and insert "That it shall be the duty of the Executive of this Republic, to invite the Executive of the U. States through their representative near this Government, to occupy without delay the frontier of this Republic with such troops as may be necessary for its defence." Adopted.

Fifth amendment,—additional section:

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That in the meanwhile, it shall be the duty of the Major General to call into the field such additional force as may be necessary to repel any Mexican regular troops who may invade our territory or annoy our frontier; and the Major General shall report his operations to the War Department.

Mr. Williamson offered the following substitute for the additional section :

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and required to call into service the militia of Texas, or so much thereof, as he may deem expedient, in addition to the forces already in service, to repel any regular Mexican troops that may invade, or that may hereafter attempt to invade our territory.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, a call of the House was made.

Mr. Robinson being sick, on motion of Mr. Perkins, a committee was appointed to wait on him and receive his vote.—Messrs. Perkins, Johnson of S. and Henderson, were appointed the committee. The Sergeant-at arms was dispatched for absentees.

A message was received from the President, through his Private Secretary Mr. S. Z. Hoyle, informing the House that he had approved a joint resolution tendering to Gen. Andrew Jackson the tribute of a nation's gratitude.

Also, a joint resolution giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States ;

And also, an act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Convention, and granting the members thereof the franking privilege.

A full House—the call was suspended.

Mr. Armstrong moved to recommit the bill and amendments to the committee on Foreign Relations. Lost.

Mr. Smith of F., moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Lost.

The ayes and noes being called on the adoption of Mr. Williamson's substitute, stood as follows :

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Cooke, Dann, Dwyer, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Smyth of J., Tritt, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—23.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Erath, Gage, Johnson of G., Lewis, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Ogden, Perkins, Sutherland and Smith of F.—15.

So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Cunningham moved to amend the substitute, by inserting after the word "militia," "or a sufficient number of volunteers." Adopted.

The amendment was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named, was taken up on its second reading, with the report of the committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Campbell moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and report.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, a call of the House was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Robinson, and receive his vote. Messrs. Perkins, Bourland and Johnson of S., were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the call was suspended.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the amendments of the committee were taken up.

First amendment,—substitute for first section.

The ayes and noes being called, stood thus:

Ayes. Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Campbell, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., Mann, Means, Menefee, Ogden, Scott, Sutherland, Smith of F., Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Williamson—19.

Noes. Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Cooke, Cunningham, Ford, Gage, Johns, Johnson of G., Jones, Lewis, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Sadler, Scurry, Wallace and Williams—20.

So the amendment was rejected.

Second amendment,—strike out 2d section. Rejected.

Third amendment,—in 4th section strike out the word "renewal," and insert "suspended until the further action of the Government." Adopted.

Fourth amendment,—strike out all after the word "receivable" in the 4th section, to the word "footing" inclusive. Adopted.

Mr. Williamson offered a substitute for the 4th section. The ayes and noes being called thereon, stood as follows:

Ayes. Messrs. Cooke, Dunn, Dwyer, Gage, Johns, Johnson of G., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Menefee, Moffett, Sadler, Sutherland, Smith of F., Truit, Wallace and Williamson—19.

Noes. Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau,

Campbell, Cunningham, Erath, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., McLeod, Mabry, Means, Millican, Ogden, Scott, Scurry, Smyth of Jasper and Williams—20.  
Rejected.

Mr. Campbell renewed the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill and report.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

House met—roll called—quorum present.

A message was received from the Senate, through the Secretary H. J. Jewett, informing the House of the passage of the following bills:

Bill for the relief of T. Jefferson Chambers;

Bill to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts for the 1st Judicial District;

Bill to establish certain mail routes therein named, and for other purposes;

Substitute of the Senate to a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress;

Bill authorizing the county commissioners of Galveston county to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar;

Bill allowing the Commissioner of the General Land Office two additional clerks.

Mr. Gage offered the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved,* That the committee on Public Printing be instructed to contract for the printing of one thousand copies of the correspondence relating to a treaty of peace between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of an acknowledgment of the independence of the latter for the use of this House; also, one thousand copies of the joint resolution giving the consent of the existing Government to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the bill under consideration was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Williamson, Bourland, Johnson of S., Henderson, Sadler, Smyth of J., and Erath.

The committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, 23d June, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled, an act requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents in certain cases; it was signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and was this day presented to the President of the Republic for his approval.

S. W. PERKINS,  
One of the committee.

Report adopted.

The bill for the benefit of the owners of the steam ship *McKim*, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Henderson moved the engrossment of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, a call of the House was made.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Robinson and receive his vote. Messrs. Cunningham, Scott and Cazneau, were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the call was suspended.

Question on the engrossment, put and carried.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the President through his Private Secretary Mr. Hoyle.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the message was taken up and read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT; }  
Washington, June 23, 1845. }

*To the Honorable*  
*the House of Representatives:*

The Executive respectfully transmits—in reply to the Resolution of your Honorable body, of the 21st inst.—the enclosed communication from the Department of State, which he trusts will prove satisfactory to the Honorable House.

ANSON JONES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 23d June, 1845. }

Sir,—In answer to the Resolution of the Honorable the House of Representatives, adopted on the 21st inst., and referred to this Department, calling upon your Excellency for "a copy of the Preliminary Treaty and Correspondence between this Government and that of Mexico, or in any manner connected therewith, referred to in the Executive Message of the 17th inst., and also all correspondence had with the representatives of the Governments of France and England, touching negotiations with Mexico for a recognition of our independence, and in relation to annèxation," I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that, aside from the Preliminary Treaty and Correspondence recently referred to, and still retained by the Senate, there has been no correspondence of the kind indicated by the resolution, neither with the Government of Mexico, nor with the representatives of the Governments of France and England, not heretofore furnished to the Congress in pursuance of your Excellency's instructions under former resolutions.

Until the Honorable Senate shall return the aforesaid Treaty and Correspondence in their possession, it will be beyond the power of this Department to furnish the copy thereof requested by the Hon. the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

EBEN'R ALLEN,

Acting Sec'y of State.

To the

PRESIDENT of the Rep. of Texas.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the message and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

The bill granting further time for the payment of Government dues on land, and the return of field notes, was taken up and read first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time; and on motion of Mr. Henderson, referred to the committee on Public Lands.



The bill acknowledging the claim of L. S. Hargous and others, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to alter the time of holding the annual sessions of Congress, was read a first time.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Shelby, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Cazneau, referred to the committee on the State of the Republic.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had rejected the first and fifth amendments, and had concurred in the second, third and fourth amendments of the House to the bill relative to the introduction of the U. States troops into Texas.

Mr. Erath moved that the House recede from their amendments. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Gage, a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gage, Henderson, Johnson of S., Campbell and Scurry.

The committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, 23d June, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills have examined a bill for the benefit of the owners of the steam ship KcKim, and find the same correctly engrossed.

WM. L. CAZNEAU,  
One of the Committee.

Adopted.

The bill for the relief of Lieut. Chas. B. Snow, was read a first time; and on motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was suspended and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, Mr. Bourland was added to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended, and Mr. Menefee, by leave, introduced a bill for a certain purpose therein named, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The substitute of the Senate to the bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress, was taken up and the substitute adopted.

The bill to establish certain mail routes therein named, and for other purposes, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the rule was suspended and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended; and the bill to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts for the first Judicial District, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Johnson of S., referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Lewis, Perkins, Robinson, McLeod and McFarlane.

The same rule was suspended, and the bill for the relief of T. Jefferson Chambers, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

On motion, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Scott offered the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That the rule of this House prohibiting the introduction of all business except upon the subject of annexation, so far as relates to business from the Senate, is hereby suspended for the time that this extra session of Congress may remain in session.

Laid on the table one day for further consideration.

Mr. Millican moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Lost.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 21, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Johns, Johnston of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Perkins, Sadler, Scurry, Sutherland, Smith of Fannin, Smyth of Jasper, Pruitt, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on Public Lands, G. B. Erath one of the committee to whom was referred the bill granting further time for the payment of Government dues and the return of field notes; reported the same back to the House with an amendment, and recommended its passage,—which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

A part of the select committee, R. C. Campbell chairman, to whom was referred the bill to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the 1st Judicial District, reported the same back to the House and recommended its passage.

D. McFarlane, S. K. Lewis, and H. McLeod, from the same committee, made a counter report—both of which reports, and the bill, were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The select committee, R. M. Williamson chairman, to whom was referred the bill to set apart a portion of the public domain, &c., &c., reported back to the House a substitute for the origi-

nal bill, and recommended its passage,—which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The bill for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore, was taken up and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the rule prohibiting bills from being amended, on their third and final reading, was suspended; and Mr. Cazneau offered an amendment, providing for the bill to take effect from and after its passage,—which was adopted, and the bill passed.

The committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 24, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a joint resolution for a certain purpose therein named, and find the same correctly engrossed.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU,  
One of the committee.

Adopted.

The bill to set apart a portion of the public domain, &c., for the payment of the national debt of the Republic of Texas, and to repeal a certain act therein named, together with the substitute of the committee, were taken up.

The ayes and noes being called on the adoption of the substitute, stood as follows:

Ayes. Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Sadler, Scott, Smith of F., Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace and Williamson—25.

Noes. Messrs. Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Johns, McLeod, Moffett, Perkins, Scurry, Sutherland and Williams—10.

So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Williamson moved a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, a call of the House was made.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the call was suspended.

The ayes and noes being called on the suspension of the rule, stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, Means, Menefee, Millican, Ogden, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace and Williamson—25.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Johns, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Scurry, Smith of F., and Williams—14.

So the motion was lost.

The bill to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the first Judicial District, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. McFarlane moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The ayes and noes being called, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Henderson, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Mabry, Ogden, Scott, Smith of F., Smyth of Jasper, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—20.

Noes, Messrs. Campbell, Hardin, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Sutherland and Truit—11.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill granting further time for the payment of Government dues and the return of field notes, was taken up on its second reading, and the amendment of the committee adopted.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Smith of F., the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Johns, Johnson of Goliad, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Snyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present,—the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on the State of the Republic, John S. Ford one of the committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter the time for the meeting of the annual sessions of Congress; reported the same back to the House for its action,—which report and bill were laid on the table, to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee of Conference, David S. Kaufman chairman on the part of the Senate, and David Gage chairman on the part of the House, to whom was referred the disagreements between the Senate and House of Representatives in regard to the amendments made by the House to a joint resolution relative to the introduction of the U. States troops into Texas; reported, that the first amendment of the House be adopted; and recommended a substitute for the fifth amendment,—which report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Erath, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill to set apart a portion of the public domain, &c., for the payment of the public debt, and to repeal a certain act therein named, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, a call of the House was made.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill for the relief of certain disabled seamen, landsmen and marines;

A bill restoring certain persons to their rank in the navy; and

A bill for a certain purpose therein named, with an amendment; and also,

A resolution to adjourn *sine die*;

And that the Senate had concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore,—

That the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the bill relative to the introduction of the U. States troops into Texas,—

That the Senate had laid on the table the bill for the benefit of the owners of the steam ship McKim;

And that the Senate had refused to concur in the amendment to a joint resolution granting further time for the payment of Government dues and the return of field-notes.

On motion of Mr. Menefee, the call of the House was suspended.

Mr. Scurry moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Cazneau moved a call of the House. Lost.

The ayes and noes being called on the passage of the bill, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, Means, Menefee, Millican, Ogden, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—26.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Johns, McLeod, Mabry, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Scurry, and Smith of F.—12.

So the bill passed.

Geo. B. Erath, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to set apart a portion of the public domain for the payment of the national debt, made a report.

The committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report, to wit:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 25, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined a bill to be entitled an act allowing the Commissioner of the General Land Office two additional clerks;

Also, a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the county commissioners of Galveston county to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar; and

A bill to be entitled an act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress;

Which they find correctly enrolled, and having been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President

of the Senate, were this day presented to the President of the Republic for his approval.

B. RUSH WALLACE,  
Chairman of committee.

Adopted.

Mr. Cazneau, by leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Convention, and granting the members thereof the franking privilege; read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The bill to alter the time of holding the annual sessions of Congress, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Williamson moved to lay the bill and report on the table until the first Monday in September next.

The ayes and noes being called thereon, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Armstrong, Campbell, Dunn, Johns, Johnson of G., McLeod, Ogden, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—10.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, and Truit—26.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Cunningham moved a suspension of the rule. Lost.

Mr. Erath moved to amend, by inserting "the appropriation shall not be extended for the payment of foreign ministers."

Adopted.

Mr. Johnson of Shelby, moved a suspension of the rule.

The ayes and noes being called stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of J., and Truit—27.

Noes, Messrs. Armstrong, Campbell, Dunn, Johns, Johnson of G., Ogden, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—9.

So the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.



The bill granting further time for the payment of Government dues and the return of field notes, was taken up with the amendment of the House, which the Senate had refused to adopt; and on motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the House receded from its amendment.

The bill for a certain purpose therein named, was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate to the caption, adopted.

The bill restoring certain persons to their rank in the navy, was read a first time; rule suspended, and bill read a second time; rule further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Perkins offered the following resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, to furnish this House with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of all the public moneys which have come into his hands since the last session of Congress, and for what particular purposes the disbursements were made.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the rule was suspended, and resolution adopted.

The bill for the relief of certain disabled seamen, landmen and marines, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time. The rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

The resolution of the Senate to adjourn *sine die*, was taken up.

Mr. Robinson moved to lay it on the table. The ayes and noes being called, stood as follows.

Ayes, Messrs. Cazneau, Cooke, Cunningham, Gage, Johns, Johnson of G., Lewis, Mann, McLeod, Menefee, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Scurry, Sutherland, Wallace, Williams and Williamson—19.

Noes, Messrs. Armstrong, Campbell, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Hardin, Johnson of S., Jones, McFarlane, Mabry, Means, Millican, Sadler, Scott and Truit—15.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, June 26, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit :

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, McLeod, Mabry, Means, Menelee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smith of F., Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present—the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill supplementary to an act making an appropriation for the pay of members of the Convention, and granting them the franking privilege;

That the Senate had adopted the report of the committee of conference on the joint resolution relative to the introduction of the United States troops into Texas;

Also, the substitute of the House to the bill to set apart a portion of the public domain lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers, for the payment of the national debt, &c.;

And that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill for altering the times of holding the annual sessions of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended; and

Mr. Wallace, by leave, introduced a bill for the relief of David F. Webb, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended; and

Mr. McLeod, by leave, introduced a bill to establish a mail

route between Galveston and New Orleans; which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

Mr. Williamson offered the following amendment:

*Be it further resolved,* That this act take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted, and bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the President through his Private Secretary Mr. S. Z. Hoyle, informing the House that he had approved the following bills:

An act requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents in certain cases;

An act allowing the Commissioner of the General Land Office two additional clerks;

An act making appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the 9th Congress;

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Galveston county, to license a ferry from Galveston to Point Bolivar.

A message was received from the Senate, through the Secretary H. J. Jewett, informing the House of the passage of the following bills:

A bill for the relief of J. F. Brown;

A bill to authorize the Republic by the Attorney General, to institute suits against certain contractors for the introduction of colonists into Texas, under contracts made with the President;

And a bill additional to an act to regulate the proceedings in civil suits, approved 5th February, 1840.

Mr. Armstrong asked leave to introduce a bill barring certain claims, debts, judgments, &c.

The Speaker decided the bill not to be in connection with the subject of annexation.

Mr. Johnson of S., appealed from the decision of the chair.

The ayes and noes being called thereon, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Bourland, Dunn, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Lewis, Mabry, Millican, Robinson, Sadler, Smith of F., Smyth of J., and Williams—14.

Noes, Messrs. Armstrong, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Dwyer, Ford, Gage, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins,

Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Truit, Wallace and Williamson—23.

So the appeal was sustained, and the bill decided to be in connection with the subject of annexation,—which bill was read a first time.

Mr. Henderson moved the rejection of the bill.

The ayes and noes being called thereon, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Lewis, Mabry, Millican, Ogden, Sadler, Smyth of Jasper, Wallace and Williams—16.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Campbell, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Truit and Williamson—21.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Williamson moved a suspension of the rule. Lost.

Mr. Johnson of Shelby, moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Lost.

The committee on Public Lands, Geo. Sutherland chairman, to whom was referred the bill supplementary to an act supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants, reported the same back to the House and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the bill and report were taken up.

Mr. Smith of F., moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "enemy," and inserting the word "Mexicans."

The ayes and noes being called, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Armstrong, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Millican, Perkins, Scott, Smith of F., Truit and Wallace—18.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Erath, Ford, Gage, Mann, Mabry, Menefee, Moffett, Ogden, Robinson, Sadler, Sutherland, Smyth of J., Williams and Williamson—16.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cazneau moved the engrossment.

The ayes and noes being called, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Armstrong, Cazneau, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McLeod, Mabry, Menefee,

fee, Millican, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Scott, Sutherland, Smith of F., Wallace, Williams and Williamson—29.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Ford, Gage, Sadler, Scurry, Smyth of Jasper, and Truit—7.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the rule was suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill to authorize the Republic by the Attorney General to institute suits against certain contractors for the introduction of colonists into Texas, under contracts made with the President—was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the words "or District Attorneys" were inserted after "Attorney General."

On motion of Mr. Bourland, the rule was farther suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

House met—roll called—quorum present.

The committee on Engrossed Bills made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 26, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a joint resolution for the relief of David F. Webb; also,

A joint resolution to establish a mail route between Galveston and New Orleans; and also,

A bill supplementary to an act supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants; and find the same correctly engrossed.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU,  
One of the committee.

Report adopted.

The bill additional to an act to regulate the proceedings in civil suits, approved 5th February, 1840, was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the rule was further suspended, and bill read a third time.

The ayes and noes being called on the passage of the bill, stood as follows :

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Hardin, Johns, Johnson of G., Jones, Lewis, McLeod, Mabry, Menefee, Millican, Perkins, Sadler, Sutherland, Williams and Williamson—24.

Noes, Messrs. Gage, Johnson of S., Means, Scott, Smyth of J., Truit and Wallace—7.

So the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the vote refusing to suspend the rule to pass to the second reading the bill barring certain claims, debts, &c., was reconsidered.

The ayes and noes being called on the suspension of the rule, stood as follows :

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Campbell, Cooke, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Scott, Sutherland, Truit and Williamson—22.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Dunn, Hardin, Johns, Lewis, Mabry, Millican, Sadler, Smyth of J., and Wallace—11.

So the rule was suspended; bill read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Johnson of S., referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the relief of J. F. Brown was read; and the House refused to suspend the rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation.

The rule to take in no business except in connection with the subject of annexation, was suspended, and

Mr. Smyth of Jasper, by leave, introduced a bill supplementary to an act to restore lands sold for taxes to their former owners,—which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the rule was further suspended; bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sadler offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That with the consent of the Senate, the two Houses of Congress will adjourn *sine die* on to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Cazneau moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The ayes and noes being called on the adoption of the resolution, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Dunn, Hardin, Johnson of S., Jones, Mabry, Millican, Sadler, Scott, Smyth of J., Truit, Williams and Williamson—13.

Noes, Messrs. Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Johns, Johnson of G., Mann, McLeod, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Sutherland, Smith of F., and Wallace—20.

So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, June 27, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Erath, Ford, Gage, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, Mabry, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scurry, Sutherland, Smith of F., Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace, Williams and Williamson.

A quorum present—the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on Engrossed Bills made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 26, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled, an act to restore lands sold for taxes to the former owners; and find the same correctly engrossed.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU,  
One of the committee.

Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, through the Secretary H. J. Jewett, Esq., informing the House of the passage of a bill supplementary to an act, supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants; also,

A bill for the relief of David F. Webb, with amendments;

A bill to establish a mail route between Galveston and New Orleans, with amendments; and

A bill supplementary to an act to restore land sold for taxes to the original owners, with amendments;

And that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill to authorize the Republic by the Attorney General, to institute suits against certain contractors for the introduction of colonists, &c.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* today at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Cazneau moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The ayes and noes being called on the adoption of the resolution, stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Mabry, Means, Millican, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Smyth of J., Truit, Wallace and Williamson—21.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Dwyer, Erath, Gage, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Menefee, Moffett, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sutherland, Smith of F., and Williams—17.

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the vote refusing to suspend the rule to take in no business except in connection with



the subject of annexation, to enable the House to entertain the bill for the relief of J. F. Brown, was reconsidered.

Mr. Johnson of S., moved a suspension of the rule. Lost.

The committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report, to wit:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 27, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled,

A joint resolution for a certain purpose therein named; and

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act, making an appropriation for the payment of members of the Convention, and granting them the franking privilege;

Which having been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate, were this day presented to the President of the Republic for his approval.

B. RUSH WALLACE,  
Chairman of committee.

Adopted.

The committee on Public Printing made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 27, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

Under resolutions of the House, the committee on Public Printing have contracted with Messrs. Miller & Cashney for four hundred copies of the National Register for the use of the House, for \$35,—and for the printing of one thousand copies of the Treaty and Correspondence with Mexico, for \$50.

Which is respectfully submitted.

S. W. PERKINS,  
Chairman.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on to-morrow (28th.) at 9 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the vote adopting the resolution of the House to adjourn *sine die* this evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., was reconsidered.

The bill supplementary to the act to restore lands sold for taxes to the original owners, was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate concurred in.

The bill to establish a mail route between Galveston and New Orleans, was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate adopted.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of David F. Webb, were adopted.

The resolution of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., was taken up.

Mr. Cazneau moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, a call of the House was made.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the call was suspended.

The ayes and noes being called on the motion to lay on the table, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Cunningham, Dwyer, Erath, Gage, Johns, Johnson of G., Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, McLeod, Menefee, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Scurry, Wallace and Williams—20.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Campbell, Dunn, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., Mabry, Means, Millican, Moffett, Sadler, Scott, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit and Williamson—16.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Cazneau moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Means moved to adjourn until 4 P. M.

Mr. Robinson moved to adjourn until half past 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the House adjourned until 5 o'clock, P. M.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

House met—roll called—quorum present.

Mr. Bourland, by leave, introduced a bill to alter the times of holding the District Court in the 7th Judicial District. Read first time; rule suspended; bill read second time and ordered to

be engrossed. Rule further suspended; bill read third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the Hon. E. Mabry was granted leave of absence.

Mr. Williamson, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing the further issuance of Exchequers. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the rule was suspended; bill read a second time and ordered to be engrossed; rule further suspended and bill read a third time.

Mr. McFarlane moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost.

Bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Erath, F. Hughs, doorkeeper, was granted leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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SATURDAY, June 28, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit:

Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Bourland, Campbell, Cunningham, Dunn, Dwyer, Gage, Hardin, Johns, Johnson of S., Jones, Mann, McFarlane, Menefee, Millican, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Sutherland, Smyth of Jasper, Truit, Wallace and Williamson.

A quorum present—the journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

The committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 27, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled,

A joint resolution for the relief of David F. Webb ;

An act supplementary to an act entitled, an act to restore lands sold for taxes to the former owners, approved January 18th, 1845;

A joint resolution to establish a mail route between Galveston and New Orleans; and

An act supplementary to an act supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants.

Which were signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and were this day presented for approval, to the President of the Republic.

B. RUSH WALLACE,

Chairman.

Report adopted.

The committee on the Judiciary, R. C. Campbell one of the committee, to whom was referred the bill barring certain claims, &c., &c., reported the same back to the House by substitute, and recommended its passage; which report and bill were laid on the table to come up among the orders of the day.

The committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 27, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined a joint resolution authorizing the further issuance of Exchequer Bills; and

A bill to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the 7th Judicial District; and find the same correctly engrossed.

A. H. JONES,

One of the committee.

Mr. Johnson of S., offered the following resolution :

*Resolved,* That the thanks of the House of Representatives be tendered to the Hon. John M. Lewis, Speaker of the House, for the prompt, able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

Adopted.

Mr. Millican offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-day at 5 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Smith of F., the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The bill barring certain claims, debts, &c., was taken up on its second reading, together with the substitute.

Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the 5th section.

Mr. Williamson moved to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary. Lost.

Question on striking out put and lost.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend, by inserting the words "on judgments" before the words "against foreign banking institutions."

Adopted, and substitute as amended adopted.

The ayes and noes being called on the engrossment of the bill, stood as follows, to wit:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Campbell, Cooke, Dwyer, Gage, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Mann, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Seurry, Sutherland, Truit and Williams—21.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Jones, Lewis, McFarlane, Millican, Ogden, Smith of F., Smyth of J., Wallace and Williamson—17.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the rule was suspended, and bill read a third time.

The ayes and noes being called on the passage of the bill, stood as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Speaker, Armstrong, Campbell, Cooke, Dwyer, Ford, Gage, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Mann, McLeod, Means, Menefee, Moffett, Perkins, Robinson, Sadler, Scott, Seurry, Sutherland, Truit and Williams—22.

Noes, Messrs. Bourland, Cazneau, Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Jones, Lewis, McFarlane, Millican, Ogden, Smith of F., Smyth of J., Wallace and Williamson—17.

So the bill passed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the

House of the passage of a bill to alter the time of holding the District Courts of the 7th Judicial District; and a bill authorizing the further issuance of Exchequer bills, with amendments.

Mr. McLeod offered the following resolution :

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas,* That it is the opinion of this body, that the trial of Post Captain E. W. Moore, under a joint resolution approved February 5th, 1844, by the Special Court Martial convened under that resolution, and the finding of said Court fully entitles Post Captain E. W. Moore to continue in his position as Commander of the Navy of this Republic.

Adopted.

The bill authorizing the further issuance of Exchequer bills, was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rule prohibiting bills being presented to the President for his approval on the last day of the session, was suspended.

Mr. Smith of P., offered the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the thanks of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, are justly due Commodore E. W. Moore and those under his command in the service of the Navy of said Republic.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the House adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

House met—roll called—quorum present.

The committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 26, 1845.

Hon. John M. Lewis,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

The committee on Engrossed Bills, have examined an act to prescribe the mode of authenticating foreign judgments, and to limit suits thereon; and find the same correctly engrossed.

A. H. JONES,  
One of the Committee.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the resolution to adjourn *sine die* this day at 5 o'clock, P. M., was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, a call of the House was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the call was suspended.

A message was received from his Excellency the President, through his Private Secretary Mr. S. Z. Hoyle.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of S., the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, the message and accompanying documents were taken up and read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
Washington, June 28, 1845. }

*To the Honorable  
the House of Representatives:*

The Executive, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the 26th inst., respectfully transmits the enclosed statement from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, embracing the desired information.

ANSON JONES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
Washington, June 26, 1845. }

*To His Excellency  
Anson Jones, President, &c.,*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution this day from the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to "furnish the House with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of all the public moneys which have come into his hands since the last session of Congress, and for what particular purpose the disbursements were made."

The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make an annual report of the receipts, disbursements, &c., of his office, and that the said report shall be made up to the 31st October in each and every year. In view of the provisions of

this act, the Department had not caused a statement of the administration of its affairs to be prepared, to be submitted to the extra-ordinary session of Congress. It would require more than three weeks constant labor of the clerks at present engaged in the office, to prepare such a statement as the resolution calls for.

Inasmuch however, as it has been suggested, that the Congress merely expected that a *general* statement should be made, I herewith submit to your Excellency a statement of the gross amount of receipts and disbursements of the revenue that has taken place since the 30th October last, up to the 1st of June. It will be seen that the amount of expenditures greatly exceeds the amount of specie receipts. This will be explained however, by the statement of the fact, that the excess of disbursements over the specie receipts, was made in Exchequer bills between the 1st of November and the 4th of February last, at which time the law which prohibited the further issue of Exchequer bills, went into operation.

It appears that the Executive appropriation is charged with the sum of two thousand dollars, drawn on requisition, dated 3d day of February last, from the secret service fund. This sum of two thousand dollars, which was as above stated, drawn on requisition, has never been removed from the Treasury—so that the amount of *actual* disbursements by the Treasury, is less than amount.

With the hope that the statement submitted, will, under the circumstances, prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

W. B. OCHILTREE,

Secy Treasury.



## STATEMENT

Of the RECEIPTS into the Treasury of the Republic, from the 1st November, 1844, (the date of the last annual Report,) up to the 1st June, 1845.

	SPECIE.	EXCHEQUER.*	PROMISSORY NOTES.
Rec'd as follows:	\$67,188 26	\$127,301 01	\$10,636 94

## RECAPITULATION.

In Specie,	\$ 67,188 26
" Exchequer, &c.,	127,301 01
" Promissory Notes,	10,636 94
	<hr/>
Total,	\$205,126 21

Expenditures during the same period, as per "statement" of Comptroller, on what account expended, as follows, in par funds, \$115,019 96.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
Washington, 26th June, 1845. }

W. B. OCHILTREE,  
Sec'y Treasury.

\* This amount includes "Bryan and Henderson Drafts," and also "Assessors' and Mail Drafts," received for Duties and Taxes

## STATEMENT

Of the EXPENDITURES of Government from date of last annual Report of Comptroller and Auditor to 31st May, 1845.

Amount on account of Executive Department for payment of President, Vice President, Private Secretary, contingent and secret services, due on account of the present year,		\$4,846 52
Amount due Ex-President, Vice President, and on account of contingencies for the last year, 1844,		3,015 69
Amount paid on account of salary of Secretary of State, clerks, and contingencies,	1845,	2,515 37
Amount paid do do do	1844,	1,004 23
Amount paid on account of salary of Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and contingencies,	1845,	}
Compensation of Controller, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerks of same, and contingencies	"	
of the Bureaux,	"	
Amount paid do do do	1844,	4,174 90
Amount paid on account of salary of Secretary of War and Marine, Clerks, contingencies of Department, pay of Captain of Ordnance, Armourer and laborers, and contingencies,	1845,	1,990 35
Amount paid do do do	1844,	1,525 38
Amount paid on account of Navy,	1845,	1,166 20
Amount paid do do	1844,	2,739 70
Amount paid officers of Navy, pension to seamen, seamen, and expenses of the Court Martial, 1844,		3,540 37
Amount paid on account of salary of Commissioner of General Land Office, Clerks, contingencies, patents, surveys, connecting lines, maps, books, and Draughtsman,	1845,	3,358 69
Amount paid do do do	1844,	5,999 71
Amount paid on account of salary of Attorney General, and contingent expenses,	1845,	2,339 56
Amount paid do do do	1844,	440 43
Amount paid on account of salary of Chief Justice and 7 Associates, seven Attorneys, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and contingent expenses,	1845,	158 07
Amount paid do do do	1844,	3,918 01
		5,751 66

Amount paid Clerks of Post Office Bureau, transportation of mails, and conting't expenses, 1845,	1,274	49
Amount paid do do do 1844,	5,512	53
Amount paid on account of relief bills, viz: Mier prisoners, G. W. Smyth, Erastus Smith, Rawdon & Co., H. L. Kinney, J. C. Neill, C. B. Acklin, F. McLean and Antonio Navarro,	10,780	98
Amount paid on account of 8th Congress, pay and mileage of members, pay of officers, and contingent expenses of the same, 1844 and 1845,	17,844	99
Amount paid on account of frontier protection, for the year 1845, \$8,440 39; for 1844, \$7,558 00,	15,998	30
Amount paid on account of outstanding Indian liabilities, 1844,	3,143	31
Amount paid for Indian purposes,	3,704	47
do for Pensions,	175	00
do Expenses of Commissioners to Mexico in 1843,	47	77
Amount paid for printing Laws and Journals 1845,	2,659	04
do do do 1844,	100	00
do Two Charge d'Affaires,	5,284	75
	<hr/>	
	\$115,019	96

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount expended on account of appropriations for the year	1844,	48,695	66
Amount expended do do 1845,		66,324	30
		<hr/>	
		\$115,019	96

JAMES B. SHAW,  
Comptroller.

On motion of Mr. Cazneau, the message, &c., were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gage, the resolution to adjourn *sine die* was taken up.

Mr. Johnson of S., moved to strike out 5 o'clock and insert 9 o'clock. Lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the contract for the Register be continued for the two next numbers, to be transmitted to the members at their respective places of residence.

The ayes and noes being called on the adoption of the resolution, stood as follows :

Ayes, Messrs. Campbell, Erath, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, Johns, Johnson of G., Johnson of S., Jones, Lewis, Mann, Moffett, Robinson, Scott, Scurry, Smith of F., and Truit—16.

Noes, Messrs. Speaker, Bourland, Cazneau, Cooke, Cunningham, Dwyer, Gage, McFarlane, McLeod, Menefee, Millican, Ogden, Sadler, Sutherland, Smyth of J., Williams and Williamson—17.

So the resolution was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill to prescribe the mode of authenticating foreign judgments, and to limit suits thereon ;

And that the Senate had concurred in the resolution to adjourn *sine die* this evening at 5 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the House adjourned until half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

Half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

House met—roll called—quorum present.

The committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, June 28, 1845.

*Hon. John M. Lewis,*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled a joint resolution authorizing the further issuance of Exchequer Bills ; and the following acts :

An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the 7th Judicial District ;

An act to prescribe the mode of authenticating foreign judgments, and to limit suits thereon ;

And the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President pro tem. of the

Senate, were this day presented to the President of the Republic for his approval.

S. W. PERKINS,  
One of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Scurry, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the President that the two Houses of Congress will adjourn *sine die* this evening at 5 o'clock.

Messrs. Scurry, Scott and Armstrong, were appointed the committee.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses of Congress will adjourn *sine die* at 5 o'clock, P. M., reported duty performed.

Mr. McLeod offered the following resolution :

*Resolved by the House of Representatives*, That the course of the Executive in relation to the question of annexation, has been unpatriotic and unwise ; attempting to thwart the people in their well known wish to reunite themselves to the great political family of the United States, and throw them afloat again upon the troubled sea of a separate existence, to be the sport of a policy hostile to liberty in both hemispheres ; and that he may not be enabled to throw further obstacles in the way of this great measure, and ultimately effect its defeat, we recommend to the Convention of the people of Texas, to establish a Government *ad interim* until the Constitution of the State of Texas shall go into effect, as being the most certain, effectual, and economical mode of securing our annexation to the United States.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, a call of the House was made.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the call was suspended.

Mr. Gage moved to adjourn *sine die*.

The Speaker decided that the House could not adjourn until the question was disposed of.

Mr. Menefee appealed.

The ayes and noes being called, stood as follows :

Ayes, Messrs. Dwyer, Hardin, Henderson, Johnson of S., McLeod, Means, Millican, Moffitt, Sadler, Scott, Scurry, Smith of F., Truit and Williamson—14.

Noes, Messrs. Armstrong, Bourland, Cazneau, Campbell, Cooke, Cunningham, Dunn, Erath, Ford, Gage, Johns, John-

son of G., Jones, Lewis, Mann, McFarlane, Menefee, Ogden, Perkins, Robinson, Sutherland, Smyth of J., and Williams—  
23.

So the appeal was suspended, and the House adjourned *sine die*.